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The Revised Consumer Price Index

A Review of American Labor in 1952

The Growth and Status of Wage Escalation

University Research in Industrial Relations

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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Monthly Labor Review

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR • BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

LAWRENCE R. KLEIN, *Editor*

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The Labor Month in Review

PRESIDENT Dwight D. Eisenhower directed the Bureau of Labor Statistics to resume the "Old Series" Consumers' Price Index and publish it until June 30, 1953. The revised Consumer Price Index will be the Government's official one for public policy purposes. (See pp. 161-175, this issue.) Temporary continuation of the old CPI was to enable unions and managements to develop comparative data between the two and to adjust wage-escalator clauses.

The President acted after he had been informed by the chairmen of the Congressional labor committees, Senator H. Alexander Smith and Representative Samuel K. McConnell, Jr., of "the industrial relations problems which might arise over the discontinuance of the Old Series" which, the White House observed, "has become obsolete in recent years."

Among those who called for continuation of the old CPI were the railroad unions and the western railroad operators, AFL president George Meany, and the Ford Motor Co. Walter P. Reuther, president of both the CIO and the Automobile Workers, opposed revival of the old index. He called for reopening of his union's 5-year contracts with leading automobile makers because of the change over to the revised index.

Union Policy Meetings

Soon after the AFL's executive council started its mid-winter meeting in Miami Beach, Fla., the CIO's executive board met in Washington. Each body faced an accumulation of problems and the necessity to chart a future course of action, especially in the light of the ending of wage and most price controls.

Each developed its own proposals for Taft-Hartley Act amendments. The CIO declared that the 16 amendments to the Act introduced by Senator Robert A. Taft did not satisfy them.

The CIO indicated that it wanted John Adel-

man, of the Textile Workers Union, named as an Assistant Secretary of Labor, with such status and responsibility that he could make a "unique contribution" to the Labor Department.

Both AFL and CIO made plans to request the Congress to raise the minimum wage, improve social security benefits, and assist education and housing. They reiterated their interest in securing fair employment practices legislation and Federal health insurance.

Despite differences in approach to certain problems, AFL president Meany and CIO president Reuther met and agreed to a late February conference between committees named by the two federations to explore the possibility of a merger.

Secretary of Labor Martin P. Durkin called a meeting of his labor advisors, AFL president Meany, AFL Railway Clerks president George Harrison, CIO president Reuther, CIO Steelworkers president David McDonald, and Mine Workers (Ind.) president John L. Lewis, to discuss possible Taft-Hartley Act amendments.

Longshoremen

The AFL executive council, in an unprecedented move, gave the International Longshoremen's Association until April 30 to clean house. The action followed revelations of a wide variety of illegal operations by ILA officials on the New York waterfront. Expulsion of the ILA was threatened if gangster elements were not removed, the "shape-up" ended, and democratic processes established in the locals. Hitherto, the AFL has taken the position that the autonomy of its affiliates is complete with respect to internal affairs. Autonomy should not be used as an excuse for behavior which may bring all unions into disrepute, the AFL leadership held, in defining a new aspect of relations of unions to the federation.

In a similar action, the executive council instructed the AFL Automobile Workers to void a charter issued to organize New York City taxi drivers. In this case, however, the AFL was acting on a violation of jurisdiction by its affiliate.

Railroad Union Shop

Thousands more nonoperating railroad workers won the union shop as a number of major carriers and several smaller lines in the western region accepted this form of union security. The Gulf, Mobile & Ohio—first of the southeastern lines to

take this step—also granted the union shop for its nonoperating employees.

As a result of a union-shop contract with the Washington Terminal, Lodge 364 of the AFL Railway Carmen abandoned a 17-year-old policy which segregated Negro carmen into Lodge 716. The policy had been under attack by certain Negro employees who refused to join the segregated lodge and by the CIO United Railroad Workers, which challenged the Carmen's jurisdiction at the terminal.

NLRB and "Left-Wing" Unions

In answer to a National Labor Relations Board demand that 12 officers of 4 independent unions reaffirm their non-Communist affidavits, 11 of those involved went to court. The 12 had refused so to swear before a Federal grand jury. The Distributive and Allied Workers' official involved reaffirmed his oath. The others, representatives of the American Communications Association, the United Electrical Workers, and the Fur and Leather Workers, secured a Federal court ruling that NLRB had no authority to ask for further affirmation of the affidavits. A notice of intent to appeal was made by the Board.

Members of Local 80, CIO Packinghouse Workers, re-elected Anthony Valentino as their business agent after his conviction for falsely swearing he was not a Communist. The CIO Industrial Union Council in Camden, N. J., however, refused to seat Valentino as a delegate. The NLRB decertified Local 80.

Minimum Wage Determination Challenge

Papers were served on outgoing Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin at the end of his last day in office on behalf of 10 Georgia textile mills, challenging the \$1-an-hour minimum wage order which had been signed on January 15. The suit, filed in Federal Court of Atlanta, was the first action under the Fulbright amendment to the Defense Production Amendments Act of 1952, which opened the Walsh-Healy Act wage determination to judicial review.

In addition to the cotton, textile industry determination, Mr. Tobin proposed minimum rates for the woolen and worsted, the metal business furniture and storage equipment, and

the pulp and paper industries. The \$1.20 minimum wage proposed for woolens and worsteds caused the National Association of Wool Manufacturers to urge Secretary of Labor Durkin not to reach a determination on that basis. If a determination at the \$1.20 rate is made, the association threatened court action.

Economic Background

The number of employees in nonfarm industries and government rose to an all-time high of 48.8 million in mid-December 1952, 1.2 million more than a year earlier. Manufacturing employment increased slightly from 16.6 to 16.7 million.

Average hourly earnings of factory-production workers advanced 1 cent in December. Their average weekly hours increased from 41.2 to 41.8 and their average weekly earnings from \$70.78 to \$72.36. The increase in both hourly and weekly earnings was largely due to the increase in hours and a consequent rise in premium overtime pay. Automobile workers covered by UAW-CIO contracts received a 1-cent hourly wage reduction as a result of their cost-of-living escalator.

Construction activity continued at record high levels during January 1953. Despite a seasonal decline of 8 percent from December, the total value of new construction was over \$2.3 billion, 6 percent above January 1952. Housing starts in 1952 were 1,131,300, a 4-percent increase from 1951. A BLS estimate predicted that an average of more than 2,400,000 fulltime site jobs for construction workers will be available on new projects in 1953. In order to attract capital to low-cost housing, the Federal Housing Administration permitted addition of a service charge of not more than 0.5 percent for mortgage loans made under Section 8 of the National Housing Act; this permission in, effect, raised the maximum interest rates for such borrowers to 5½ percent.

The Consumer's Price Index for December 15 stood at 190.7, a decline of 0.2 percent from November 15. During this period, food prices dropped 1.0 percent, whereas residential rents increased substantially. As a result of the larger weighting of food purchases, the "Old Series" CPI dropped 0.3 percent during the same period, to 191.0. The food index dropped another 2 another 2 percentage points from December 15 to January 26.

A Review of American Labor in 1952*

A Summary of Major Developments Pertaining to Earnings, Employment Prices, Industrial Relations, and Labor Law

EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS in 1952 rose to record heights despite production and employment dislocations connected with the steel strike. At the same time, retail prices advanced only slightly.

The number of man-days of idleness due to labor disputes more than doubled from 1951 to 1952. Almost half of the idleness resulted from the basic steel strike, which occurred after Government seizure of the basic steel industry was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States. In May, agreements were signed with three of the operating railway brotherhoods bringing to an end the 19-month seizure in that industry. Toward the end of the year, tripartitism was ended in the Wage Stabilization Board when its industry members resigned in protest against President Truman's action overruling the WSB decision in the soft-coal miners' wage case.

The deaths of Philip Murray and William Green in November brought new leadership to the Congress of Industrial Organizations and to the American Federation of Labor.

Employment Trends

During the first half of 1952, nonfarm employment remained little changed, except for seasonal gains, from the high levels of the preceding year. Employment during the midyear steel stoppage was down by nearly a million workers, including those on strike or temporarily laid-off in the basic steel, metalworking, railroad, and mining industries. Recovery after the strike was rapid, however, with employment expanding steadily, and

reaching an all-time high for nonagricultural employment, 55.4 million in November.

By mid-November, the number of factory workers was at a post-World War II peak of 16.5 million. The trend in consumer soft-goods industries that had started downward early in 1951 was reversed in the second half of 1952, passing the 1951 levels in September but remaining below the like period of 1950. This improvement reflected the generally improved sales and inventory picture in consumer-goods industries. Recovery was also evidenced by gains in weekly hours of work. By mid-November, the workweek in the textiles, apparel, and leather-products industries was 2 to 2.5 hours above the reduced levels of a year earlier.

Employment in industries producing military equipment—ordnance, aircraft, and shipbuilding—continued to rise during the year, but at a decreasing rate. From January to October 1952, ordnance plants expanded employment by 20 percent, aircraft plants by 15 percent, and shipyards by 7 percent. During the same period of 1951, comparable percentages were 97, 40, and 30.

Mining employment declined slightly in 1952, continuing a trend that has been evident for several years. Long-term upward trends in trade, finance, and government were maintained. Agricultural employment continued its decline, and by mid-November, at 6.8 million, was down by a quarter million over the year.

Unemployment. From the beginning of the year, unemployment tended to decline from the rela-

*This review was prepared by John Newton Thurber of the Office of Publications from data in part furnished by Bureau staff members.

tively low 1951 levels and reached a postwar low of 1.3 million in October, equivalent to only 2 percent of the civilian labor force. Most unemployment was of short duration; 55 percent of the job-seekers were out of work 4 weeks or less, and only 6 percent for more than 26 weeks. Unemployment compensation claims reached a postwar low of 600,000 in October, a quarter million fewer than a year earlier. The favorable employment picture in the second half of 1952 was reflected in improvements in many labor-market areas, particularly Detroit and New York City. At the end of the year 18 major labor-market areas were still classed as having substantial labor surpluses.

Construction Employment. Construction of direct defense facilities and of new dwellings was an important factor in maintaining construction activity at near-record levels in 1952. These kinds of construction accounted for roughly half of the 1952 total.

Physical volume of construction—measured by eliminating price changes through adjustment of current dollar estimates with a price index—registered a high level in 1952. Expressed in terms of 1947-49 dollars, new construction expenditures totaled more than \$26 billion, about the same as in 1950 and 1951, and about 15 percent above 1942 volume.

Employment by construction contractors averaged 2,548,000 workers a month in 1952, slightly below the 1951 record of 2,569,000. In 1942, the average was 2,170,000 workers—a figure unsurpassed until the 1950 monthly average of 2,318,000.

Not quite two of three of those employed at the site of new construction projects in 1952 were skilled workmen, about the same proportion as in 1951, but well above the ratio for 1942. With the Nation's "butter and guns" program supporting a relatively high level of residential and other types of light building construction, considerably more skilled workmen (especially bricklayers, lathers, and plasterers) were needed in 1952 than 10 years earlier. On the other hand, demand for journeymen ironworkers, pipe fitters, and sheet-metal workers in 1952 was about equal to 1942, because of the volume of heavy industrial and military building characterizing both periods. Technological trends during the past 10 years indicate a smaller proportion of hand labor in 1952 than in 1942.

Retail Price Trends

Urban retail prices (as reflected in the Consumers' Price Index) were relatively stable during 1952, particularly as compared with the earlier post-Korea period. The CPI started the year 11.1 percent above the pre-Korea level. In February, it declined 0.6 percent, the largest monthly decline since December 1949 and the first since June 1951. Lower food prices were responsible for a slight decline in September. In September, items representing more than two-thirds of the relative importance of the CPI were within 2 percent of their 1951-52 peaks; more than half were at their 1951-52 peak. By mid-November, the index had advanced an additional 1.1 percent from its January position.

Food prices rose sharply between March and August to a new all-time high; thereafter, they declined, and by mid-November were back to the January level. Retail prices of apparel and house-furnishings continued the downward trend which began towards the end of 1951. Prices of miscellaneous goods and services advanced steadily throughout the year at a somewhat lower rate than during 1951. Residential rents, which were decontrolled in some areas on September 30, advanced steadily during 1952; the rent index was 3.0 percent higher in November than in January.

Earnings

The upward trend of earnings continued through 1952. Average hourly earnings of production workers in manufacturing rose from \$1.636 in December 1951 to \$1.731 in December 1952. The rise was affected somewhat by additional overtime and higher late-shift differentials but primarily by widespread general wage changes.

Between March, the last month of normal operations before the basic steel settlement, and September, the first month fully reflecting it, hourly earnings in basic steel, excluding premium overtime, rose by about 22 cents. In aluminum rolling, drawing, and alloying mills, general wage increases averaged about 19 cents an hour and were augmented by a further rate increase in southern plants and increased shift premium pay. In this industry, average hourly earnings, exclusive of overtime premium pay, rose by 21 cents between July and September. Major agreements

also affected earnings in other industries, such as rubber and petroleum. Hourly earnings in a number of metalworking industries, notably automobiles, farm implements, and aircraft products, were affected by wage increases under cost-of-living escalator clauses and by annual improvement-factor increases.

Average hours for factory production workers in the first 8 months were consistently lower than in December 1951. They were less than 40 in April and July, but rose during the last few months of the year to 41.8 in December 1952 compared with 41.2 in December 1951.

Average weekly earnings were \$72.36 in December 1952, which was an increase of \$4.96 or 7.4 percent over the same month in the previous year. Real weekly earnings showed an increase of 6.5 percent in 1952, compared with the 1951 decrease of 0.2 percent.

Earnings increased most in durable-goods manufacture. The average hourly earnings of \$1.841 in December 1952 represented an increase of 11.8 cents or 6.8 percent for durable goods; for nondurable goods, the increase was only 5.9 cents or 3.9 percent. Changes in weekly earnings followed a similar pattern. Weekly hours for both groups were longer at the end of 1952 than in December 1951, increasing from 42.2 to 42.7 for durables and from 39.9 to 40.7 for nondurables.

Work Stoppages

More man-days of idleness resulted from workers directly participating in strikes in 1952 than in any previous year except 1946. The approximately 55,000,000 days of idleness more than doubled the 1951 total and equaled about 0.5 percent of total estimated working time during the year. The 59-day Nation-wide basic steel strike accounted for almost half the man-days of idleness. About 3,500,000 workers were involved in the work stoppages that began in 1952, an increase of about 60 percent over 1951. The number of strikes increased slightly from 4,737 in 1951 to 4,950 in the past year.

As in recent years, wages and related matters were generally the primary issue. Thirty-four stoppages involved 10,000 or more workers—more than in any year of record, except 1919 and 1945.

Eleven of the 1952 major stoppages continued

for more than a month, including two that lasted for almost 3 months. In contrast only 4 of the major 1951 strikes were more than a month in duration. Five stoppages in 1952 directly involved more than a million man-days of idleness. The largest strikes in terms of workers involved were those in basic steel and bituminous coal. The construction industry was affected by 11 stoppages of 10,000 or more workers, including 5 that involved workers at Atomic Energy Commission projects.

Basic Steel

Labor-management relations during the first 7 months of the year were featured by the turbulent relationships between the CIO Steelworkers, the basic steel employers, and the Government. In late 1951, contracts between the Steelworkers and their employers were opened for the first general renegotiation since 1947. The union made 22 demands, including a 15-cent hourly wage increase, various fringe benefits, a guaranteed annual wage, and the union shop.

After negotiations failed, spokesmen for union and management met briefly with the Director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. No progress was made. The President certified the dispute to the Wage Stabilization Board on December 22. Five days later the union instructed its members to remain on the job until a special convention could consider the President's request that work continue while WSB reviewed the case. The special convention voted, on January 4, 1952, to postpone any strike action until 45 days after January 7. A second deadline of March 23 was voted on February 21.

WSB's recommendations, after extensive hearings, were reported on March 20 and included a general hourly wage increase of 12.5 cents and an additional 5 cents within the next year, changes in working conditions, and acceptance of some form of the union shop. Although WSB held that its recommendations were in conformity with stabilization policies, a barrage of criticism arose. The union-shop recommendation, in particular, was attacked. The union accepted WSB's recommendations and established a 96-hour strike notice if no agreement was reached by April 4.

The union issued notice of a strike on April 9, after mediation attempts by WSB Chairman Nathan Feinsinger failed.

President Truman, on April 8, ordered seizure of the steel industry by the Secretary of Commerce. Acting Defense Mobilizer John R. Steelman, successor to Charles E. Wilson who resigned on March 30, was directed to meet with the parties and attempt to settle the dispute. The President, in a special message to Congress the next day, suggested that it act on Government operation of the steel industry. The United States District Court in Washington denied a request of three steel companies for an order halting the seizure. Steel production continued until April 29.

On April 29, United States District Judge David A. Pine, granted a preliminary injunction restraining enforcement of the seizure order; forthwith, Steelworkers' President Murray ordered a strike. The Senate, on the same day, amended an appropriation bill to prohibit use of the funds for any purpose connected with any seizure not authorized by Congress. The United States Court of Appeals granted a temporary stay of Judge Pine's order on April 30 and the next day refused to prohibit the Government from changing terms and conditions of employment in the steel mills. In response to a Presidential request, Mr. Murray urged the Steelworkers on May 2 to return to work. The Supreme Court, on May 5, accepted review of Judge Pine's decision, upheld the stay but restrained the Government from changing terms of employment. Still another negotiation effort on May 4 proved futile. The Supreme Court, on June 2, held 6 to 3, that the President exceeded his constitutional powers in ordering the seizure. The President directed return of the mills to their owners. Mr. Murray immediately called a strike, but urged resumption of bargaining. Bargaining was resumed at the White House on June 5.

The President asked Congress on June 10, to choose between legislation authorizing seizure and operation of the industry and use of the Taft-Hartley Act national emergency injunction process. On June 28, Congress recommended use of the Taft-Hartley law.

The steel strike was ended July 26 when the six major producers agreed to an average hourly wage increase of 16 cents, retroactive to March 1,

1952, other benefits (including a decrease of the North-South differential, shift premiums, and holiday pay) amounting to an estimated 5.4 cents hourly, and a modified union shop. The Acting Defense Mobilizer ordered the Office of Price Stabilization to authorize price increases of basic steel averaging \$5.65 a ton. A return-to-work order by the union was postponed until an agreement had been negotiated for iron-ore miners.

Full capacity production was achieved early in September and new production records were reached late in 1952.

Other Collective Bargaining

Wage advances in excess of cost-of-living allowances, compensation equivalent to the rise in the cost of living, various fringe benefits, and stronger union security through collective bargaining were won by many workers during 1952. Despite the fact that cases in which strikes preceded new wage settlements dominated the news of labor-management relations, the majority of agreements were reached, as in other years, without resort to strikes or lock-outs. Some of the year's high lights, other than basic steel, follow:

Longshore. The port of New York had been tied up in late 1951 by a "wildcat" strike of longshoremen protesting a negotiated wage agreement. After a New York State Board of Inquiry was appointed and the strike was halted, the board continued its hearings. The board's findings, among other things, proposed internal union reforms. These were rejected by the union, which protested governmental intervention in internal union affairs. At the end of 1952, however, the internal affairs of the AFL Longshoremen's Association and the relations of its officers to the employers and other interests were being thoroughly aired by a special State crime investigation board.

Textiles. Slowness in the textile market led to a tendency for wages to fall behind the rising cost of living. Largely as a result of arbitration awards, wage decreases were put into effect in the northern cotton-textile industry, although wage-escalator clauses were retained. In most of the industry, the unions withheld pressure for wage advances. In some instances, wage cuts were agreed to by

the unions. In order to meet the competition of southern nonunion plants, the AFL Hosiery Workers accepted an arbitration decision cutting the wages of some 20,000 hosiery workers. The CIO Textile Workers later accepted an arbitration award requiring an average wage reduction of 7.7 cents an hour and cancellation of a wage-escalator clause in order to keep the Bates Manufacturing Co. plants in New England in a competitive position with southern mills.

Labor-management relations were seriously disrupted by factional strife in the CIO-TWU. A faction led by George Baldanzi seceded and affiliated with the AFL United Textile Workers. Thereupon, a series of interunion raids, bargaining and decertification elections ensued.

Western Union. Beginning early in April, members of the AFL Commercial Telegraphers Union struck against the Western Union Co. The union sought a 16-cent hourly wage increase and a shortened workweek without a pay reduction. The strike idled 32,000 workers and crippled Western Union operations until near the end of May when a conditional settlement was reached. About half of the employees, who had previously been on a 48-hour week, won the 40-hour week with 48 hours' pay. A universal severance-pay schedule replaced a schedule for technological displacement. At the employer's insistence, the union relinquished the union shop and accepted the "agency" shop, whereby employees not wishing to join were obliged to pay the equivalent of union dues and fees.

Telephone. During April, a series of sporadic stoppages involving the CIO Communications Workers, the Bell Telephone System, and the Western Electric Co., affected some 150,000 workers. Settlements by component companies generally followed the Michigan Bell contract, which provided average hourly wage increases of 12.7 cents. The strikes were ended by April 25.

Pacific Coast Sailors. At the end of May, the AFL Sailors Union of the Pacific struck against 24 operators of some 350 American merchant vessels, except those carrying military cargo. The union demanded wage increases and other improvements. The operators insisted on a 1-year contract without the existing 60-day reopening

clause. The strike lasted through July and was ended by an agreement, subject to WSB review, which provided a 5-percent wage increase, higher overtime rates, a reduction in the workweek, and larger employer contributions to the union welfare fund.

NYC Building Trades. An agreement between the AFL Building and Construction Trades Council and the New York City Building Trades Employers Association, effective August 1, brought a 15-cent hourly wage advance to 100,000 workers in 17 crafts. The unions pledged to work for greater productivity in order to offset inflationary effects of the higher wage rate.

Aircraft Labor Disputes. The UAW-CIO accepted a company proposal for binding arbitration of a wage dispute involving 25,000 workers at Los Angeles area plants of North American Aviation in the face of a threatened strike in July.

In September, however, stoppages involved the AFL Machinists and a Douglas and a Lockheed aircraft plant in southern California. The 23,000 Lockheed workers at Burbank and the 11,000 at the Douglas plant in El Segundo returned to work in response to Presidential appeal, while a final settlement was being negotiated with the assistance of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Rubber. In late August and early September, CIO Rubber Workers reached new agreements with the principal rubber-making companies. The Goodyear agreement set the pattern for a 10-cent hourly wage increase. In addition, the union shop was extended to Firestone and Goodrich. In the case of Goodrich, the union agreed to accept reasonable responsibility for ending wildcat strikes in exchange for the union shop.

Miners. During September, the United Mine Workers and the soft-coal producers associations reached agreements allowing wage increases of \$1.90 a day and an increase in the royalty paid to the miners' health and welfare fund. WSB, by an 8 to 4 vote, approved only \$1.50 of the increase in October. On the urging of President Truman, the miners returned to work after a 12-day Nationwide work stoppage in October. The President approved the full \$1.90 a day increase in December.

80-Day Injunction. The only use of the 80-day injunctive procedure of the Taft-Hartley Act occurred late in December when a strike of CIO Steelworkers employed at an American Locomotive Co. plant in Dunkirk, N. Y., was halted. Among the products of the plant was nickel-plated piping, essential for atomic installations. When the Department of Justice applied for an injunction, the Steelworkers challenged the constitutionality of the national emergency provisions of the act for the first time. The union's petition was denied by Federal Judge John Knight of Buffalo, who granted an 80-day injunction on December 29. In order to avoid having the issue declared moot, the CIO attorneys forthwith applied to the United States Supreme Court in an effort to get a final ruling on their arguments before the expiration of the injunction.

Mediation and Conciliation

During the early months of 1952, the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service was somewhat handicapped in its work with certain cases, which had attracted national attention, by the evident desire of one or both of the parties to get their case certified to the Wage Stabilization Board.¹

The FMCS received 24,113 dispute notices required by the Taft-Hartley Act during its 1952 fiscal year. Requests for assistance totaled 2,396; intercessions numbered 262. On request, the Service helped select arbitrators for 656 cases.

Late in the fall, FMCS Director Cyrus Ching retired. He was succeeded by David L. Cole.

Wage Stabilization

The Wage Stabilization Board, early in the year, was active evolving wage regulations, reviewing applications for wage adjustments, and attempting to settle some labor-management disputes. It did not, however, issue a directive relative to productivity-wage increases.

Policy Actions. In January, the WSB established a tripartite committee to review health and welfare plans exceeding regulation limits. In other later actions, a procedure for applying the Board's catch-up and cost-of-living wage adjustment policies to employees paid wholly or in part by commission was evolved; criteria permitting the

adoption of pension and profit-sharing plans without special approval were established; the WSB cost-of-living wage adjustment policy was extended indefinitely; this policy was also extended to include wage adjustments for agricultural labor, permitting specified wage increases.

In a revision of regulations, the permissible limits of fringe benefits, except health and welfare, pension and deferred compensation profit-sharing plans, and sick leave, were defined. All the exceptions were covered by other WSB policies. The "prevailing industry or area practice standard" used for determining allowable adjustments of fringe benefits was later modified to permit more liberal adjustments.

A liberalized wage policy in the construction industry, applying through December 31, 1952, was recommended by the Construction Industry Stabilization Commission and approved by WSB in March 1952. The new policy provided approval of wage increases, including fringe benefits, up to 15 cents an hour over the previous 10-percent allowable increase, and employer contributions to health and welfare funds up to 7½ cents an hour.

Disputes Settlements. The WSB, when reconstituted in the spring of 1951, was given certain disputes-settlement powers by the President. Labor-management disputes threatening the defense effort might be certified to the Board by the President; in such cases, WSB was authorized to recommend settlement terms. The Board might also accept disputes of significance to the defense effort submitted by both parties. Only a few cases were brought to the Board for settlement until toward the end of 1951. WSB's major dispute, of course, was the steel case.

To settle a dispute between the CIO Auto Workers and the Douglas Aircraft Co., the Board recommended a 10-percent wage increase and other changes in wages and working conditions. It also recommended a 12-cent-an-hour general wage increase, retroactive to October 15, 1951, and other changes in wages and working conditions in a dispute between the UAW-CIO and the Wright Aeronautical Division of the Curtiss-Wright Corp.

After the WSB reported its recommendations for a steel settlement in March, its disputes-settlement functions were seriously crippled.

¹ See *The Function of Mediation in Labor Disputes*, Monthly Labor Review, March 1952 (pp. 275-278).

Representatives of the oil industry refused to appear at scheduled WSB hearings. Previously, an industry-wide strike of oil workers had been temporarily averted by certifying to the Board a dispute involving CIO, AFL, and independent unions. Thereupon the Board returned the dispute to the parties for resumption of bargaining. By the end of April, with no settlement achieved, 58,000 oil workers were idle. Ultimately the oil stoppage was ended through agreements following a pattern set by WSB's review of an agreement between a CIO oil workers' local and a cooperative refinery near Billings, Mont.

After dealing with disputes involving Douglas Aircraft and two unions, the UAW-CIO and the Welders (Independent), and the Boeing dispute with the Machinists (AFL), WSB returned the one unsettled issue, the union shop, to the parties. With industry members dissenting, the Board called the attention of the parties to its union-shop recommendations in the steel case, implying that the parties should negotiate the issue.

Following extended consideration of a dispute between the UAW-CIO and 13 copper and brass manufacturers, which had come before WSB in September 1951, the Board, in May, made recommendations for partial settlement but returned three unsettled issues to the parties.

Another case, which had been before the Board since November 1951, involved efforts of the UAW-CIO to extend multiplant bargaining in the union's relations with the Borg-Warner Corp. In May, the Board declined to make recommendation on the main issue and asked the parties to negotiate further.

Other cases certified to WSB included three aluminum industry disputes, the Todd Shipyards, the American Chain and Cable Co., and the Gardner-Denver dispute with the Steelworkers (CIO). In addition, the Ryan Aeronautical dispute with UAW-CIO was the first dispute to come to WSB by voluntary submission.

Control Curtailment. Following the outcry against WSB's steel recommendations, a wave of criticism of both wage and price controls ensued. A strong attack on tripartitism was made in both the Senate and the House of Representatives.

At the end of June, Congress passed and the President signed the Defense Production Act Amendments of 1952. This law extended (with

exceptions) wage and price controls to April 30, 1953. WSB, as it functioned since 1951, was ordered terminated before the end of July 1952. The old Board was enjoined from making new policy decisions or accepting new disputes for settlement before its demise. In its place, a new tripartite WSB was established, but without disputes-settlement authority. The wages of several groups of workers were removed from the Board's jurisdiction. Funds allocated for WSB and OPS operations until April 30, 1953, were curtailed sharply.

During July, the expiring WSB confirmed those wage regulations which were not obviated by the amended DPA. The last pending disputes cases, which had been certified to WSB on January 26, 1952, were settled, when new contracts were negotiated. The cases involved the AFL Aluminum Workers Council and the CIO Steelworkers and Aluminum Corp. of America and the Kaiser Aluminum Corp.

President Truman named 14 of 18 members of the new WSB on July 30 after the AFL and CIO voted to participate. In place of Nathan Feinsinger, who resigned, the President named Archibald Cox to be WSB Chairman. Chairman Cox resigned after President Truman overrode the Board's decision in the soft-coal wage case, in December. He was followed quickly by WSB's industry members. Thereafter WSB functioned as an all public body, handing down rulings based on policies which had been set by its tripartite predecessor. Efforts to get the industry members back on the Board failed.

Railroad Labor-Management Relations

At the start of 1952, the railroads were operating under Government seizure. Since August 1950, the four operating unions had been seeking wages and hours improvements; in May 1951, the Trainmen had reached a settlement establishing, among other things, a 40-hour workweek for yard-service employees on January 1, 1952, if manpower shortages did not result. By July, 80 carriers had put the 5-day, 40-hour week into effect.

Apparently despairing of reaching an agreement with the carriers, the Engineers, the Conductors, and the Firemen and Enginemen halted work on several midwestern railroads on March 9. An injunction issued by the Federal court in Cleveland brought the men back to work 2 days later. In

May, an agreement was finally reached for wage increases and certain changes in working rules which satisfied the carriers and the three operating unions. Consequently, Federal operation of the railroads was ended on May 23. Power to seize the railroads, except in time of actual war, was not renewed by the Congress in June.

A Presidential Emergency Board, in February, recommended agreement on the union shop between the railroads and the nonoperating unions. Several major railroads soon agreed to the union shop for their "non-op" unions. The movement bogged down thereafter, with opposition strongest among the southeastern carriers. After extended negotiations, the eastern carriers accepted the union shop, bringing the number of employees covered to 400,000. Among the western carriers, only the North Western, the Missouri-Kansas-Texas, and the Wabash were willing to accept the union shop by December.

At the end of the year, Referee Paul N. Guthrie ruled that the Government had in fact established a policy favoring annual improvement-factor wage adjustments. He instructed the carriers and unions to start negotiations for such an increase early in 1953.

Union Developments

Organized labor grew in numbers during the year. Both the AFL and CIO reported increased membership. The AFL, at its 1952 convention, reported a growth of 250,000 in the 10 months since their 1951 meeting. The CIO, meeting early in December, also claimed a similar membership gain.

An unprecedented unity of purpose was displayed by American unions in the 1952 elections. By mid-October, the CIO, the AFL, the United Mine Workers, and a considerable number of international unions, State, and local bodies, had given their endorsement to Governor Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic Party nominee. Few efforts were made, however, to form interunion campaign committees. Several of the stronger unions purchased radio and television time to furnish a forum for favored candidates or to carry the political views of organization leaders.

Philip Murray, CIO president since 1940, died in early November. His death caused postponement of the opening of the CIO convention.

Only 12 days later William Green, AFL president since 1924, died. To fill this vacancy, the AFL executive council unanimously elevated Secretary-Treasurer George Meany to the AFL presidency. William F. Schnitzler, Bakery Workers president, was named to succeed Mr. Meany as secretary-treasurer.

Walter P. Reuther of the United Auto Workers was named CIO president by the first roll-call vote ever held by a CIO convention. Mr. Reuther's rival, Allan S. Haywood, was elected executive vice president by acclamation. The convention also adopted several constitutional amendments, defining more clearly the duties of the executive bodies and of the executive vice president, and making that office elective.

After his election, Mr. Meany stated that the AFL was "ready, willing, and anxious" to resume unity negotiations with the CIO. Later, he announced that he and Mr. Reuther had agreed to meet early in 1953 to explore unity possibilities.

Martin P. Durkin, general president of the AFL Plumbers and Steamfitters, was designated by President-elect Eisenhower to be Secretary of Labor. Mr. Durkin was the first active union official and the fourth unionist to be named Secretary of Labor since the establishment of the Department in 1913.

Federal Legislation and Labor

The year was not highly productive in labor legislation. Liberalization of social security benefits and civil service pensions, Federal mine safety legislation, and the extension of price and wage controls were regarded as gains for labor. On the other hand, organized labor opposed the McCarran-Walter immigration bill and regarded its passage over the President's veto as a set-back.

An estimated 8 million persons benefited from the liberalized social security program, 4½ million under the old-age and survivors insurance program and the rest through programs for the aged, blind, totally disabled, and dependent children. Old-age assistance was increased \$5 a month; retired persons receiving Government insurance payments were given an increase of \$5 or 12½ percent monthly, whichever was greater; and the monthly earnings limit for beneficiaries was raised from \$50 to \$75.

Pension increases for retired Federal employees

were provided in an amendment to the Civil Service Retirement Act. Increased benefits for unemployed railroad workers were made possible by an amendment to the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

The East Frankfort, Ill., mine disaster, which brought death to 119 mine workers on the last working day before Christmas 1951, resulted in a movement to strengthen Federal mine-safety legislation. Congress gave Federal mine inspectors authority to close down any mine found in imminent danger of fire, flood, explosion, or disaster.

The Supreme Court and Labor

In addition to the basic steel seizure case, the United States Supreme Court rendered a number of other decisions of significance to labor. In most of these, the action of the Court was effected by refusal to review lower court decisions. The Court refused to review a lower court's ruling that a union composed of agricultural workers was not entitled to Taft-Hartley Act protections, but was liable to Taft-Hartley-prescribed penalties. A similar refusal upheld a lower court's decision that workers refusing to pass another union's picket line are subject to employer discipline.

A heavy fine levied against the Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union (Independent) for unfair labor practices was sustained by the Court. The Court upheld the constitutionality of a Missouri law requiring employers to give their employees time off with pay in order to vote. Damages awarded by a lower court against a local AFL body in Kentucky were sustained by the Court when it refused to review a case involving publication of an advertisement which unjustly charged that the plaintiff was "unfair."

An NLRB cease and desist order was overruled when the Court affirmed a decision that an employer's insistence on a broad management-

prerogative clause was not an unfair labor-relations practice, thereby upsetting an entire structure of rules which the NLRB had erected to define "good faith bargaining." The Court ruled against an agreement between the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the St. Louis-San Francisco Railroad Co., which resulted in the displacement of Negroes by white workers.

Labor and Foreign Affairs

A notable coolness between the AFL and the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions was observed at the start of the year. George Meany, then AFL secretary-treasurer, questioned the vigor of the ICFTU anti-Communist policies. Thereupon, the AFL neglected to pledge a special donation to the ICFTU's organizing fund and was not at the midyear ICFTU executive board meetings.

AFL-ICFTU relations were improved by the end of 1952. As a result, for the first time, the ICFTU's executive board met in New York City early in December. At that time, it voted to exclude Yugoslavian unions from all segments of the ICFTU's structure, and recommended that the free trade-unions should not support the "Fighting Democracy" movement sponsored by Leon Jouhaux, French union leader and ICFTU executive board member. Evidence had been presented that the movement was, in fact, a Communist-inspired "neutralist" front.

The AFL, the CIO, and the United Mine Workers continued active in support of efforts to build free trade-unions throughout the free world. Strong delegations from the three organizations attended the second conference of ICFTU's Western Hemisphere organization (ORIT) in Rio de Janeiro in December. At this meeting new officers were elected, the headquarters were shifted from Havana to Mexico City, and steps were taken to improve ORIT's effectiveness.

The Growth, Status, and Implications of Wage Escalation

H. M. DOUTY*

COST-OF-LIVING ESCALATOR CLAUSES have been incorporated in a substantial number of collective-bargaining agreements since June 1950. Although automatic wage adjustments for living-cost changes have a long history, their rapid spread represents a new development in wage determination in the United States. The purpose of this article is briefly to describe this development, and to note some of its implications.

Growth of Wage Escalation

In terms of the number of workers affected, the most noteworthy escalator clause, when the Korean emergency began in June 1950, was embodied in the contract between the General Motors Corp. and the United Automobile Workers (CIO). Provision for escalation was first incorporated in this contract in May 1948 and was retained when the contract was renewed in May 1950. During this 2-year period, the escalator principle was not extended significantly—even in the automobile industry. In fact, a slow decline of living costs beginning in the fourth quarter of 1948 effectively dampened whatever interest might otherwise have existed among the unions in this feature of the GM agreement. Although money wages generally were comparatively stable during this period, the level of real wages increased.

Korea opened up the prospect of a resumption of the broad inflationary movement that had been arrested in 1949. The economic reaction that followed appears, in retrospect, to have been needlessly violent. In any event, one of the im-

mediate consequences was the inauguration of a widespread wage movement that was featured by the voluntary reopening of many key collective-bargaining agreements. The GM-type contract was adopted generally throughout the automobile industry and began to spread to firms under UAW-CIO contract in related industries. Tremendous interest was thus aroused in the use of automatic cost-of-living wage adjustments.

Three months after Korea, the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimated that slightly more than 800,000 workers were covered by cost-of-living escalator clauses. A year later, in September 1951, this estimate had increased to 3 million. In September 1952, approximately 3.5 million workers were covered by escalator provisions.¹ In little more than 2 years, the wages of approximately a fifth of the workers covered by collective agreements had become subject to automatic adjustment in terms largely of the movement of the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumers' Price Index.

Most of these workers are employed in the automotive and related industries and on the Nation's railroads. Secondary industry concentrations are found in northern textiles, aircraft, flat glass, and agricultural implements. In addition, escalator clauses are contained in numerous contracts scattered through a wide variety of other manufacturing and nonmanufacturing industries.

Unlike the situation during World War II,² wage-control policy in the Korean emergency sanctioned wage escalation. By General Wage Regulation No. 8 (as revised August 23, 1951), the Wage Stabilization Board gave prior approval to (1) wage increases required by cost-of-living provisions in effect on or before January 25, 1951; and (2) wage increases required by escalator clauses put into effect after January 25, 1951, if these clauses met certain standards. The regulation provided that the average percentage wage increase under escalator clauses adopted after

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¹ See Cost of Living Wage Adjustments in Collective Bargaining (mimeographed), Bureau of Labor Statistics, September 1951. The September 1952 estimate is tentative and subject to revision. See also Wage Escalators and the Adjusted CPI, by Lucy M. Kramer and James Nix, Monthly Labor Review, May 1951 (pp. 509-513). The above estimates of escalator-clause coverage exclude groups of workers, such as office employees, whose salaries may be adjusted automatically in firms where plant workers have contractual escalation provisions.

² The National War Labor Board in General Order 22 (December 8, 1942) provided that no cost-of-living escalator clause should be operative where an adjustment "would result in rates in excess of 15 percent above the average straight-time hourly rates or equivalent rates prevailing in January 1, 1941."

January 25, 1951, should not exceed the corresponding percentage increase in the level of consumers' prices and that escalation should be downward as well as upward.³ The regulation also required that escalator clauses be based on an acceptable index. This term was defined to mean "any Consumers' Price Index (frequently referred to as the cost-of-living index) published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics or such other index as the Board has determined or may determine to be acceptable for the purpose of this regulation."⁴

General Wage Regulation No. 8 also provided that, in the absence of escalator clauses, wages could be increased to restore the "loss in the real value of wages and salaries from January 25, 1951, to the date of the increases." Unions and employers were thus given a choice between automatic cost-of-living adjustments and the authority, in terms of wage control, to negotiate upward cost-of-living changes at comparatively short (6-month) intervals. Hence, as a point of precise reference in wage decisions, the Consumers' Price Index became of direct importance to labor and management generally. Negotiated cost-of-living wage increases are not, as with escalation, subject automatically to downward adjustment should the index decline. This fact probably has retarded the growth of escalation since the issuance of the regulation.

Wages and Living Costs

The first tentative formulations in the field of wage theory recognized a connection between money wages and the prices of goods that workers need to live. Thus, John Cary wrote in 1695 that "wages bear a rate in all countries according to the price of provisions." William Petty, in his *Political Arithmetic*, argued that restrictions on the import of Irish and Scottish products into England

"make food, and consequently labor, dearer in England. . . ."

Any substantial change in the general level of consumers' prices plainly will affect the determination of money wages. Such changes, overtime periods relevant for wage determination, are typically associated with other developments in the economy that influence the wage level. Increases in output, business profits, and employment have generally accompanied rising prices; declines in production, profits, and employment have usually been associated with falling price levels. Depending upon the direction and magnitude of the price movement, such situations create pressures for upward or downward wage adjustments.

Historically, the trade-union movement has opposed the use of cost-of-living as the sole criterion for wage determination, even for upward adjustments.⁵ The reason is clear. One of the basic goals of the union movement is to increase, rather than stabilize, real wages. Hence, unions, in bargaining over wages, generally prefer freedom to advance claims for wage increases (or to resist demands for wage reductions) on a variety of grounds selected to fit the circumstances of the particular case.

In periods of substantial price movement, however, reference to cost-of-living changes is unquestionably important, and often decisive, in determining the content of the wage bargain. In such periods, unions, and perhaps also employers, have often attempted to protect their wage position by concluding short-term contracts or by providing for wage reopenings prior to contract expirations. This latter development was a notable feature of the years immediately following World War II.

The escalator clause is a particular way of making wage adjustments to take account of changes in living costs. However, significant differences exist between escalation and the negotiated change. A unique characteristic of the escalator clause is its automaticity. For the term of the contract, wage changes, as related to living costs, are precisely determined by the behavior of an appropriate index rather than through bargaining or unilateral employer action. Most current escalator clauses provide for frequent wage reviews (usually quarterly), with adjustments based on comparatively small changes in the index.⁶ Hence, even comparatively minor changes in the level of retail prices become associated with wage-rate adjust-

³ The order provided, however, that "downward fluctuations need not be reflected in reductions of wages and salaries below those in effect at the time of adoption of the provision."

⁴ The Board subsequently provided that "only the Bureau of Labor Statistics National Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities (either adjusted or old series) will be acceptable after October 4, 1951, without prior Board approval." See Questions and Answers on General Wage Regulation No. 8, Revised, published by the Wage Stabilization Board.

⁵ See Executive Council Report, Convention Proceedings of the American Federation of Labor, 1921 (pp. 68-69).

⁶ The much-imitated 1950 General Motors agreement calls for a 1-cent an hour adjustment for each 1.14-point change in the index. The railroad agreements provide for a 4-cent adjustment for each 1-point change. In each case reference is to an index with a 1935-39 base.

ments. As a consequence, the technical construction of the index itself becomes a matter for close scrutiny and review. Finally, for the duration of the contract, an escalator clause introduces an element of uncertainty with respect to the level of wages for both the union and the firm.

The Outlook for Escalation

During the first 2 years (May 1948–May 1950) of the General Motors experience, five adjustments—two upward and three downward—were made under the escalator clause. The net change in wage rates due to escalation was an increase of 3 cents an hour. Nine adjustments took place in the period June 1950–September 1952. Only one of these adjustments was a decrease, and the net increase in rates amounted to 23 cents an hour.⁷ It was during this latter period that the escalator clause ceased to be a curiosity.

Can wage escalation on a broad scale survive the inflation that produced it? A prolonged period of price stability presumably would render escalator clauses obsolete. However, such clauses might nonetheless continue to appear as a sort of vestigial remains in a substantial number of contracts. Even under an assumption of stability the price level in the years ahead probably would exhibit minor oscillations; such a situation might sustain interest in escalation. A period of sharp decline in the level of consumers' prices would, other things being equal, tend to make escalator clauses unattractive to labor. Their renewal when existing contracts expired would not, in most situations, be readily agreed to.

The future of wage escalation will clearly be affected by the extent to which labor and management conclude comparatively long-term agreements in which escalation is joined to periodic rate increases based roughly on average productivity gains in the economy. The advantage of this type of contract to the workers is the assurance of regular gains in real wage rates; management, for the duration of the contract, avoids the uncertainties and costs of frequent contract negotiations and may achieve greater freedom for technical innovation.⁸

Experience with this type of contract, pioneered by General Motors and the UAW-CIO, is not sufficient to provide a basis for appraising its

long-run importance. Such contracts are now rather restricted in their coverage, industry-wise. If such contracts do become firmly rooted, a continuing place for the escalator clause is obviously assured.

Agreements relating to considerably more than half of the workers now covered by escalator clauses do not contain provisions for periodic "improvement factor" wage increases. The duration of almost all of these contracts is 3 years or less, and some have wage-reopening clauses. This suggests another possibility with respect to the continuation of escalator arrangements. Unions and managements in some situations may prefer fairly frequent wage negotiations (at 1- or 2-year intervals), with the use of escalation to maintain the real value of money rates during the periods between contract discussions.

Some of the general considerations that may have a bearing on the future of wage escalation may be briefly noted:

(1) Escalation obviously provides protection to employees, on the average, against changes in the real value of their wage rates. For employers, escalation in periods of falling prices offers the promise of relaxation in the "downward rigidity" widely believed to be associated with wages under collective bargaining. As previously noted, employers may also achieve other benefits from escalation when combined with periodic "productivity" increases and incorporated in long-term contracts.

(2) Allowing for variations in timing, there is no clear evidence of any major difference in the relative magnitude of the wage adjustments in key bargaining situations through various escalation arrangements and through negotiation in the period since June 1950. Over a more extended period, however, especially if there are significant fluctuations in the level of prices, differences in wage movement might develop as a consequence of the form of wage determination. This is perhaps

⁷ During the shorter period from April 1951 to October 1952, 6 adjustments, one a decrease, were made under the agreements covering nonoperating railroad employees. The net increase was 14 cents an hour.

⁸ The 1950 agreement between General Motors and the UAW-CIO states that "the annual improvement factor provided herein recognizes that a continuing improvement in the standard of living of employees depends upon technological progress, better tools, methods, processes and equipment, and a cooperative attitude on the part of all parties in such progress. It further recognizes the principle that to produce more with the same amount of human effort is a sound economic and social objective."

most likely to occur in the event of a considerable decline in the level of consumers' prices.

(3) Most escalation-rate adjustments appear to be applied uniformly in cents-per-hour across-the-board. In periods of rising prices, this procedure can result in a considerable narrowing in relative occupational differentials. In periods of falling prices, such differentials widen. If escalation continues to be used on a broad scale, this factor may have to receive attention.

(4) Under current escalation arrangements, wages are reviewed very frequently in terms of the movement of the price index to which rates are tied, and appropriate adjustments are made. For the duration of the contract, changes in the level of rates depend, at least in part, upon changes in the level of consumers' prices, independent of factors that might otherwise affect the wage position of the firm or industry. Particular firms or industries, in short, may experience output and product-price movements, and move into competitive situations that run counter to those in the economy generally. Their capacity to meet adjustments required by escalation clauses might thereby be impaired. Something of this sort occurred, for example, in the northern cotton

and synthetic textile industry after the conclusion of wage increase and escalation agreements in the spring of 1951.⁹ In the spring of 1952, the question of a wage reduction at a leading New England textile firm went to arbitration under the terms of the union contract. The arbitration board, with the union member dissenting, granted a wage reduction and, in addition, relieved both the company and the union "of the obligation to adjust wages during the balance of the agreement (up to March 1953), up or down, depending on future changes in the cost of living."¹⁰ Another important arbitration decision in New England textiles, however, left the escalator clause undisturbed.¹¹

(5) The general problem of the interrelationship of wages and prices under widespread use of escalator clauses suggests a broad field for investigation. The feasibility of the use of escalator clauses in terms of the operating problems, pricing policy, and competitive position of individual industries would appear also to warrant intensive study.

The rise in importance of the escalator clause since June 1950 has genuine significance for collective bargaining and wage determination. Escalator clauses have assumed a variety of forms. They are found in association with a number of different arrangements for taking other wage criteria into account. Experience during the next few years should prove invaluable in appraising the role of escalation in the drama of the wage bargain.

⁹ Recent Developments in the North-South Wage Differential, by Wilfred H. Crook. *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, October 1952 (pp. 67-78).

¹⁰ Bates Manufacturing Co. and Textile Workers Union of America (CIO), Arbitration Board Decision, June 15, 1952.

¹¹ In the arbitration case involving the Fall River Textile Manufacturers Association, New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers Association, Berkshire Fine Spinning Associates, Inc., and the Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) decided July 15, 1952, the arbitrator granted a wage reduction but ordered that "the cost-of-living escalator clause now in effect shall continue without modification."

Labor Requirements for Constructing Military Airfields

MARY F. CARNEY and EDWARD M. GORDON*

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*This article is the third in a series describing the Bureau of Labor Statistics' program to develop patterns of labor requirements for selected types of construction, as an aid in formulating policies concerning the best use of manpower in periods of defense mobilization.¹ Data in the present article are based on studies of labor patterns and labor costs on contracts for the recapping and the extension of runways and construction of other facilities at the site of four military airfields in scattered sections of northern United States. The construction was completed during 1951-52 at airfields designed to accommodate jet fighters, and light, heavy, and medium bombers. Although all of the contracts were for alterations and additions to existing airfields, the clearing, excavation, and drainage problems encountered generally were similar to those on road building or in constructing a complete airfield for modern planes.*

TIME needed for substantial completion was about the same on all four military airfields, regardless of the characteristics and size of the projects. Comparative labor costs were not necessarily affected by wide variations in the size and composition of the work force. However, the value of work put in place per man-hour and the man-hours required to complete a million dollars of work varied considerably among the four projects. These conclusions were derived from a recent Bureau study of site man-hour requirements and payrolls for the construction of runways and other facilities at the airfields.

Both the largest and smallest projects (in terms of contract amount) were 90 percent complete by the end of the twenty-first week. A third project was 95 percent complete at that time, and a fourth was finished a week earlier. This was accomplished by rapid expansion of the work force and by some overtime. Construction operations were speeded so that the runways could be opened for use as soon as possible.

Dollar labor costs on the two smaller projects (C and D), where contract values were relatively close, amounted to about one-fifth of the total even though site employment on Project C was greater by one-third, and man-hours by two-thirds. However, the latter project utilized a much larger proportion of semiskilled and unskilled workers than Project D, where specially difficult problems of site preparation required relatively greater utilization of highly paid operating engineers and other skilled workers.

The value of work put in place per man-hour was lower when site preparation involved extensive excavation in relation to the amount of costly new equipment installed. On one of the smaller projects (C), cubic-yard volume of excavation was more than double the amount on the largest (A). Both projects employed a very high proportion of semiskilled and unskilled labor, but they differed in that expensive new equipment was put in place on Project A, while equipment installation on Project C largely involved relocation of facilities already in use at the site. As a result, the value of work put in place per man-hour on Project A (\$14.27) was two-thirds greater than on Project C.

Labor Costs and Time

Despite current requirements for stronger paving and more complex equipment installation, labor cost on the four projects compares favorably with the cost on airfield projects in a previous study. In a 1944 survey of labor cost at the site of airport and flying-field construction (excluding buildings), a 30-percent labor-contract value ratio was reported.² The ratio of labor to total cost in 1951-52 did not exceed 21 percent, even on the projects

*Of the Bureau's Division of Construction Statistics.

¹ The first article, *Labor Requirements for Building Airforce Housing*, appeared in the September 1952 issue of the *Monthly Labor Review* and the second, *Construction Labor on Public Housing in the South*, in the October 1952 issue.

² Based on reports processed for administrative purposes.

with the heaviest build-up of the work force or on the one using a high proportion of skilled workers. This favorable labor-cost ratio resulted probably from (1) increased use of mechanized equipment which reduced the amount of man-hours needed, and (2) greater cost of accessory materials and facilities required on modern airfields which increased nonlabor expenses.

On Project A, where one of the major tasks was installation of facilities for high-intensity lighting and ground-control approach, the value of work put in place per man-hour was the greatest (\$14.27) of the four projects. On Project D, ranking second (\$12.63), the contract called for procurement, fabrication, and installation of 144-inch steel culverts—a scarce and difficult-to-handle type of construction material. In addition, Project D had the largest and most complex excavation and grading job and the largest proportion of skilled employees, but it also had the shortest workweek—averaging but 33.4 hours for all workers on the job. The lowest value of work put in place per man-hour (\$8.48) occurred on Project C where very little in the way of new equipment was installed, but the cubic-yard volume of excavation was almost as large as on Project D.

The man-hours required to complete a million dollars of work varied from 70,100 on Project A to 118,000 on Project C, which had a relatively large work force for the size of the contract and reported the most overtime. On the two projects with the highest proportion of skilled personnel (B and D), site workers put in about 80,000 hours for each million dollars of contract amount.

Characteristics of the Projects

Construction operations on all four projects were scheduled so that it was not necessary to close down the field while work was under way. Increased acreage at the airfields and areas adjacent to the runways were either turfed, or graveled and oiled to prevent wind and water erosion. All runways were paved with concrete and asphaltic concrete. Pavements were reinforced with steel, as were the runway shoulders.

On all projects, site preparation involved clearing trees and other vegetation. Earth-moving work was least (171,000 cubic yards) on Project A. On Projects B and D, the sites to be cleared were wooded tracts of about 55 acres and excava-

tion amounted to around 400,000 cubic yards. Project C had almost as much excavation (350,000 cubic yards), but only 30 acres had to be cleared and grubbed. Contracts for Projects B and D specified that the airfields were to be covered with crushed stone, which in the case of Project B was prepared by a rock-crushing plant assembled at the site.

The largest project (A) was unique because of construction and installation of a high-intensity lighting system and facilities for ground-control (instrument) approach, including a transformer-control vault.³ On Project B, the contract called for relocation of several buildings, asphaltting the perimeter road, constructing a steel-tower extension to the pumphouse, a gate house, and fences, and miscellaneous painting jobs. The scope of the work on Project C included relocation of runway lights, steel landing mats, and a pole line.

On the smallest project (D), available progress reports and drawings indicated that site preparation was complicated not only by dense trees and vegetation and by the hilly nature of the land, but also by a drainage problem. The contract called for diversion of the flow of a creek which ran through the project, including site fabrication and placement in the new channel (10 feet under the runway) of twin-corrugated-steel sectional-plate culverts, each 144 inches in diameter and 1,500 feet long. In addition, existing sewer, water, and aerial power-transmission lines and electrical ducts were relocated.

Occupational Distribution

Although semiskilled and unskilled workmen performed a large part of the work on all contracts, ranging from 30 to 65 percent of the site work force, their relative employment generally was in inverse order to that of operating engineers. (See table 1.) Very few other types of skilled workers were employed.

Laborers, required for a variety of tasks, accounted for about 8 percent of all workers on Project D, and ranged up to almost 43 percent on Project A. Truck drivers, the largest group among the semiskilled on all projects, were em-

³ The control vault was a basement and 1-story structure with inner and outer walls of painted concrete block over reinforced concrete, with concrete floors and precast concrete roof. Electrical cables, enclosed in reinforced concrete, ran from the vault to reinforced concrete manholes housing additional transformers.

TABLE 1.—Distribution of man-weeks of site labor by skill and occupation, and labor-cost characteristics, selected contracts let for military airfield construction, 1951

Item	Project designation			
	A	B	C	D
Total man-weeks of labor ¹	3,775	1,538	1,908	1,416
	Percentage distribution, skills and occupations			
Manual workers.....	90.3	90.2	92.6	86.3
Skilled ²	32.3	46.7	27.3	56.5
Carpenter.....	5.1	2.7	0	1.4
Cement finisher.....	2.6	3.7	1.0	.2
Electrician.....	2.4	1.6	.2	2.4
Iron worker ³	5.9	3.1	1.7	9.9
Mechanic, equipment.....	0	4.8	1.8	8.9
Operating engineer.....	18.0	28.8	22.6	31.4
Excavating and grading.....	12.6	20.0	18.9	27.6
Cranes and power shovels.....	3.9	2.5	3.4	8.0
Miscellaneous ⁴	8.7	17.5	15.5	19.6
Mixing and paving equipment.....	3.1	4.2	3.5	1.6
All other construction equipment ⁵	2.3	4.6	.2	2.2
All other skilled.....	.3	2.0	0	2.3
Semiskilled and unskilled.....	58.0	43.5	65.3	29.8
Laborer.....	42.5	21.2	35.7	8.2
Oiler.....	3.0	7.0	2.9	8.6
Truck driver.....	12.5	15.3	26.7	13.0
Nonmanual workers ⁶	9.7	9.8	7.4	13.7
Man-weeks utilized by—				
Prime contractor.....	68.4	60.8	62.2	46.7
Subcontractor.....	31.6	39.2	37.8	53.3
	Labor-cost characteristics			
Contract amount ⁷ (in thousands).....	\$2,076	\$776	\$670	\$597
Earnings and hours of labor:				
Number of man-hours worked.....	145,515	62,388	78,972	47,270
Total earnings (site payrolls).....	\$307,747	\$161,654	\$142,232	\$121,184
Average hourly earnings.....	\$2.11	\$2.59	\$1.80	\$2.56
Average weekly hours.....	38.5	40.6	41.4	33.4
Percent labor cost of contract amount.....	14.8	20.8	21.2	20.3
Value of work placed per man-hour ⁸	\$14.27	\$12.44	\$8.48	\$12.63
Man-hours per \$1 million of construction cost.....	70,100	80,400	118,000	79,300

¹ Represents the number of workers shown on weekly payrolls.

² Includes foremen and apprentices. Apprentices comprise but 1.2 percent of total employment on Project D, and less than half of 1 percent on Projects A and B.

³ The majority were structural iron workers on Projects A, B, and C; and reinforcing iron workers on Project D.

⁴ Includes bulldozers, scrapers, graders, tractors, etc.

⁵ On Projects A and B, the majority were roller operators.

⁶ Covers administrative, professional, clerical, and service employees at the site.

⁷ Includes the cost of construction and fixed equipment.

⁸ Obtained by dividing the value of contracts for construction and equipment by the number of man-hours worked on the project site.

ployed principally in earth-moving operations and to operate batch trucks during paving operations. On Projects B and D, oilers (also classified among the semiskilled) completed the surface work on graveled runway shoulders and adjacent areas.

The choice of mechanized construction equipment used on these projects and, as a result, the kinds of operating engineers employed apparently varied with contractors' practices and

with roughness of the terrain. On the whole, operating engineers accounted for 18 percent of total site employment on Project A, 23 percent on C, 29 percent on B, and 31 percent on D. Excavating and grading-equipment operators were most important among operating engineers, ranging from 13 percent of total site employment on Project A to 28 percent on Project D. For the paving jobs, batch plants were set up at the site on all projects, and skilled operators were utilized. Screenshot operators (to finish fresh concrete) were employed on all projects, and paving-machine operators on all but Project D.

Among other skilled workers employed at the site, mechanics were important on Projects B and D for servicing and maintaining the large amount of mechanized equipment used. Carpenters were employed extensively on Project A during construction of the control vault and on Project B for alterations to existing buildings and to construct a gate house. Iron workers on Project A placed reinforcing steel in the control vault and in transformer manholes, and also placed structural steel forms prior to laying cement slab floors in the vault. On Project B, iron workers built a steel-tower extension to the pumphouse, and on Project D, they accounted for 10 percent of the total work force and fabricated steel culverts for the new creek channel. Electricians were employed on all projects to install runway lighting systems.

From 7 to 14 percent of the site workers on the four projects were nonmanual employees—administrative, professional, and clerical workers.

Three-fifths or more of total site employment on Projects A, B, and C, but less than half on Project D were on the prime contractors' payrolls. On Project D, two-fifths of total site workers were on the payrolls of the subcontractor performing excavation and grading. Another large subcontract, in terms of labor requirements, was for the cement work on Project B. Subcontractors usually installed electrical equipment and sewer and water lines, but, in some instances, also assisted in earth moving (hauling firms), in compacting the sub-base, and in topsoiling and seeding. Operating engineers generally were on the prime contractors' payrolls, as were the largest share of semiskilled workmen and laborers.

Level and Duration of Employment

Elapsed time from beginning to completion of the individual projects ranged from 20 weeks for Project B to 35 weeks for Project A. However, the largest project (A) was 90 percent completed at the end of 21 weeks, or in about two-thirds of the time used for the entire job. (See table 2.) The final 10 percent of the work, which involved installation of transformers and equipment for the runway lighting network, was spread over 14 weeks, with a relatively small force of electricians and unskilled workmen on the job.

Employment levels, and to some extent the duration of employment, were affected not only by the nature and size of the project, but also by the speed with which the contractor expanded his work force as the job progressed. The major part of the work was accomplished on Projects

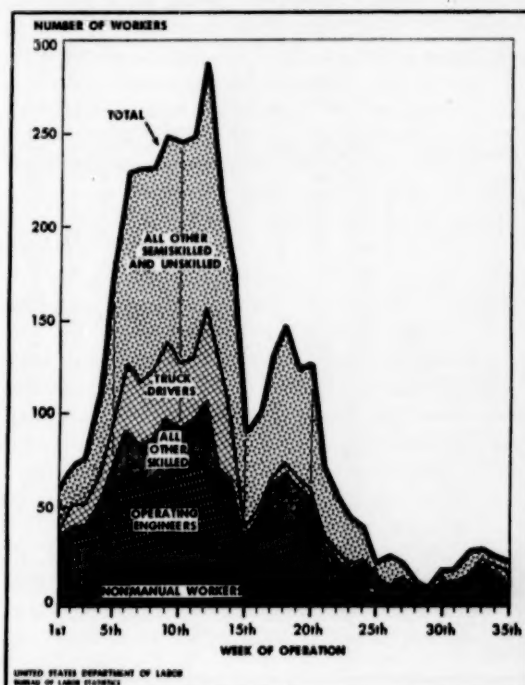
TABLE 2.—Distribution of man-weeks of site labor by period of operation, selected contracts let for military airfield construction, 1951

Week of operation ¹	Man-weeks of labor on project—							
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
Total man-weeks ²	3,775	1,538	1,908	1,416	3,775	1,538	1,908	1,416
	Percent of total				Cumulative percent			
First	1.6	3.5	0.4	1.6	1.6	3.5	0.4	1.6
Second	1.9	5.5	1.1	2.8	3.5	9.0	1.5	4.4
Third	2.0	5.5	2.2	4.0	5.5	14.5	3.7	8.4
Fourth	3.0	4.9	2.3	3.8	8.5	19.4	6.0	12.2
Fifth	4.8	5.5	3.3	3.1	13.3	24.9	9.3	15.3
Sixth	6.0	6.4	3.1	2.5	19.3	31.3	12.4	17.8
Seventh	6.1	6.8	4.0	3.1	25.4	38.1	16.4	20.9
Eighth	6.1	6.4	8.7	4.4	31.5	44.5	25.1	25.3
Ninth	6.6	6.4	7.0	4.3	38.1	50.9	32.1	29.6
Tenth	6.5	9.3	6.9	5.3	44.6	60.2	39.0	34.9
Eleventh	6.6	8.5	6.3	5.1	51.2	68.7	45.3	40.0
Twelfth	7.7	8.4	5.8	4.8	58.9	77.1	51.1	44.8
Thirteenth	5.7	7.3	5.9	6.8	64.6	84.4	57.0	51.6
Fourteenth	4.7	7.0	6.7	7.9	69.3	91.4	63.7	59.5
Fifteenth	2.4	4.7	6.5	5.6	71.7	96.1	70.2	65.1
Sixteenth	2.6	1.7	6.4	4.0	74.3	97.8	76.6	69.1
Seventeenth	3.5	.8	4.0	4.9	77.8	98.6	80.6	74.0
Eighteenth	3.9	.6	3.5	5.2	81.7	99.2	84.1	79.2
Nineteenth	3.3	.5	3.7	3.7	85.0	99.7	87.8	82.9
Twentieth	3.3	.3	3.1	2.8	88.3	100.0	90.9	85.7
Twenty-first	1.9	—	3.7	6.4	90.2	—	94.6	92.1
Twenty-second	1.5	—	2.1	6.0	91.7	—	96.7	98.1
Twenty-third	1.2	—	1.4	.7	92.9	—	98.1	98.8
Twenty-fourth	1.1	—	.9	.8	94.0	—	99.0	99.6
Twenty-fifth	.6	—	.7	.4	94.6	—	99.7	100.0
Twenty-sixth	.7	—	.3	—	95.3	—	100.0	—
Twenty-seventh	.6	—	—	—	95.9	—	—	—
Twenty-eighth	.3	—	—	—	96.2	—	—	—
Twenty-ninth	.2	—	—	—	96.4	—	—	—
Thirtieth	.4	—	—	—	96.8	—	—	—
Thirty-first	.5	—	—	—	97.3	—	—	—
Thirty-second	.7	—	—	—	98.0	—	—	—
Thirty-third	.7	—	—	—	98.7	—	—	—
Thirty-fourth	.7	—	—	—	99.4	—	—	—
Thirty-fifth	.6	—	—	—	100.0	—	—	—

¹ Weeks of operation are payroll weeks, regardless of the amount of work performed during any 1 week.

² Number of workers shown on weekly payrolls.

Workers Required by Week of Operation, Selected Occupations, Project A, 1951-52



A, B, and C by rapid expansion and concentration of the work force in a relatively small proportion of time, and by use of overtime. For example, the number of site workers more than doubled between the fourth and sixth week on Project A, and from the seventh to the eighth week on Project C. (See table 3.) Employment on both these projects was at peak when about a third of construction time had elapsed, and on Project B at the half-way mark. On the latter, employment increased by 40 percent between the ninth and tenth (peak) weeks. The smallest project (D) involved substantial completion of widespread drainage work before paving and relocation of equipment, so that the work force was spread more evenly over the 25-week construction period, with the peak in the fourteenth week.

Some overtime occurred on all four projects, with weekly hours on certain phases of the work averaging as high as 47 to 49 hours—well beyond the 40-hour week regularly scheduled for construc-

TABLE 3.—Number of man-weeks of site labor, by skill and occupation, and by week of operation, selected contracts let for military airfield construction, 1961

	Number of man-weeks ¹ worked in selected occupational groups, by project																											
Week of operation ²	All workers ³				Skilled workers				Semiskilled and unskilled workers				Operating engineers				All other skilled workers ⁴				Truck drivers				Laborers			
	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
Total, all weeks	3,775	1,538	1,908	1,416	1,215	716	520	800	2,195	671	1,246	422	678	442	434	463	537	274	86	337	472	237	509	184	1,723	434	737	238
First	60	54	7	22	21	31	3	9	25	14	0	4	19	21	3	7	2	10	0	2	4	0	0	2	21	14	0	2
Second	72	85	21	39	27	50	11	21	31	25	3	12	25	42	10	10	2	8	1	11	11	5	0	7	20	20	3	5
Third	76	84	42	57	26	44	13	30	35	32	25	18	24	36	12	19	2	8	1	11	11	2	0	8	24	30	25	10
Fourth	113	76	44	54	34	35	12	27	62	33	27	16	32	27	11	18	2	8	1	9	15	10	0	5	47	23	27	11
Fifth	180	84	63	44	53	43	16	22	109	33	47	13	38	27	15	17	15	16	1	5	24	7	2	6	85	26	40	7
Sixth	228	98	59	39	71	51	16	19	137	35	39	9	49	29	15	15	22	22	1	4	36	6	2	3	101	29	37	6
Seventh	231	105	76	44	69	54	24	23	147	40	45	16	51	31	20	19	18	23	4	4	33	14	7	5	114	26	38	11
Eighth	232	98	166	63	74	59	45	40	145	39	112	14	48	33	37	25	26	17	8	15	39	16	36	4	112	30	53	5
Ninth	249	99	134	61	82	45	38	46	151	46	89	9	49	26	31	29	33	19	7	17	39	16	36	4	112	30	53	5
Tenth	246	142	132	75	78	60	39	53	153	73	86	14	53	32	30	26	25	28	9	27	34	33	37	3	119	40	49	11
Eleventh	249	130	121	72	76	59	30	52	153	62	75	13	50	30	30	19	26	29	9	33	34	23	39	2	119	39	36	11
Twelfth	288	129	110	68	84	53	36	46	182	66	67	12	49	30	27	22	35	23	9	24	50	29	38	4	132	37	29	8
Thirteenth	217	112	112	96	51	49	34	67	146	54	71	20	29	29	26	20	22	20	8	47	54	25	40	4	92	29	31	16
Fourteenth	178	108	128	113	47	44	35	75	113	54	84	26	28	25	27	32	19	19	8	43	29	24	40	8	84	30	44	18
Fifteenth	89	73	124	80	28	33	32	41	53	33	85	28	12	17	25	31	13	16	7	10	6	12	40	16	49	21	45	13
Sixteenth	100	26	122	59	30	5	34	27	54	18	80	19	16	3	27	23	14	2	7	4	3	12	43	7	51	6	37	12
Seventeenth	131	13	77	69	48	4	17	38	72	4	52	23	22	1	16	27	26	3	1	11	4	0	25	10	68	4	27	13
Eighteenth	149	9	67	73	54	2	18	39	80	5	42	25	23	1	17	25	31	1	1	14	5	2	22	9	75	3	20	16
Nineteenth	123	8	70	53	46	2	14	32	62	3	50	13	17	1	13	19	29	1	1	13	5	1	22	4	57	2	28	9
Twentieth	126	5	60	40	40	2	14	25	72	2	40	7	12	1	13	20	28	1	1	5	6	0	14	1	66	2	26	6
Twenty-first	71	71	90	25	16	31	39	—	50	51	1	—	15	22	24	—	1	9	5	—	19	37	34	—	31	14	—	—
Twenty-second	56	49	85	19	—	5	25	32	31	52	4	—	5	16	15	—	0	9	4	—	17	32	28	—	14	20	—	—
Twenty-third	47	26	10	16	3	5	29	—	23	2	1	—	3	0	15	—	0	5	3	—	14	1	26	—	9	1	—	—
Twenty-fourth	41	18	11	20	3	3	4	20	15	3	2	—	3	1	18	—	0	3	2	—	13	1	18	—	2	2	—	—
Twenty-fifth	21	13	5	13	2	3	8	—	9	2	2	—	2	1	11	—	0	2	1	—	7	0	—	—	7	—	—	—
Twenty-sixth	25	—	5	—	7	—	1	—	18	—	4	—	1	—	1	—	6	—	0	—	1	—	2	—	17	—	—	—
Twenty-seventh	23	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	9	—	0	—	0	—	—	—	9	—	—	—
Twenty-eighth	13	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	6	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Twenty-ninth	6	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Thirtieth	16	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	7	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Thirty-first	17	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Thirty-second	36	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	18	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	6	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—
Thirty-third	28	—	—	16	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	9	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Thirty-fourth	25	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	6	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Thirty-fifth	22	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—

¹ Number of workers shown on weekly payrolls.² Weeks of operation are payroll weeks, regardless of the amount of work performed during any 1 week.³ Covers both manual and nonmanual workers.⁴ Covers all skilled site workers, other than operating engineers. For distribution of "all other skilled workers," see table 1.

tion workers. Large numbers of employees worked overtime even on Project D, where the over-all weekly average for total employees was but 33 hours. The maximum number of workers on the job in a single week ranged from 113 on the smallest project (D) to 288 on the largest (A).

A corollary to the rapid expansion and contraction of the work force is the erratic nature of employment for many workers on a particular job. On the largest project (A), for example, the span of peak employment was 8 weeks; total employment dropped from 288 workers in the twelfth week to 89 in the fifteenth week. Three weeks later, 149 workers were on the job; within another 3 weeks, the work force was cut in half. (See chart.)

Hours and Earnings

Wage rates on the four military airfield projects were based by law on wage determinations of the

Secretary of Labor and reflect local labor-market conditions. Variations, from project to project, in modal hourly wage rates paid at the construction sites were less for skilled occupations than for semiskilled and unskilled.

The highest paid workers among the operating engineers were power-shovel and crane operators, whose modal hourly wage rates were \$2.75 and \$2.60, respectively. Modal rates for tractor operators varied from \$2.20 an hour to \$2.40; bulldozer operators, from \$2.325 to \$2.45; scraper operators, from \$2.325 to \$2.40; and roller operators, from \$2.22 to \$2.45. Among other skilled workmen, highest paid were electricians, whose rates ranged from \$2.55 to \$2.62, and structural iron workers whose modal hourly rate ranged from \$2.54 to \$2.60.

The two projects (A and C) with the highest proportion of semiskilled and unskilled workmen also had the lowest paid laborers and truck drivers

on their work force. Laborers on Project C were paid \$1 an hour and on Project A, \$1.42 (later raised to \$1.125 and \$1.49, respectively). Their rate on Projects B and D was \$1.95 an hour, with a later increase to \$2 on Project B. Truck drivers received \$1.50 and \$1.525, respectively, on Projects A and C; on Project B, their modal hourly rate increased from \$2.05 to \$2.10 during the construction period, and they received the highest hourly rate (\$2.25) on Project D.

Average hours worked per week on construction varied considerably, ranging from 33.4 on Project D to 41.4 on Project C. Overtime occurred at different stages on all the projects, in some instances because of changes in the scope of the work and late delivery of materials and, probably, to keep the work flowing as planned.

Some phases of the work, particularly at runway intersections, had to be accomplished without interruption of flight schedules. For example, on Project C, the expansion-joint and other work at runway intersections could be done only when flights were ended for the day. As a result, the pavement contractor's workers on Project C averaged a 49-hour workweek, and accounted for the largest share of total man-hours and earnings on the project. On Projects A, B, and C, exten-

sive overtime was indicated for the prime contractors' crews. On Project A, when work was resumed after being temporarily halted because of late delivery of electrical equipment, the scheduled workweek was 56 hours—8 hours every day including Saturday and Sunday. On Project D, the prime contractor's crew had a short workweek—averaging but 26.1 hours; however, over half the total man-hours on this project were spent on a huge earth-moving and grading job, resulting in a 42.4-hour average workweek for a subcontractor's crew.

Average hourly earnings, which include basic rates and overtime, ranged from \$1.80 on Project C to \$2.59 on Project B. Project C reported the most overtime but also the lowest over-all average earnings, because it had both the smallest proportion of skilled workers and the lowest basic wage rates for all classes of workers. Although basic wage rates were the same on Projects B and D, extensive overtime boosted earnings on the former.

Highest weekly average earnings were \$105.11 on Project B, where the workweek averaged 46.8 hours for the prime contractor, who accounted for 70 percent of total man-hours. Lowest average weekly earnings were reported for Project C—\$74.55.

Summaries of Studies and Reports

University Research in Industrial Relations

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The following paragraphs constitute major excerpts from the presidential address of J. Douglas Brown, Director of Industrial Relations Section, Princeton University, at the annual meeting of the Industrial Relations Research Association, Chicago, December 29, 1952.*

Nature of University Research Unit

THE distinguishing characteristic of a university research unit in industrial relations . . . is the use of division of labor in the collection of data and the use of continuous consultation in the integration of results. . . .

Division of labor in organized research may include a separation out of such elements as the building of a special library; the maintenance of comprehensive files on experience in selected companies, trade-unions, or governmental programs; the building of sustaining channels of intercommunication with sources; the field interviews; the preliminary conferences with groups of informants and critics; the collating of questionnaire and interview results; parallel analyses involving diverse disciplines or experience; the preliminary preparation of manuscript, and the final consolidation of conclusions. There are, in addition, the exacting procedures of editing, printing, and disseminating reports in a manner to make findings most usable. Such division of functions must, of course, be integrated by continuous consultation among the participants under the leadership of a competent director. There must be a constant balancing of individual responsibility for the parts and a group responsibility for the whole. The process of integration does not come easily. It is improved by the accumulating experience and mutual understanding of a group long accustomed to working together.

Appropriate Type of Research Project

Since the university research unit is neither easy to develop nor inexpensive to maintain, it is reasonable to limit its activities to those for which it has a large comparative advantage as contrasted to "solo" research. There are several types of scholarly endeavor in industrial relations for which the organized research unit is not necessary and, perhaps, not appropriate. For example, an organized research unit is not an economical or appropriate instrument for the preparation of a general textbook. . . .

Nor is the preparation of routine compilations of data the proper task of the organized research unit in the university. It is rather the normal function of the governmental or private service bureau. At the opposite side of the road is the "point of view" or the "new idea" type of article in which an individual scholar expresses his current convictions on policy or suggestions for research. There is also the "mature judgment" monograph where the authority of the author is usually more important than the new data developed. In these latter endeavors, the contribution of the research unit is the previous education of the author rather than as an instrument of research. . . .

The best assignment for an organized research unit is a "problem-policy project" in which an experienced research group can . . . [develop] usable conclusions in policy terms concerning a problem facing industry, trade-unions, government, or the public. A continuing staff unit is specially qualified to assist in: first, the early recognition of a current or developing problem; second, the determination of the best sources of experience or judgment related to the problem; third, the accumulation of evidence from diverse sources and disciplines, including extensive and intensive field work; and fourth, the attainment of generalized judgment and policy conclusions by group consensus on findings.

Since industrial relations involves the diverse attitudes . . . of individuals aggregated into

groups, the sifting of evidence and the development of conclusions by the members of a well integrated group adds something of value to those conclusions. . . . The resulting policy conclusion may not be as exciting as that of an unencumbered individual author, but it may be more usable.

Fundamental Versus Applicable Research

This emphasis upon "problem-policy" projects . . . may cause some concern among those who [insist] that university research should be fundamental in nature. There is a deep and ponderous overtone of dignity in the word "fundamental." But the term only has real meaning in respect to the fundamental laws of the pure sciences. Whether we like it or not, industrial relations is still an art and is likely to remain so as long as human behavior, both individual and group, is largely unpredictable.

Industrial relations research is essentially inductive. . . . The findings of industrial relations research remain judgments relative to the conditions observed, not objective, universal proof. Few laws, if any, have been established for group behavior. . . . We in industrial relations are not dealing with the fundamental laws of matter.

For these reasons, the process of research in industrial relations, group or individual, cannot be isolated from observation at any stage of the process . . . Therefore, findings should have *both* specific relevancy to the conditions observed in the study itself, *and*, if the project is well chosen and successful, a broader relevancy to the accumulating body of generalizations which might some day become a philosophy of industrial relations.

This two-level attribute of findings in industrial relations research is not a weakness but a strength. It should determine the character and functioning of the research unit. . . . It recognizes frankly the fact that the thing observed is affected by the presence of the observer. There are both "peel-offs" of usable judgments as well as contributions to the permanent, general literature.

With the fundamental and the applicable inextricably interrelated in industrial relations research, there can be no peculiar prestige in announcing that a project is fundamental in nature. Rather, there is real merit in the use of imagination and foresight to recognize problems for research

which will have applicable results in the future before the practitioner immersed in the current situation has been able to recognize and define these problems.

Use of Value Judgments in Research

. . . The evidence collected in industrial relations research involves value judgments in the definition of terms, in the occurrence of the incident, the delimitation and classification of data, and in the determination of cause, effect, or explanation. What is meant by "compensation," "productivity," "morale," "supervision," "unemployment," "security," "communication," "organization," "stability," or "integrity"? How does one determine the cause or effect of a strike or the relative success of a new policy?

The selection of evidence for a study in our field involves value judgments. Which examples are representative, relevant, or clear? The consolidation and interpretation of findings, likewise, involve value judgments. What is the weight of the evidence; is it to be determined by mass or force? Should we be influenced by the many cases, the most "representative" cases, or the most compelling examples?

The answer to the question is to recognize the inherent existence of value judgments in industrial relations research and to make such judgments as balanced, relaxed, and objective as possible. Herein lies the contribution of the staff approach to such research—the advantage of a consensus in group decision as opposed to individual decision.

. . . Industrial relations is the study of a humane art with the use, where relevant, of scientific methodology. Rather [than a science], it is the study of the values arising in the minds, intuitions, and emotions of individuals as these values become embodied in group organization and action. . . . No matter how useful scientific methodology may be along the way, the goal of industrial relations research and practice lies beyond the "timber line" of science.

Industrial Relations as an "Art"

One of the most difficult lessons for the university scholar in industrial relations to learn is that an increasing understanding of an *art* is just

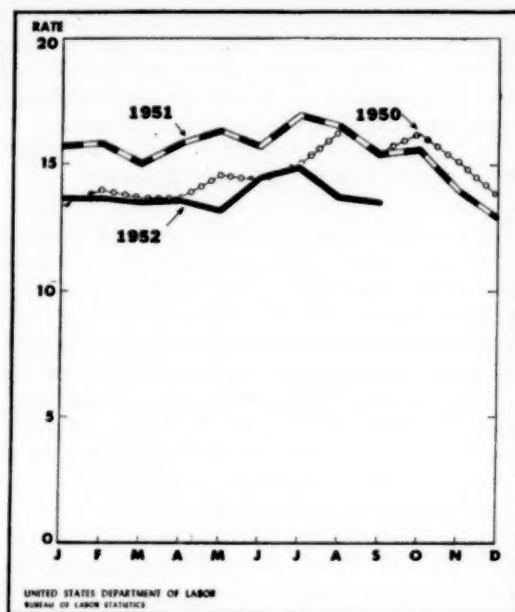
as respectable as the identification of a scientific "principle." The final test of a scientific principle is essentially esthetic in nature. Is the explanation or law simple, clear-cut, revealing, and unforced in respect to matter and forces beyond the control of man? The final test of the understanding of an art involves the higher complexities of the presence of man as both agent and judge. The scientist has the satisfaction of finding a "final" answer that clicks into place and fits. The student of an art—and industrial relations is a good example—must ever seek his satisfactions in the improvement of a way of life judged in terms too intangible to prove.

Industrial relations does not have to do with inanimate materials and forces—but with great numbers of self-determining individuals, reacting on each other, and possessing widely varying and rapidly changing value patterns and motivations. While we must constantly seek those essential elements, conditions, or factors which, as causes, lead to desirable results, the variables in our field are so great that we must exercise heroic restraint in establishing principles or norms. The "proving" of a hypothesis of causal relationship will always be a great temptation to the university-bred scholar of industrial relations. He wants to emulate his colleagues in the natural sciences and gain some share of their prestige in unlocking the secrets of the world. But the time may never come when he has this satisfaction. Rather, as a student of an *art* he will have, if successful, the satisfaction of helping to implement in a complex human society the highest wisdom, values, and aspirations of individual man.

Injury Rates in Manufacturing, Third Quarter, 1952

THE ALL-MANUFACTURING injury-frequency rate¹ established new low records, both for the third quarter and for the first 9 months of 1952. The average of 14.0 injuries per million man-hours worked in the third quarter was only fractionally higher than that for the second; in most previous years there have been substantial increases between these two quarters. The 1952 average for

Injury-Frequency Rates in Manufacturing, 1950-52



the third quarter was 14 percent below that for the same period in the previous year, 10 percent below 1950, and 7 percent below the previous record third-quarter low² of 15.1 in 1949.

Low rates throughout the first 9 months of 1952 resulted in a record low average of 13.8 for this period. This rate was 13 percent below the average for the corresponding period in the previous year, and 5 percent below the previous record low for the first 9 months—14.6, reported in 1950. Unless there should be an unusual upswing in injury rates during the last quarter of the year, 1952 will undoubtedly show the best safety record in history for manufacturing.

Among the 137 individual industries for which data were available, 87, or almost two-thirds, showed significant improvement in their safety record, as evidenced by a decrease of at least 1 frequency-rate point in their 9-month average for

¹ The injury-frequency rate is the average number of disabling work injuries for each million employee-hours worked. A disabling work injury is any injury occurring in the course of and arising out of employment, which (a) results in death or any degree of permanent physical impairment, or (b) makes the injured worker unable to perform the duties of any regularly established job, which is open and available to him, throughout the hours corresponding to his regular shift, on any one or more days after the day of injury (including Sundays, days off, or plant shut-downs). The term "injury" includes occupational diseases.

² Based on revised rates, adjusted to the respective final annual average for each year.

1952, compared with 1951. Decreases of 5 or more points were recorded by 16 of these industries.

The logging industry showed a decrease from 104.8 injuries per million man-hours for the first 9 months of 1951 to 89.6 for the corresponding

period in 1952. There was, however, a substantial increase between the second and third quarters of 1952, from 79.9 to 93.0, but the 1952 third-quarter rate was still well below the average of 110.6 recorded for the same period in 1951. A seasonal

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, third quarter, 1952

Industry	1952				First 9 months		Annual average, 1951
	July	August	September	Third quarter	1952	1951	
All manufacturing	14.9	13.7	13.5	14.0	13.8	15.9	15.5
Food and kindred products:							
Meat products	23.8	19.1	22.9	21.8	20.4	21.9	21.8
Dairy products	(1)	(1)	(1)	19.1	18.1	19.1	19.1
Canning and preserving	(1)	(1)	(1)	27.4	23.0	27.2	25.6
Grain-mill products	17.8	24.4	21.1	21.1	19.9	18.3	19.2
Bakery products	15.6	14.3	16.1	15.3	13.9	15.9	15.7
Cane sugar	23.6	23.8	22.7	23.4	20.6	20.5	19.3
Beet sugar	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	48.1	40.2
Confectionery and related products	7.3	8.6	9.5	8.6	10.0	13.6	14.3
Bottled soft drinks	(1)	(1)	(1)	33.7	29.4	34.7	32.9
Malt and malt liquors	24.0	17.8	29.1	23.5	23.0	23.9	24.5
Wines	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	23.0	26.1	26.1
Distilled liquors	5.6	4.0	11.1	6.8	7.5	8.6	8.2
Miscellaneous food products	14.3	18.6	15.3	16.1	14.9	18.0	17.8
Textile-mill products:							
Cotton yarn and textiles	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	10.1	9.9
Rayon, other synthetic, and silk textiles	6.3	10.1	10.9	9.3	8.4	9.2	9.0
Woolen and worsted textiles	20.3	18.1	18.3	18.9	17.2	17.6	16.9
Knit goods	7.3	5.1	6.0	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles	12.4	19.0	14.8	15.5	14.1	16.5	16.4
Miscellaneous textile goods	13.1	18.2	18.0	16.7	14.7	17.7	17.3
Apparel and other finished textile products:							
Clothing, men's and boys'	10.2	8.5	8.7	9.0	8.2	7.2	6.9
Clothing, women's and children's	6.6	5.3	4.5	5.4	4.8	5.3	4.9
Miscellaneous fabricated textile products	(1)	(1)	(1)	12.6	15.2	12.9	12.1
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):							
Logging	107.2	81.0	91.3	93.0	89.6	104.8	98.9
Planing mills	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	39.4	48.8	48.1
Sawmills	(1)	(1)	(1)	50.7	55.4	61.4	60.2
Sawmills and planing mills, integrated	49.8	54.2	49.5	51.2	48.9	49.3	48.1
Veneer mills	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	34.9	43.0	42.3
Millwork and structural wood products	21.8	23.2	25.8	23.6	23.2	28.3	28.0
Plywood mills	33.3	28.8	33.0	31.6	30.1	31.4	31.2
Wooden containers	36.4	30.7	35.3	34.1	35.9	39.6	38.4
Miscellaneous wood products	38.8	31.8	30.4	33.6	33.6	35.5	33.2
Furniture and fixtures:							
Household furniture, nonmetal	21.3	20.5	19.2	20.3	19.1	23.1	22.3
Metal household furniture	(1)	(1)	(1)	24.4	26.7	27.7	24.9
Mattresses and bedsprings	17.0	13.3	18.5	16.3	18.0	20.6	19.9
Office furniture	19.0	15.5	10.4	14.9	17.5	21.5	20.8
Public-building and professional furniture	(1)	(1)	(1)	27.1	22.3	20.2	19.5
Partitions and fixtures	22.5	16.2	18.5	19.0	19.1	22.5	22.8
Screens, shades, and blinds	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	21.3	15.2	15.1
Paper and allied products:							
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	15.4	15.2	14.8	15.1	14.8	16.2	15.8
Paperboard containers and boxes	16.2	15.3	19.1	16.9	14.9	19.2	18.1
Miscellaneous paper and allied products	19.7	16.0	16.5	17.4	15.6	13.8	13.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries:							
Newspapers and periodicals	(1)	(1)	(1)	8.9	8.8	8.7	9.1
Bookbinding and related products	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	10.7	11.4	10.0
Miscellaneous printing and publishing	7.3	7.1	7.3	7.2	7.0	9.5	9.1
Chemicals and allied products:							
Industrial inorganic chemicals	6.4	6.4	6.2	6.3	7.5	9.9	9.5
Plastics, except synthetic rubber	5.3	4.6	5.5	5.1	5.6	6.7	6.6
Synthetic rubber	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.9	3.9	2.5	2.3
Synthetic fibers	2.5	1.1	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
Explosives	(1)	(1)	(1)	3.0	3.5	2.9	3.4
Miscellaneous industrial organic chemicals	4.6	6.8	5.2	5.5	6.2	7.8	7.7
Drugs and medicines	9.3	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.1	9.4	9.2
Soap and related products	8.7	9.9	6.7	8.3	8.5	8.4	8.3
Paints, pigments, and related products	11.5	9.9	12.6	11.4	10.9	13.2	12.5
Fertilizers	(1)	(1)	(1)	17.3	18.7	23.4	22.4
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	(1)	(1)	(1)	20.7	19.8	(1)	23.8
Compressed and liquefied gases	(1)	(1)	(1)	5.6	10.0	13.5	14.0
Miscellaneous chemicals and allied products	(1)	(1)	(1)	22.3	21.8	22.3	20.7
Rubber products:							
Tires and inner tubes	5.0	5.4	6.3	5.6	5.4	6.0	6.1
Rubber footwear	5.0	3.0	2.6	3.3	3.1	5.3	4.9
Miscellaneous rubber products	11.5	14.4	13.0	13.0	12.2	15.1	14.1
Leather and leather products:							
Leather tanning and finishing	40.2	25.3	16.0	26.5	27.1	26.0	25.4
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	22.9	22.0	21.7
Footwear (except rubber)	10.9	9.7	10.6	10.4	10.1	9.4	9.5
Miscellaneous leather products	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.3	14.3	12.7

See footnotes at end of table.

Injury-frequency rates for selected manufacturing industries, third quarter, 1952—Continued

Industry	1952				First 9 months		Annual average, 1951
	July	August	September	Third quarter	1952	1951	
Stone, clay, and glass products:							
Glass and glass products	14.4	12.1	11.3	12.6	11.3	13.6	13.1
Structural clay products	45.3	33.5	32.5	37.0	33.5	40.4	39.8
Pottery and related products	18.1	20.5	12.5	17.0	15.2	17.8	17.0
Concrete, gypsum, and mineral wool	22.3	19.4	26.0	22.6	22.5	27.4	27.0
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	19.6	13.9	16.2	16.3	15.3	21.6	20.2
Primary metal industries:							
Blast furnaces and steel mills	7.5	5.8	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.5	6.4
Gray-iron and malleable foundries	33.4	29.8	32.4	31.8	32.2	39.6	38.3
Steel foundries	27.2	28.8	24.5	26.8	26.9	32.0	31.5
Nonferrous rolling, drawing, and alloying	14.8	20.2	15.2	16.9	15.7	15.1	15.0
Nonferrous foundries	24.9	25.6	22.8	24.4	21.2	24.5	24.0
Iron and steel forgings	22.4	20.8	25.1	22.9	23.4	26.1	25.1
Wire drawing	15.5	12.8	10.7	12.4	14.9	11.9	12.0
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe	(1)	16.0	22.7	19.4	21.5	18.0	18.1
Cold-finished steel	13.2	8.7	14.5	12.1	13.2	20.2	19.1
Fabricated metal products:							
Tin cans and other tinware	11.4	15.1	10.4	12.4	11.9	12.9	12.0
Cutlery and edge tools	16.8	12.1	11.2	13.0	13.5	20.8	21.2
Hand tools, files, and saws	24.9	20.7	18.7	21.2	18.1	20.4	20.0
Hardware	8.6	11.1	9.0	9.6	10.0	11.8	11.8
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	12.8	13.6	14.0	13.5	12.8	19.4	19.0
Oil burners, heating and cooking apparatus	29.9	16.6	22.8	22.2	22.4	23.0	22.7
Structural steel and ornamental metal work	26.3	19.9	19.5	21.3	22.1	24.6	24.1
Metal doors, sash, frame, and trim	(1)	(1)	(1)	44.6	42.3	26.7	27.8
Boiler-shop products	30.7	27.9	25.8	28.1	26.0	27.6	26.6
Sheet-metal work	23.6	26.4	22.1	25.0	25.5	30.8	29.1
Stamped and pressed metal products	13.2	13.2	13.0	13.2	13.3	17.7	16.6
Metal coating and engraving	(1)	(1)	(1)	31.0	29.3	27.1	27.5
Fabricated wire products	19.4	16.8	19.7	18.6	17.9	18.9	18.4
Metal barrels, drums, kegs, and pails	(1)	(1)	(1)	11.3	9.9	16.5	15.1
Steel springs	22.6	19.2	25.1	22.4	22.1	24.5	23.3
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	15.5	11.1	12.6	12.9	15.3	14.9	15.6
Screw-machine products	13.8	13.1	14.4	13.8	13.6	16.0	15.9
Fabricated metal products, not elsewhere classified	18.3	12.3	11.3	13.7	11.1	13.7	13.0
Machinery (except electrical):							
Engines and turbines	10.4	6.8	9.4	8.9	9.1	11.8	11.3
Agricultural machinery and tractors	12.4	12.5	10.2	11.7	13.4	15.5	15.2
Construction and mining machinery	18.8	26.2	18.7	19.3	22.0	24.6	23.8
Metalworking machinery	14.3	12.7	12.7	13.2	13.7	13.9	14.0
Food-products machinery	13.7	19.5	15.6	16.2	14.6	17.6	17.6
Textile machinery	10.3	12.5	13.3	12.1	12.3	14.3	13.3
Miscellaneous special-industry machinery	16.9	16.7	16.8	16.8	17.2	21.1	20.5
Pumps and compressors	15.1	15.1	16.0	15.4	16.3	18.7	18.4
Elevators, escalators, and conveyors	16.7	16.6	13.3	15.2	15.7	19.0	19.3
Mechanical power-transmission equipment (except ball and roller bearings)	11.5	14.3	11.5	12.4	13.6	16.5	16.0
Miscellaneous general industrial machinery	15.5	14.4	15.0	14.9	16.6	18.7	18.5
Commercial and household machinery	8.2	8.5	9.7	8.8	8.0	9.9	9.3
Valves and fittings	19.1	17.7	20.0	18.9	17.5	19.9	19.2
Ball and roller bearings	13.3	12.6	10.2	12.0	11.8	11.9	12.2
Machine shops, general	13.8	12.2	15.6	13.9	15.5	18.3	18.5
Electrical machinery:							
Electrical industrial apparatus	7.0	7.1	6.6	6.9	7.5	8.7	8.4
Electrical appliances	9.7	6.9	7.0	7.7	7.2	7.6	7.5
Insulated wire and cable	12.2	13.3	16.3	14.1	14.0	15.2	16.3
Electrical equipment for vehicles	8.4	5.4	5.3	6.1	6.5	7.1	7.0
Electric lamps (bulbs)	2.9	2.5	3.2	2.9	3.2	4.1	4.1
Radio and related products	5.2	5.1	5.7	5.3	5.6	6.5	6.5
Radio tubes	5.2	4.5	5.2	4.9	4.6	4.0	4.1
Miscellaneous communication equipment	3.6	2.7	3.7	3.3	3.3	3.9	3.9
Batteries	19.4	16.3	21.1	18.9	13.5	14.4	14.2
Electrical products, not elsewhere classified	(1)	(1)	(1)	6.9	7.3	7.4	6.8
Transportation equipment:							
Motor vehicles, trailers, and trailers	4.9	4.4	4.6	4.6	5.1	6.4	6.3
Motor-vehicle parts and accessories	7.9	6.8	6.8	7.1	7.1	9.4	9.2
Aircraft	3.1	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.7	4.6	4.5
Aircraft parts	8.0	8.4	6.4	7.5	6.9	7.1	7.1
Shipbuilding and repairing	27.3	26.7	24.6	26.2	23.8	25.4	22.5
Boatbuilding and repairing	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	35.4	41.1	39.2
Railroad equipment	9.0	9.0	8.4	8.8	9.1	12.4	12.0
Instruments and related products:							
Scientific instruments	2.8	6.0	6.3	5.1	5.0	6.6	6.1
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	6.8	5.8	6.5	6.3	7.5	8.2	8.4
Optical instruments and lenses	5.0	3.4	10.5	6.5	6.6	7.1	6.4
Medical instruments and supplies	9.1	10.4	9.4	9.7	9.1	11.4	10.8
Ophthalmic goods	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.5	4.4	4.7
Photographic equipment and supplies	6.0	6.4	7.4	6.6	7.1	6.5	6.1
Watches and clocks	12.2	6.9	3.9	7.0	8.3	7.2	7.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries:							
Paving and roofing materials	(1)	(1)	(1)	21.9	18.6	(1)	14.0
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	10.4	11.9	10.7	10.0	9.1	8.0	8.6
Fabricated plastics products	10.4	14.5	16.7	14.0	14.5	17.6	16.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	13.6	12.1	11.1	12.2	12.3	13.3	12.9
Ordinance and accessories	5.7	7.0	5.9	6.2	6.9	7.0	6.0

¹ Insufficient data to warrant presentation of average.

Note: The monthly and quarterly injury-frequency rates presented in this table were derived from a sample of about 12,000 establishments, covering approximately one-third of the employees engaged in manufacturing. They

were adjusted to be comparable with the final annual averages for 1951, which were based on a more comprehensive survey covering approximately 60 percent of all employees engaged in manufacturing. The 1952 rates are preliminary and are subject to revision. See Monthly Labor Review for December 1952 for comparable quarterly rates for 1951 and the first 6 months of 1952.

upswing in injury rates during the third quarter of each year is fairly typical of this industry.

Planing mills recorded a decrease from 48.8 for the first 9 months of 1951 to 39.4 for 1952; veneer mills, from 43.0 to 34.9; sawmills not operating planing mills, from 61.4 to 55.4; and the millwork and structural wood products industry, from 28.3 to 23.2. Gray-iron and malleable foundries decreased their 9-month rate from 39.6 in 1951 to 32.2 in 1952; cutlery and edge tools, from 20.8 to 13.5; cold-finished steel, from 20.2 to 13.2; structural clay products, from 40.4 to 33.5; sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies, from 19.4 to 12.8; metal barrels, from 16.5 to 9.9; miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products, from 21.6 to 15.3. Other industries recording important decreases were boat building and repairing, bottled soft drinks, sheet-metal work, and steel foundries.

Increases of 5 or more frequency-rate points between the second and third quarters of 1952 were recorded by 9 industries. With one exception, however, these same industries showed decreases in their 9-month rate between 1951 and 1952, indicating that the increases in the third quarter were either seasonal or temporary upswings. The injury-frequency rate for the public building and professional furniture industry increased from 21.5 for the second quarter to 27.1 for the third quarter; the 9-month rate for this industry increased slightly, from 20.2 in 1951 to 22.3 in 1952. As mentioned above, the quarterly rate for the logging industry increased between the second and third quarters of 1952, but the 9-month rate showed a substantial drop between 1951 and 1952. The rate for bottled soft drinks increased from 23.2 in the second to 33.7 in the third quarter; batteries, from 10.6 to 18.9; hand tools, from 14.5 to 21.2; boiler-shop products, from 22.0 to 28.1; canning and preserving, from 22.0 to 27.4; miscellaneous textile goods, from 11.5 to 16.7; and nonferrous foundries, from 19.2 to 24.4. These same industries showed decreases, ranging from 0.9 to 5.3 points, in their 9-month rates between 1951 and 1952.

Only 2 industries recorded increases of 5 or more points in their 9-month injury-frequency rates between 1951 and 1952. The rate for the metal doors, sash, frame, and trim industry increased from 26.7 to 42.3, and that for the screens, shades, and blinds industry, from 15.2 to 21.3.

Despite the improved safety record of most industries, many still recorded substantial losses from work injuries. In the logging industry, during the first 9 months of 1952 there were on the average 89.6 disabling injuries for each million man-hours worked. For sawmills not operating planing mills the rate was 55.4, for integrated saw and planing mills—48.9, manufacturers of metal doors, sash, frame, and trim—42.3, planing mills operated separately from sawmills—39.4, wooden containers plants—35.9, and for the boat building and repairing industry—35.4.

Outstandingly low rates for the first 9 months of 1952 were recorded by the following industries: ophthalmic goods—1.5, synthetic fibers—1.6, rubber footwear—3.1, electric lamps (bulbs)—3.2, miscellaneous communication equipment—3.3, explosives—3.5, aircraft manufacturing—3.7, synthetic rubber—3.9, radio tubes—4.6, women's and children's clothing—4.8.

Union Wage Scales in the Printing Trades, July 1, 1952

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics' forty-fifth survey of union scales in the printing trades showed that wage scales advanced an average of 5.7 percent, or 13 cents an hour, in the 12 months ending July 1, 1952.¹ Scales in book and job (commercial) shops rose 6.4 percent and those in newspaper plants, 4.4 percent; these gains amounted to 14 and 12 cents an hour, respectively.

Union hourly wage scales in the printing trades on July 1, 1952, averaged \$2.50; the average was

¹ The information presented in this report was based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1952, and covered approximately 131,000 union printing-trades workers in 77 cities ranging in population from about 40,000 to over a million. Data were obtained partially from local union officials by mail questionnaire. In some cities, Bureau representatives obtained the desired information by personal visits to local union officials. Information was also obtained from central trade associations, international unions, and union publications.

Mimeographed listings of union scales by occupation are available for each of the 77 cities included in the survey. Detailed information will be given in a forthcoming Bureau bulletin.

Union scales are defined as the minimum wage rates or maximum schedules of hours agreed upon through collective bargaining between employers and trade-unions. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum which may be paid to workers with special qualifications or for other reasons are not included.

TABLE 1.—Indexes of union wage scales and weekly hours in the printing trades, 1939-52¹

(Jan. 2, 1948-July 1, 1949=100)

Date	Index of wage scales			Index of weekly hours		
	All printing	Book and job	Newspaper	All printing	Book and job	Newspaper
1939: June 1.....	55.4	55.5	55.0	104.8	106.0	102.5
1940: June 1.....	56.2	56.0	56.2	104.6	105.8	102.2
1941: June 1.....	56.8	56.6	56.9	104.6	105.8	101.8
1942: July 1.....	59.3	59.1	59.4	104.3	105.8	101.7
1943: July 1.....	61.1	60.7	61.9	104.6	106.1	101.7
1944: July 1.....	62.6	62.3	63.3	104.6	106.1	101.7
1945: July 1.....	63.5	63.1	64.1	104.6	106.1	101.7
1946: July 1.....	74.3	74.2	74.5	102.0	102.4	101.3
1948: Jan. 2.....	94.3	94.3	94.3	100.1	100.1	100.3
1949: July 1.....	105.7	105.7	105.7	99.9	99.9	99.7
1950: July 1.....	107.9	108.2	107.4	99.8	99.8	99.5
1951: July 1.....	112.4	112.1	112.7	99.7	99.5	99.4
1952: July 1.....	118.8	119.3	117.6	99.5	99.2	99.3

¹ Index series designed for trend purposes. Periodical changes in union scales are based on comparable quotations for the various occupations in consecutive periods, and are weighted by number of union members reported at each quotation in the current survey period.

\$2.37 in book and job shops and \$2.78 in newspaper plants.² Day-shift scales on newspaper work averaged \$2.67 an hour, about 12.5 percent more than in the commercial shops.

Day-shift scales for hand and machine compositors averaged 8 cents an hour more on newspaper work than in commercial printing; the average of photoengravers, however, was 16 cents an hour higher in commercial shops than for day work in newspaper establishments.

Hourly wage scales of more than nine-tenths of the 131,000 union printing-trades workers included in the study were increased by labor-management contract revisions effective between July 1, 1951, and July 1, 1952.

The standard workweek averaged 37.1 hours on July 1, 1952, for all printing-trades workers. The 37.5-hour workweek was the most common straight-time work schedule and was applicable to nearly half of the union workers in the printing trades. A workweek of 35 hours or less prevailed for a tenth of the workers.

Trend of Union Wage Scales

The 5.7-percent increase in union hourly scales of printing-trades workers between July 1, 1951, and July 1, 1952, was greater than the 4.1-percent gain achieved in the preceding 12 months. It advanced the Bureau's index of union wage scales on a 1948-49 base³ to 118.8 (table 1). The July 1952 indexes for commercial and newspaper printing were 119.3 and 117.6, respectively.

Average increases of 12 to 17 cents an hour were registered in the year ending July 1, 1952, by most of the commercial printing crafts studied. The highest increase (21.2 cents) was recorded by photoengravers. In newspaper printing, mailers showed the greatest gain, with an average increase of 14.4 cents for all workers in the trade. Other trades in this branch had average advances ranging from 9.2 to 12.4 cents.

Advances during the 12 months among the individual trades varied from 4.5 percent for electrotypers to 7.3 percent for bookbinders and photoengravers in book and job shops, and from 3.2 percent for pressmen-in-charge to 6.2 percent for mailers in newspaper establishments.

On a regional basis, average hourly scale increases of from 9 to 13 cents were recorded for all printing trades combined in all regions except the Middle Atlantic. In this region, increases averaged 16 cents an hour. The advances represented gains ranging from 3.9 percent in the Southwest to 7 percent in the Middle Atlantic region.

In book and job shops, the increases ranged from 7.2 cents in the Southwest to 17.1 cents in the Middle Atlantic States and in newspaper establishments, from 8.6 cents in the Border States to 14.1 cents in New England. Percentagewise, the gains varied from 3.3 to 7.8 percent in commercial shops and from 3.3 to 5.4 percent in newspaper establishments. In all regions except New England and the Southwest, the rate of advance was greater in book and job shops than in newspaper establishments.

Scale changes resulting from contract revisions during the 12 months ending July 1, 1952, affected more than nine-tenths of the union printing-trades workers in book and job shops and seven-eighths in newspaper plants. Although scale advances ranging from less than 5 cents to more than 35 cents an hour were provided in individual contracts, increases between 5 and 20 cents were most prevalent. Of the workers benefiting from scale revisions in commercial shops, slightly more than a fourth received increases from 5 to 10 cents an

² Average scales, designed to show current levels, are based on all scales reported for the current period in the cities covered; individual scales are weighted by the number of union members reported at the scale. These averages are not designed for close year-to-year comparisons because of annual changes in union membership and in classifications studied.

³ In the index series, designed for trend purposes, periodical changes in union scales are based on comparable quotations for the various occupations in consecutive periods and are weighted by the number of union members reported at each quotation in the current survey period.

hour, a similar proportion from 10 to 15 cents, and a sixth from 15 to 20 cents. The comparable proportions in newspaper establishments were a sixth, a third, and two-fifths, respectively. In book and job shops, hourly advances of 20 to 25 cents were applicable to an eighth of the workers, and of 25 to 30 cents to a ninth. Hourly increases of 20 cents or more in newspaper establishments affected about 1 of every 20 workers; a similar proportion received adjustments of less than 5 cents.

These increases represented gains of less than 5 percent for nearly a fourth of the book and job shop workers benefiting from scale adjustments, from 5 to 10 percent for almost three-fifths, and from 10 to 15 percent for about a sixth. In newspaper plants, the increase amounted to less than 5 percent for about a third of the workers receiving scale advances, and from 5 to 10 percent for nearly two-thirds.

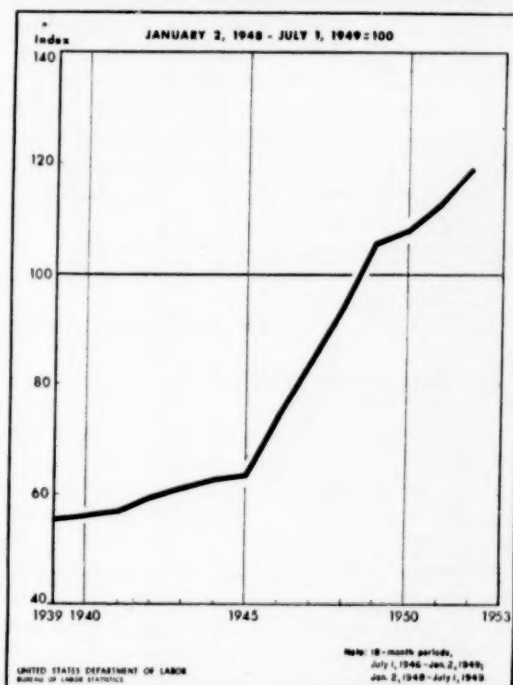
On July 1, 1952, hourly scales ranging from less than \$1.10 to more than \$3.50 were provided in labor-management agreements for printing-trades workers in the 77 cities studied. Nearly two-thirds of the workers covered, however, had contract-stipulated scales ranging from \$2.30 to \$3 an hour. Scales of at least \$2 an hour prevailed for virtually all of printing-trades workers on newspapers and to seven of every nine in commercial shops. Bindery women, press assistants and feeders, and mailers were the only classifications in which substantial proportions of the workers had scales below \$2.

Rate Variations by Type of Work

Because of the variations that exist in the nature of the work performed by commercial (book and job) and newspaper establishments, the composition of the work force in each type of shop differs materially. A substantial proportion of the work force in commercial shops is comprised of bindery women and press assistants and feeders, who perform less skilled and routine tasks; in newspaper printing, the work force consists primarily of journeymen. These variations help to explain the difference in the general scale levels in the two types of shops.

Union scales of printing-trades workers on July 1, 1952, averaged \$2.37 an hour in book and job shops, compared with \$2.78 in newspaper plants

Index of Union Wage Scales in Printing Trades, 1939-52



(table 2). On newspapers, day-shift workers had an average wage scale of \$2.67 an hour, which was 21 cents below the average for night workers. The average day-work scale on newspapers was 12½ percent above the level in commercial shops. The number of workers normally employed on night work in book and job establishments was too small to yield significant results; therefore, this group was excluded from the study.

In book and job shops, hourly scales of individual trades averaged from \$1.32 for bindery women to \$3.12 for photoengravers. Press assistants and feeders (\$2.14) and mailers (\$2.18) were the only other trades with an average scale of less than \$2.25 an hour. Electrotypers and stereotypers, with scale levels of \$2.88 and \$2.84, respectively, also exceeded the \$2.67 level for day work on newspapers. Among the eight trades studied in newspaper printing, photoengravers had the highest level (\$3.07) and mailers, the lowest (\$2.47).

Hand and machine compositors, important in both commercial and newspaper printing, had

TABLE 2.—Average union hourly wage rates in the printing industry, July 1, 1952, and increases in rates, July 1, 1951, to July 1, 1952.

Trade	Average rate per hour July 1, 1952 ¹	Amount of increase July 1, 1951, to July 1, 1952 ²	
		Percent	Cents per hour
All printing trades	\$2.50	5.7	13.4
Book and job	2.37	6.4	14.3
Bindery women	1.32	6.7	8.3
Bookbinders	2.29	7.3	15.7
Compositors, hand	2.65	6.1	15.2
Electrotypers	2.88	4.5	12.3
Machine operators	2.65	6.8	16.8
Machine tenders (machinists)	2.63	6.6	16.3
Mailers	2.18	4.6	9.5
Photoengravers	3.12	7.3	21.2
Press assistants and feeders	2.14	5.6	11.3
Pressmen, cylinder	2.66	6.4	16.0
Pressmen, platen	2.35	5.6	12.5
Stereotypers	2.84	5.0	13.4
Newspaper	2.78	4.4	11.6
Day work	2.67	4.5	11.4
Night work	2.88	4.3	11.8
Compositors, hand	2.82	4.4	11.7
Day work	2.73	4.3	11.3
Night work	2.89	4.4	12.1
Machine operators	2.83	4.3	11.7
Day work	2.73	4.2	11.1
Night work	2.91	4.4	12.1
Machine tenders (machinists)	2.85	4.4	12.0
Day work	2.77	4.4	11.6
Night work	2.92	4.4	12.4
Mailers	2.47	6.2	14.4
Day work	2.35	6.6	14.5
Night work	2.57	5.9	14.4
Photoengravers	3.07	4.1	12.2
Day work	2.96	4.2	12.0
Night work	3.19	4.0	12.3
Pressmen (journeymen)	2.79	3.5	9.3
Day work	2.64	3.6	9.2
Night work	2.95	3.3	9.5
Pressmen-in-charge	2.99	3.2	9.2
Day work	2.85	3.3	9.1
Night work	3.16	3.0	9.3
Stereotypers	2.78	4.7	12.4
Day work	2.66	5.2	13.1
Night work	2.90	4.1	11.5

¹ Average rates are based on all rates in effect on July 1, 1952; individual rates are weighted by the number of union members reported at each rate.

² Based on comparable quotations for 1951 and 1952 weighted by the number of union members reported at each quotation in 1952.

hourly scales averaging \$2.65 in book and job shops and \$2.73 for day-shift work in newspaper plants.

Regional Variations

Area and regional levels of wages are influenced by variations in the proportions of workers in each craft as well as by the extent to which the industry in the individual areas is covered by labor-management contracts. The number of semiskilled workers organized in an area or region may also affect the respective levels. The data for book and job shops include scales for semiskilled trades—bindery women and press assistants and feeders—and highly skilled journeymen such as compositors, photoengravers, and press operators.

On a regional basis, average union hourly scales for all printing-trades varied from \$2.28 in the Border States to \$2.69 on the Pacific Coast. The

Great Lakes region with a level of \$2.56 was the only other region to exceed the nation-wide average of \$2.50 (table 3). Scales for newspaper plants averaged highest in the Middle Atlantic States (\$2.84) and lowest in the Southeast (\$2.58). The Pacific and Great Lakes regions with levels of \$2.83 and \$2.80, respectively, also recorded averages above the \$2.78 national level for newspaper printing.

When the cities studied are grouped by population, average hourly scales were highest in the largest cities and descended according to the city-size grouping. Hourly wage scale levels on July 1, 1952, for printing-trades workers in book and job and newspaper establishments in the various city-size groups were as follows:

Cities with population of—	Average hourly scale	
	Book and job	Newspapers
1,000,000 and over	\$2.510	\$2.884
500,000 to 1,000,000	2.276	2.778
250,000 to 500,000	2.209	2.737
100,000 to 250,000	2.142	2.568
40,000 to 100,000	2.077	2.317

The ranking of city levels in each size group tended to vary with the branch of the industry. Spokane had the highest average scale in the 100,000 to 250,000 size group for newspapers, but was eighth in book and job shops; El Paso ranked first in commercial shops and ninth in newspaper.

Standard Workweek

The straight-time workweek for printing-trades workers averaged 37.1 hours on July 1, 1952. Standard weekly hours for day-shift workers averaged 37.2 in both commercial and newspaper establishments; newspaper workers on night shift had an average weekly schedule of 36.3 hours.

Labor-management agreements in effect on July 1, 1952, specified a standard workweek of 36¾ hours for a third of the printing-trades workers in unionized book and job shops; 37¾ hours for four-ninths; and 40 hours for an eighth. Weekly schedules of less than 36¾ hours were provided in contracts covering about 1 of every 14 workers in commercial shops. In newspaper establishments, straight-time work schedules of 37¾ hours were most common; 6 of every 11 printing-trades workers were covered by agreements stipulating this schedule. Two of every 11 had a 36¾-hour

TABLE 3.—Average hourly wage scales in the printing trades, by region, July 1, 1952¹

Region	Average hourly scales in—		
	All printing	Book and job	News-papers
United States.....	\$2.50	\$2.37	\$2.78
New England.....	2.44	2.18	2.76
Middle Atlantic.....	2.49	2.37	2.84
Border States.....	2.28	2.03	2.70
Southeast.....	2.39	2.21	2.58
Great Lakes.....	2.56	2.46	2.89
Middle West.....	2.34	2.17	2.71
Southwest.....	2.48	2.22	2.66
Mountain.....	2.40	2.09	2.66
Pacific.....	2.69	2.61	2.83

¹ The regions referred to in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

standard workweek and 1 of every 5, a scheduled week of less than 36½ hours.

A number of contracts applying to newspaper plants specified shorter work schedules for night shift than for day shift. Weekly schedules of 37½ hours were in effect for two-fifths of the night-shift workers, compared with two-thirds of the day workers. Almost a fourth of the night workers and an eighth of the day workers had a 36½-hour schedule; a sixth of the workers on night shift and a tenth on day shift had a 35-hour schedule. An eighth of the night workers had weekly schedules of less than 35 hours; very few day workers were on such schedules.

—JOHN F. LACISKEY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Union Wage Scales in Local City Trucking, July 1, 1952

UNION SCALES of workers engaged in local city trucking rose 5.5 percent between July 1, 1951, and July 1, 1952, according to the seventeenth annual study of union scales in local trucking made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.¹ The

¹ The information presented in this report was based on union scales in effect on July 1, 1952, and covered approximately 314,000 drivers and helpers in the local trucking industry in 77 cities ranging in population from about

increase, amounting to 9 cents an hour, advanced the average hourly scale of unionized drivers and helpers to \$1.74 on July 1, 1952.² Union scales averaged \$1.78 for drivers and \$1.52 for helpers.

Scale revisions provided in collective bargaining agreements effective during the 12 months ending July 1, 1952, resulted in upward adjustments of wage scales covering seven-tenths of the motor-truck drivers and helpers included in the study.

The standard workweek declined slightly during the 12 months and averaged 41.9 hours on July 1, 1952. The most prevalent straight-time weekly schedule consisted of 40 hours.

Trend of Union Wage Scales

The 5.5 percent rise in union scales between July 1, 1951, and July 1, 1952, which was almost equal to the gain in the previous 12-month period, advanced the Bureau's index of union wage scales of motortruck drivers and helpers on a 1947-49 base to 124.7³ (table 1). The increase was 5.3 percent for drivers and 6.8 percent for helpers. During the year ending July 1, 1952, union local city truck drivers recorded an average scale advance of 9 cents an hour; helpers scales moved up 10 cents an hour, on the average.

The negotiation of new labor-management contracts effective between July 1, 1951, and July 1, 1952, raised the wage scales of two-thirds of the drivers and four-fifths of the helpers. Of the drivers receiving scale advances during the year, nearly half had increases varying from 5 to 10 percent; two-ninths had adjustments of less than 5 percent and a somewhat similar proportion from

40,000 to over 1,000,000. Over-the-road drivers and local city drivers paid on a mileage or commission basis were excluded from the study. Data were obtained primarily from local union officials by mail questionnaire; in some cities data were obtained from regional representatives of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America (AFL), or from local union officials by Bureau representatives.

Mimeographed listing of union scales by commodity hauled and type or size of truck are available for each of the 77 cities included in the survey. Detailed information will be given in a forthcoming Bureau bulletin.

Union scales are defined as the minimum wage rates or maximum schedules of hours (before payment of premium overtime) agreed upon through collective bargaining by employers and unions. Rates in excess of the negotiated minimum which may be paid for special qualifications or other reasons are not included.

² Average scales, designed to show current levels, are based on all scales reported for the current year in the cities covered; individual scales are weighted by the number of union members reported at the scale. These averages are not designed for close year-to-year comparisons because of annual changes in union membership and in classifications studied.

³ In the index series, designed for trend purposes, year-to-year changes in union scales are based on comparable quotations for each driver and helper classification in consecutive years and are weighted by the number of union members reported at each quotation in the current year.

TABLE 1.—Indexes of union hourly wage rates and weekly hours for motortruck drivers and helpers, 1936-52¹

(July 1, 1947-48-49=100)

Year	Drivers and helpers		Drivers		Helpers	
	Wage rates	Hours	Wage rates	Hours	Wage rates	Hours
1936: May 15.....	56.6	109.0	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)
1937: May 15.....	53.9	108.1	54.3	108.4	51.3	106.8
1938: June 1.....	55.9	108.1	56.3	108.4	53.1	106.8
1939: June 1.....	57.1	107.1	57.5	107.5	54.5	105.5
1940: June 1.....	58.3	106.1	58.7	106.6	55.6	104.2
1941: June 1.....	60.6	105.5	60.9	105.9	58.3	103.5
1942: July 1.....	64.9	105.8	65.0	106.0	63.4	105.5
1943: July 1.....	68.4	105.6	68.5	105.8	67.0	105.3
1944: July 1.....	70.0	105.5	70.1	105.7	69.1	105.3
1945: July 1.....	71.5	105.3	71.6	105.4	70.7	105.2
1946: July 1.....	79.6	103.1	79.6	103.3	79.3	102.9
1947: July 1.....	91.9	100.7	91.9	100.6	90.9	101.1
1948: July 1.....	100.0	99.8	100.0	99.9	100.7	99.7
1949: July 1.....	108.1	99.5	108.1	99.5	108.4	99.2
1950: July 1.....	111.9	98.8	111.7	98.9	113.2	98.5
1951: July 1.....	118.2	98.7	117.9	98.8	119.6	98.2
1952: July 1.....	124.7	98.3	124.1	98.4	127.7	97.7

¹ Index series designed to show wage-rate trends over a period of years. Year-to-year changes in union scales are based on comparable quotations for each driver and helper classification weighted by the respective membership for the current year.

² Information not computed separately in 1936.

10 to 15 percent. The advance during the year amounted to less than 5 percent for a fourth of the helpers affected by scale revisions, from 5 to 10 percent for slightly over a third, from 10 to 15 percent for a fifth, and from 15 to 20 percent for a sixth.

Although scale increases ranging from less than 5 cents to over 40 cents an hour were provided in individual contracts, advances of 5 to 20 cents were most prevalent. Three-tenths of the drivers and three-eighths of the helpers for whom revised scales were negotiated received increases ranging from 5 to 10 cents an hour, a fourth of the drivers and a similar proportion of helpers from 10 to 15 cents, and a fourth of the drivers and a sixth of the helpers from 15 to 20 cents.

In each of the 77 cities studied, union scales for some local motortruck drivers advanced during the 12-month period. The average increase ranged from 0.1 percent in Butte to 13.5 percent in Charlotte, N. C. In two-thirds of the cities, the advances averaged from 3 to 8 percent. Gains averaging more than 10 percent were recorded for seven cities, four of which were in the South. Upward adjustments amounted to less than 5 cents an hour for unionized truck drivers in a fifth of the cities covered, from 5 to 10 cents

in two-fifths, and from 10 to 15 cents in a third. Hourly advances averaging 18 cents or more were recorded by drivers in Kansas City and Mobile.

Of the 71 cities in which data were obtained for helpers, the scales in effect on July 1, 1951, still prevailed in 3 cities, according to the reports of local unions. For other cities, the average hourly gain varied from 0.6 cent in Memphis to 21.5 cents in Syracuse. A fourth of the cities recorded scale increases averaging less than 5 cents an hour; a similar proportion, from 10 to 15 cents; and three-tenths, from 5 to 10 cents.

Union hourly scales of truck drivers averaged \$1.78 on July 1, 1952. Collective-bargaining agreements providing for wage scales of \$1.50 to \$2 an hour prevailed for 7 of every 10 drivers studied, and of \$2 or more for 1 of every 5. Helpers averaged \$1.52 an hour; nearly half of these workers were covered by contracts stipulating rates of \$1.50 to \$1.75 an hour. Scales of \$1.25 to \$1.50 were in effect for a fourth of the helpers; scales of less than \$1.25 were applicable to one of every eight and \$1.75 or more to one of every seven.

City and Regional Differentials

Hourly scales of motortruck drivers and helpers differ not only among cities and regions but also among various classifications of commodities hauled within individual cities and also locally by size or type of truck operated.⁴

Wide intercity variations existed between the scales for union drivers and those of helpers. Differentials in six typical cities in various sections of the Nation are illustrated in table 2.

On July 1, 1952, union hourly scales for drivers averaged highest in Oakland, Calif. (\$2.10), and lowest in Charleston, S. C., and New Orleans, La. (\$1.16). The average wage scale ranged from

TABLE 2.—Intracity and intercity differentials in union hourly wage rates of motortruck drivers and helpers in six typical cities, July 1, 1952

City	Motortruck drivers ¹			Helpers		
	Lowest rate	Highest rate	Difference	Lowest rate	Highest rate	Difference
Atlanta.....	\$1.225	\$1.775	\$0.550	\$1.170	\$1.175	\$0.005
Boston.....	1.057	2.480	1.423	.908	1.976	1.068
Chicago.....	1.410	2.675	1.265	1.250	2.126	.876
Dallas.....	1.250	1.752	.482	1.110	1.410	.300
New York.....	.980	2.490	1.510	.865	2.250	1.385
San Francisco....	1.630	2.653	1.023	1.375	2.100	.725

¹ Excludes those paid on a mileage or commission basis.

⁴ Intercity or Nation-wide comparisons of union scales based on commodities hauled, industry, and/or size and type of truck are not possible because of the varying terminology and classifications used in the individual cities.

\$1.50 to \$1.75 in two of every five cities studied, and exceeded \$1.75 in one of every four. Levels of less than \$1.25 an hour were recorded for five cities.

Average union scales for helpers ranged from 85 cents an hour in Memphis to \$1.99 in Oakland. In Oakland, San Francisco, and Seattle, scales for helpers averaged higher than the \$1.78 national average for drivers.

When the cities are grouped according to population, scales averaged highest in the most populated centers, and descended according to city-size grouping with one exception; drivers and helpers in cities with a population of 250,000 to 500,000 averaged 9 and 3 cents more, respectively, than the next larger size grouping.

Cities with population of—	Average hourly rate ¹	
	Drivers	Helpers
1,000,000 or more	\$1. 871	\$1. 605
500,000 to 1,000,000	1. 716	1. 510
250,000 to 500,000	1. 803	1. 539
100,000 to 250,000	1. 576	1. 405
40,000 to 100,000	1. 466	1. 196

¹ Based on all rates in effect on July 1, 1952; individual rates weighted by number of union members reported at each rate. Excludes drivers paid on mileage or commission basis.

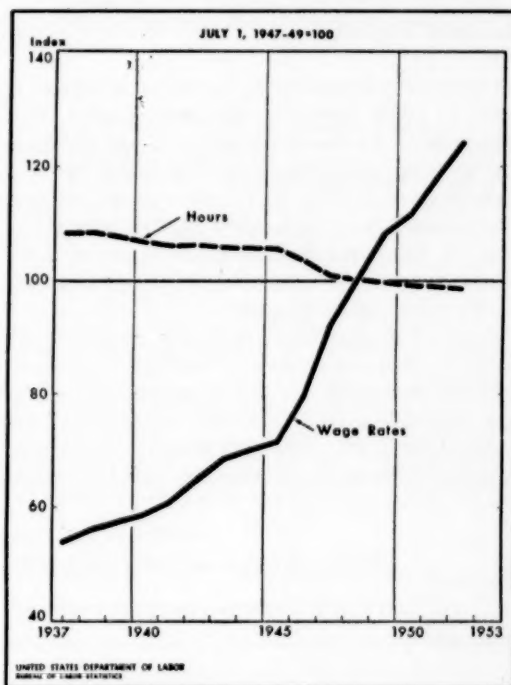
Within each size group, average hourly scales of drivers and helpers showed considerable variation among cities. Among drivers, New York ranked eighth, Chicago seventh, and Philadelphia twenty-ninth; Peoria and Phoenix, which had the highest average scales in the second smallest size

TABLE 3.—Average union wage rates of motortruck drivers and helpers by region, July 1, 1952 ¹

Region	Average rate per hour		
	Drivers and helpers	Drivers	Helpers
United States	\$1. 74	\$1. 78	\$1. 52
New England	1. 57	1. 61	1. 45
Middle Atlantic	1. 78	1. 82	1. 57
Border States	1. 53	1. 57	1. 33
Southeast	1. 30	1. 37	1. 09
Great Lakes	1. 78	1. 80	1. 62
Middle West	1. 65	1. 67	1. 54
Southwest	1. 31	1. 34	1. 22
Mountain	1. 64	1. 64	1. 50
Pacific	1. 98	1. 99	1. 79

¹ The regions used in this study include: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *Southeast*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

Indexes of Union Hourly Wage Rates and Weekly Hours for Motortruck Drivers, 1937-52



group, ranked tenth and eleventh, respectively, in city scale levels. Charleston, W. Va., led the smallest size group with an average hourly scale of \$1.737 to rank nineteenth, ahead of Cleveland and Boston, which were in the second largest size group. Similarly, among helpers, Spokane, in the group of cities with populations of 100,000 to 250,000, with an average scale of \$1.753 an hour, had a level higher than that of any city with a million or more population.

On a regional basis, average scales for motortruck drivers and helpers combined varied from \$1.30 in the Southeast to \$1.98 an hour on the Pacific Coast. The Middle Atlantic and Great Lakes regions, each with a level of \$1.78, were the only other regions to exceed the national average of \$1.74 an hour. Union hourly scales averaged highest on the Pacific Coast for both drivers (\$1.99) and helpers (\$1.79); and lowest in the Southwest for drivers (\$1.34), and in the Southeast region for helpers (\$1.09). The latter two regions and the Border States were the only

regions to have levels below \$1.60 for drivers and \$1.40 for helpers (table 3).

Standard Workweek

Collective-bargaining agreements in effect on July 1, 1952, provided standard weekly work schedules of 40 hours for about seven-tenths of the drivers and helpers in the cities covered. Nearly three-fourths of the drivers and slightly over two-thirds of the helpers were on such schedules. A 48-hour work schedule was stipulated in contracts covering a seventh of the drivers and nearly a fifth of the helpers.

Changes in straight-time weekly hours between July 1, 1951, and July 1, 1952, reduced the average workweek for union motortruck drivers and their helpers to 41.9 and lowered the index to 98.3 (table 1). The standard workweek comprised 41.8 hours for drivers and 42.3 for helpers.

—JOHN F. LACISKEY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Wage Chronology No. 2: Northern Cotton Textile Associations

Supplement No. 2

THE Textile Workers Union of America (CIO) requested a wage reopening in January 1949 under the provisions of its 1948 agreements with the Fall River Textile Manufacturers' Association and the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers' Association.¹ When negotiations failed to bring agreement on the union's request for a 10-cent-an-hour increase, the issue was submitted to arbitration in accordance with contractual procedure. The arbitrator based his rejection of the union's request primarily on the industry's uncertain business prospects.

Neither the companies nor the union utilized the opportunity for September 1949 or March 1950

reopenings. Prior to its expiration date on March 15, 1950, the 1948 contract was extended without change by the parties.

A wage reopening was permissible in September 1950 under the extended agreements. Notification of intention to take advantage of this opportunity was required in July. At that time, the union voted not to request any contract changes. Subsequently, however, the employer associations agreed to an interim wage adjustment, requested by the union to be effective in September 1950. No other changes were made in the contracts at that time.

By March 15, 1951, the next contractual reopening date, the parties had negotiated a supplemental agreement, effective March 19, 1951. Subject to approval of the Wage Stabilization Board, this agreement increased wage rates, health and welfare benefits, and incorporated a cost-of-living escalator clause and a retirement severance-pay provision. The Board order, issued August 3, 1951, modified the negotiated terms by reducing the general wage increase from 7½ percent to 6½ percent and the cost-of-living allowance from a 1-cent hourly wage change for every 1.14-point change in the Consumers' Price Index to 1 cent for each 1.32-point change. Action was deferred by the Board on the other changes until its policy on welfare benefits was established. In accordance with a WSB policy regulation covering welfare clauses, these changes were approved by the Board to be effective on November 30, 1951.

Under the 1951 agreement, provision was made for a general wage reopening on March 15, 1952. Accordingly, the employer associations requested a downward revision of basic wage rates, elimination of the escalator clause, and other changes. When it became apparent that agreement was not possible, the issues in question were submitted to arbitration in accordance with contractual terms. The arbitrator's decision provided for a wage decrease, although not to the extent requested, and a continuance of the escalator clause as compensation for changes in the cost of living; the other requested changes in the contract were disallowed.

The current agreement is to be continued in effect until March 15, 1953. The basic chronology covering the period from 1943 to January 1948 is brought up to the termination date of the current contract by the following additions.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, January 1949 (p. 30) for basic article and Supplement No. 1.

A—General Wage Changes ¹

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Sept. 18, 1950 (by agreement of Sept. 14, 1950).	10-percent increase, averaging 12 cents an hour.	Agreement as modified by Wage Stabilization Board Order of Aug. 3, 1951. The Board also approved an escalator clause providing quarterly adjustments of 1 cent an hour for every 1.32-point change in the BLS-CPI (old series) over the Feb. 15, 1951, index. Wage rates were not to be reduced below the level of Mar. 19, 1951. Quarterly cost-of-living review. Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance. Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance. Quarterly cost-of-living review. Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance. In accordance with decision of the arbitrator, dated July 15, 1952, basic hourly rates were to be decreased to those in existence on Sept. 18, 1950; piece rates were to be adjusted accordingly. Quarterly adjustment of cost-of-living allowance.
Mar. 19, 1951 (by agreement of Mar. 15, 1951).	6½-percent increase, averaging 8½ cents an hour.	
July 1, 1951.....	No change.....	
Oct. 1, 1951.....	1-cent-an-hour increase.....	
Jan. 1, 1952.....	2-cents-an-hour increase.....	
Apr. 1, 1952.....	No change.....	
July 1, 1952.....	1-cent-an-hour increase.....	
July 19, 1952.....	Decreases averaging 8½ cents an hour.	
Sept. 30, 1952.....	2-cents-an-hour increase.....	

¹ General wage changes are construed as upward or downward adjustments affecting a substantial number of workers at one time. Not included within the term are adjustments in individual rates (promotions, merit increases, etc.) and minor adjustments in wage structure (such as changes in individual job rates or incentive rates) that do not have an immediate and noticeable effect on the average wage level.

The wage changes listed above were the major adjustments made during the period covered. Because of fluctuations in incentive earnings, changes in products and employment practices, omission of nongeneral changes in rates, and other factors, the sum of the general changes listed will not necessarily coincide with the amount of change in average hourly earnings over the same period.

B—Minimum Plant Wage Rates ¹

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Sept. 18, 1950.....	\$1.065 an hour.	
Mar. 19, 1951.....	\$1.135 an hour.	
July 19, 1952.....	\$1.065 an hour.	

¹ Minimum plant wage rates do not apply to learners or handicapped workers. See Table A for cost-of-living allowances put into effect since March 1951. While not changing these minimum rates, these allowances do affect

earnings of employees. As of September 1952, these allowances totaled 6 cents an hour.

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
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Health and Welfare Benefits

Nov. 30, 1951.....	Changed to— <i>Daily Hospital Benefits:</i> \$8 a day for 31 days; <i>Special Hospital Benefits:</i> Up to \$80; <i>Surgical Benefits:</i> Up to \$200; <i>Sickness and Accident Benefits:</i> \$22.50 a week up to 13 weeks.	Approved by the Wage Stabilization Board on Dec. 5, 1951.
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Retirement Separation Pay

Nov. 30, 1951.....	1 week's pay for each year of service, up to maximum of 20 years, paid employees voluntarily retiring at age 65 with 15 years or more of service.	Approved by the Wage Stabilization Board on Dec. 5, 1951. To qualify, employee must have an average of 1,000 hours' employment for each year of service. A week's pay defined as: hourly workers, 40 times hourly rate; pieceworkers, 40 times average straight-time hourly earnings during last Social Security quarter before the quarter in which the employee retired.
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D—Occupational Base Rates ¹ in Cotton Textile Mills in the Fall River-New Bedford Area

Department and occupation	Effective dates and base rates ²				Department and occupation	Effective dates and base rates ²			
	Jan. 5, 1948	Sept. 18, 1950	Mar. 19, 1951	July 19, 1952		Jan. 5, 1948	Sept. 18, 1950	Mar. 19, 1951	July 19, 1952
Carding department					Warp and filling preparation—Con.				
Opener tenders	\$1.045	\$1.150	\$1.225	\$1.150	Drawers-in, hand:				
Picker tenders	1.045	1.150	1.225	1.150	Plain	\$1.110	\$1.220	\$1.300	\$1.220
Picker bosses and fixers	1.275	1.405	1.495	1.405	Fancy and Leno	1.270	1.395	1.485	1.395
Card tenders	1.045	1.150	1.225	1.150	Machine drawing-in operators	1.045	1.150	1.225	1.150
Card strippers	1.045	1.150	1.225	1.150	BC and LS knotting machine operators, stationary and portable ³	1.330	1.485	1.580	1.485
Card grinders (other than head or boss grinder)	1.275	1.405	1.495	1.405	DC knotting machine helpers ³	1.100	1.210	1.290	1.210
Grinder helpers	1.110	1.220	1.300	1.220	Twisters-in, hand	1.385	1.525	1.625	1.525
Silver lap tenders	1.045	1.150	1.225	1.150	Section men:				
Ribbon lap tenders	1.045	1.150	1.225	1.150	Winding, auto.	1.250	1.375	1.465	1.375
Comber tenders	1.135	1.250	1.330	1.250	Winding, nonauto.	1.220	1.340	1.425	1.340
Can boys	.970	1.065	1.135	1.065	Section spoolers and warpers:				
Lap carlers	.970	1.065	1.135	1.065	Auto.	1.250	1.375	1.465	1.375
Drawing tenders	1.045	1.150	1.225	1.150	Nonauto.	1.220	1.340	1.425	1.340
Slubber tenders	1.230	1.355	1.445	1.355					
Intermediate tenders	1.155	1.270	1.355	1.270	Weaving				
Fine frame tenders	1.120	1.230	1.310	1.230	Weavers:				
Jack frame tenders	1.085	1.195	1.275	1.195	Plain auto.	1.165	1.280	1.365	1.280
Roving doffers	.970	1.065	1.135	1.065	Dobby auto.	1.195	1.315	1.400	1.315
Roving holsters, roving men	.990	1.090	1.160	1.090	Auto box	1.310	1.440	1.535	1.440
Interdrafts and superdrafts	1.230	1.355	1.445	1.355	XK and XD	1.230	1.355	1.445	1.355
Section men	1.275	1.405	1.495	1.405	Jacquard	1.245	1.370	1.460	1.370
Spinning and twisting department					Jacquard linemen	1.165	1.280	1.365	1.280
Ring spinners	1.065	1.170	1.245	1.170	Smash piecers	1.165	1.280	1.365	1.280
Roll cleaners	.970	1.065	1.135	1.065	Weave room inspectors	1.165	1.280	1.365	1.280
Spinner doffers	1.135	1.250	1.330	1.250	Doupmen	1.165	1.280	1.365	1.280
Spindle setters	1.305	1.435	1.530	1.435	Battery hands	1.000	1.100	1.170	1.100
Section men	1.275	1.405	1.495	1.405	Loom fixers ⁴	1.465	1.610	1.715	1.610
Ring twisters, wet and dry	1.250	1.375	1.465	1.375	Loom fixers—auto box ⁴	1.545	1.700	1.810	1.700
Ring twister changers	1.045	1.150	1.225	1.150	Changers ⁴	1.350	1.485	1.580	1.485
Ring twister doffers	1.045	1.150	1.225	1.150					
Band boys	.990	1.090	1.160	1.090	Cloth room				
Warp and filling preparation					Spot shearer tenders:				
Spooler tenders:					Single	1.220	1.340	1.425	1.340
Nonauto.	1.045	1.150	1.225	1.150	Double	1.245	1.370	1.460	1.370
Auto.	1.100	1.210	1.290	1.210	Loop cutters	1.005	1.105	1.175	1.105
Tie-in girls	1.045	1.150	1.225	1.150	Flat brushes	1.075	1.185	1.260	1.185
Warper tenders	1.085	1.195	1.275	1.195	Inspectors	1.020	1.120	1.195	1.120
High speed warpers:					Balers	1.020	1.120	1.195	1.120
Cotton	1.100	1.210	1.290	1.210	Folders	1.045	1.150	1.225	1.150
Rayon	1.230	1.355	1.445	1.355	Bale sewers	.995	1.095	1.165	1.095
Sipp warpers	1.230	1.355	1.445	1.355					
Long chain beamers	1.325	1.460	1.555	1.460	Maintenance				
Long chain quillers	1.325	1.460	1.555	1.460	Carpenters, machinists, electricians, pipers, millwrights, blacksmiths and plumbers:				
Skein winders:					First class	1.405	1.545	1.645	1.545
Rayon	1.065	1.195	1.275	1.195	Second class	1.305	1.435	1.530	1.435
Cotton	1.045	1.150	1.225	1.150	Helpers	1.195	1.315	1.400	1.315
Filling winders, nonauto.	1.045	1.150	1.225	1.150	Apprentices	1.110	1.220	1.300	1.220
Auto winders	1.100	1.210	1.290	1.210	Painters:				
Cone winders:					First class	1.305	1.435	1.530	1.435
Nonauto.	1.045	1.150	1.225	1.150	Second class	1.195	1.315	1.400	1.315
Nonauto high speed (Universal 44 and Foster 102)	1.080	1.190	1.265	1.190	Firemen:				
Tailing machine operators	1.045	1.150	1.225	1.150	Power	1.480	1.630	1.735	1.630
Yarn conditioners	.990	1.090	1.160	1.090	Nonpower	1.325	1.460	1.555	1.460
Slasher tenders, plain ⁵	1.310	1.440	1.535	1.440	Coal wheelers	1.155	1.270	1.755	1.270
Light shades ⁵	1.310	1.440	1.535	1.440	Truck drivers ⁶	1.230	1.340	1.425	1.340
Colored (as defined) ⁵	1.385	1.525	1.625	1.525	Trailer truck drivers ⁶	1.310	1.440	1.535	1.440
Pattern (as defined) ⁵	1.385	1.525	1.625	1.525	Watchmen and gatemen	1.025	1.130	1.205	1.130
Spun rayon ⁵	1.385	1.525	1.625	1.525	Yardmen ⁶	1.110	1.220	1.300	1.220
Filament rayon ⁵	1.465	1.610	1.715	1.610					
Helpers ⁵	1.085	1.195	1.275	1.195	Miscellaneous				
					Scrubbers and sweepers	.970	1.065	1.135	1.060
					Waste balers	1.045	1.150	1.225	1.155

¹ Not applicable to learners or handicapped workers.² Rates do not include cost-of-living adjustments of 1 cent on Oct. 1, 1951, an additional 2 cents on Jan. 1, 1952, another 1 cent on July 1, 1952, and an additional 2 cents on Sept. 30, 1952.³ Does not apply to workers in Fall River.⁴ Does not apply to workers in New Bedford.

Wage Chronology No. 3:

United States Steel Corp.

Supplement No. 4

NEGOTIATIONS for new contracts were started late in November 1951 by representatives of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) and the steel-making subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corp. Existing agreements were due to expire December 31, 1951.¹

After collective bargaining, mediation, and conciliation had failed to resolve the differences that arose between the major steel companies and the union, the President of the United States referred the dispute to the Wage Stabilization Board on December 22, 1951. Strike action announced by the union for midnight, December 31, was delayed; a special convention of the union on January 4 then postponed such action for 45 days from the start of the WSB hearings.

A special panel appointed by the WSB opened hearings on January 10, 1952; these hearings were continued intermittently until February 16. On February 21, the union advanced its strike deadline to March 23 in order to allow the Board to study the case and make recommendations. Early in March the panel made its report. Recommendations issued by the Board on March 20 were accepted by the union on March 21 but not by the industry.

After complying with a Government request to continue work until April 4, the union gave strike notice on that date, after further negotiations were unsuccessful. On April 8, the President

seized the industry and appointed the Secretary of Commerce as Administrator with power to set conditions of employment. Work was continued while the Government operated the mills. When the power of seizure was challenged by the industry and a United States District Court ruled on April 29 against the validity of the seizure, the mills were turned back to private operation. Thereupon, the Steelworkers refused to work, claiming that "no contract and therefore no obligation to work for a private employer" existed. The mills were idle from April 29 until May 3, when the strike was called off at the President's request.

When the United States Supreme Court, on June 2, affirmed the order of the lower court, the workers again left their jobs. From then on, several attempts were made by the union and the industry to reach agreement, but it was not until July 24 that six large steel companies, including the United States Steel Corp., and the union reached an interim settlement.

Terms of the interim settlement, which was ratified by the union membership on the following day, provided for: Retroactive wage increases to be effective from March 1, 1952; paid holidays, shift-differential improvements, and a reduction in southern and other area differentials effective as of the end of the strike; and improved vacation benefits effective from January 1, 1952. Final agreement on all points that had been under discussion was reached by the United States Steel Corp. and the union on August 23, 1952. The new contracts, dated August 15, 1952, are to remain in force until June 30, 1954, with one reopening, on wages only, on June 30, 1953.

The following tables cover the August 15, 1952, settlement, and adjustments in insurance benefits made effective August 1, 1951.

A—General Wage Changes

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Mar. 1, 1952 (by agreement dated Aug. 15, 1952).	12.5-cents-an-hour increase, plus adjustments in standard job rates ranging up to 15.5 cents (total increases 12.5 to 28 cents an hour). Total increase averaged approximately 16 cents an hour.	The increase, in addition to the uniform 12.5 cents an hour provided all workers, ranged from 0.5 cent for jobs in class 2 to 15.5 cents for jobs in class 32 (see table 1). The increments between job classes were thereby increased from 5 to 5.5 cents an hour.
July 26, 1952.		The previous North-South differential was reduced by 5 cents an hour.

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, February 1949 (p. 194), October 1950 (p. 473), May 1951 (p. 563); also The Wage Chronology Series 4, No. 3.

Schedule of standard hourly rates in steel-producing operations of the United States Steel Corp.¹

Job class ²	Dec. 1, 1950	Mar. 1, 1952	Job class ²	Dec. 1, 1950	Mar. 1, 1952	Job class ²	Dec. 1, 1950	Mar. 1, 1952	Job class ²	Dec. 1, 1950	Mar. 1, 1952
0-1.....	\$1.31	\$1.435	9.....	\$1.71	\$1.875	17.....	\$2.11	\$2.315	25.....	\$2.51	\$2.755
2.....	1.36	1.490	10.....	1.76	1.930	18.....	2.16	2.370	26.....	2.56	2.810
3.....	1.41	1.545	11.....	1.81	1.985	19.....	2.21	2.425	27.....	2.61	2.865
4.....	1.46	1.600	12.....	1.86	2.040	20.....	2.26	2.480	28.....	2.66	2.920
5.....	1.51	1.655	13.....	1.91	2.095	21.....	2.31	2.535	29.....	2.71	2.975
6.....	1.56	1.710	14.....	1.96	2.150	22.....	2.36	2.590	30.....	2.76	3.030
7.....	1.61	1.765	15.....	2.01	2.205	23.....	2.41	2.645	31.....	2.81	3.085
8.....	1.66	1.820	16.....	2.06	2.260	24.....	2.46	2.700	32.....	2.86	3.140

¹ Applicable to all operations except those of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Division (formerly Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railroad Co.) where the rates for each job class were uniformly 10 cents lower on Dec. 1, 1950, and Mar. 1, 1952, and 5 cents lower effective July 26, 1952.

² See basic chronology for typical jobs in each job class.

B—Minimum Plant Rate

Effective date	Provision		Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
	Northern subsidiaries	Tennessee Coal and Iron Division	
Mar. 1, 1952.....	\$1.435	\$1.335	Previous differential of 10 cents an hour for operations of Tennessee Coal and Iron Division was reduced to 5 cents.
July 26, 1952.....	1.435	1.385	

C—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Shift Premium Pay</i>		
July 25, 1952.....	Increased to: 6 cents an hour for work on afternoon (second) shift; 9 cents an hour on night (third) shift.	
<i>Paid Holidays</i>		
Aug. 15, 1952.....	6 paid holidays established for which workers received straight-time pay. Double time (total) for work on paid holidays.	Holidays were: New Year's Day, Memorial Day (by local agreement another day may be chosen provided such agreement is reached prior to Apr. 1 of each year), July 4, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
Jan. 1, 1952.....	Changed to: 3 weeks for 15 or more years of service.	
<i>Insurance Benefits Plan</i>		
Aug. 1, 1951 (by agreement of July 24, 1951).	Added: Blue Shield surgical benefits for both employees and dependents.	No change in employee and employer contributions unless a point is reached where current contributions are insufficient to pay for the additional benefits. In such case, surgical benefits will be continued for dependents of employees who elect to retain them by paying an additional sum.

Wage Chronology No. 11: Aluminum Co. of America

Supplement No. 2

THE AGREEMENTS of the International Council of Aluminum Workers' Unions (AWU-AFL) and the United Steel Workers of America (USA-CIO) with the Aluminum Co. of America were reopened in accordance with their terms shortly before their expiration dates on November 30, 1951. Negotiations, which extended into 1952, were not successful despite the efforts of the Federal Conciliation and Mediation Service. When it became apparent that further negotiations would not produce an agreement, the President, under authority of Executive Order 10233, certified the two disputes to the Wage Stabilization Board on January 26, 1952. The Board was requested to investigate the causes of disagreement and to recommend fair and equitable terms of settlement.

Subsequently the Board appointed two 6-member tripartite panels to inquire into the issues and report to the Board on the position of the parties with regard to their solution. Public hearings were held in March and panel reports were released in June. Since the cases appeared to be related to the steel case pending at that time, the Board did not make recommendations. (WSB had issued recommendations concerning the steel case, but the parties had not agreed, and a steel strike was in progress when the aluminum-industry panels' reports were released.)

In July, agreements were reached by the Aluminum Co. of America and the two unions. The effective date of the complete new USA-CIO contract was August 1, 1952, while the AWU-AFL contract was dated July 1, 1952. In both cases, general wage increases were put into effect as of March 10 and July 1, 1952. Terms of the USA-CIO interim agreement, reached July 28, 1952, were approved by the WSB on July 29. The contract is to run until July 31, 1953.

Agreement on the terms of the AWU-AFL contract was reached on July 3, 1952; WSB approval was granted on July 25. This contract is to continue in effect until June 30, 1957, but is

subject to reopening at various times. Two years after the effective date, discussions on working practices may take place while revisions of vacation provisions may be negotiated for the 1954 calendar year.

In addition, wage provisions of the contract may be reopened under the following conditions: (1) If, at the date an annual increase (4 cents) is due, the escalator-clause increases are less than the accumulated annual increases (including the one then due, but not the first), the contract may be reopened; if it is reopened, the scheduled annual increase will not be made. For example, if the cost-of-living increases in effect on the third annual increase date were 7 cents (1 cent less than the 8-cent accumulation minus the first annual increase), there could be a contract reopening. In this case, the third scheduled annual increase would not be given.

(2) If the "cost-of-living rate"¹ is less than the "actual rate" for two successive quarterly adjustment periods, the second adjustment date may be regarded as a reopening date. Thus, if the base hourly rate was \$1.50, the "actual rate" after the second annual increase would be \$1.58. If the CPI had gone up 1 point, the cost-of-living rate would be \$1.59. If, at the time of the third quarterly cost-of-living adjustment, the Consumers' Price Index had declined by 2 points, the "cost-of-living" rate would arithmetically become \$1.57. However, the contract provides that the actual rate will not be reduced except by mutual agreement; hence, the rate would remain at \$1.58. If, during the fourth quarter, the CPI does not change or declines still further, it would be possible to reopen the contract on wages.

Provision was also made to increase the 4-cent-an-hour annual increase by 1 cent if the CPI was 200 or more by July 1 of any year during the life of the contract. The basic chronology and its supplement² are brought up to the termination date of the current contract by the following additions.

¹ Defined as cost-of-living adjustment plus annual increase plus basic hourly rates. The two latter elements are known as the "actual rate."

² See Wage Chronology No. 11: Aluminum Co. of America, 1939-50, Monthly Labor Review, December 1950 (p. 688) or BLS Serial No. R 2015, and Supplement No. 1, Monthly Labor Review, July 1951 (p. 56) or BLS Serial No. R 2042.

A—General Wage Changes ¹

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
Mar. 10, 1952 (AWU-AFL, by agreement of July 3, 1952, and USA-CIO, by agreement of July 28, 1952).	10-percent increase, averaging approximately 15 cents an hour. Minimum increase: 12 cents an hour.	Approved by WSB on July 25 (AWU-AFL) and July 29, 1952 (USA-CIO). The AWU-AFL agreement contained an escalator clause providing for a quarterly adjustment of 1 cent an hour for each 1-point advance in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumers' Price Index over the May 15, 1952 (old series), base. ²
July 1, 1952 (AWU-AFL and USA-CIO, by agreements of above dates).	4-cents-an-hour increase	Approved by WSB on dates listed above. The AWU-AFL agreement provided for an additional 3 cents an hour for workers at the Port Lavaca, Tex., plant, to decrease the North-South differential; and for 4-cents-an-hour increases on July 1 of each year from 1952 to 1956. Provision was made to add 1 cent an hour to the annual increase (to 5 cents) if the CPI rose to 200 or over. The only annual increase approved by WSB at this time was for 1952. The USA-CIO agreement provided for an additional 3 cents an hour for workers at the Alcoa, Tenn., Badin, N. C., Bauxite and Drury, Ark., Mobile, Ala., and Richmond, Ind., plants to decrease the North-South differential. The average increase for the entire unit was 1.5 cents an hour.
Aug. 1, 1952 (AWU-AFL)	No change	Quarterly cost-of-living review.
Nov. 1, 1952 (AWU-AFL)	1-cent-an-hour increase	Quarterly cost-of-living allowance.
Jan. 1, 1953 (by agreements of Aug. 5, 1952—AWU-AFL and July 28, 1952—USA-CIO).		Approved by WSB Aug. 27, 1952, for Port Lavaca, Tex. plant (AWU-AFL), additional 2 cents an hour to decrease further the North-South differential. Approved by WSB July 29, 1952, for USA-CIO southern plants, additional 2 cents to decrease differential. The average increase for the entire unit was 1 cent an hour.

¹ The last item under each entry represents the most recent change.² The agreement provided for the following changes:

Consumers' Price Index	Cost-of-Living Allowance
190.4—191.3, inclusive	0 cents an hour.
191.4—192.3, inclusive	1 cent an hour.
192.4—193.3, inclusive	2 cents an hour.
and so forth, with a 1-cent-an-hour change for each 1-point change in the index.	

B—Related Wage Practices

Effective date	Provision	Applications, exceptions, and other related matters
<i>Shift Premium Pay</i>		
July 1, 1952 (all plants)	Changed to: 6 cents an hour for second shift; 9 cents an hour for third shift.	
<i>Paid Vacations</i>		
Jan. 1, 1952 (all plants)	Changed to: 3 weeks' pay for employees with 15 or more years' service.	
<i>Sickness, Accident, and Death Benefits</i>		
Aug. 1, 1952 (all plants)	Changed to— <i>Sickness and accident:</i> \$30 a week for 26 weeks; <i>Hospitalization:</i> \$10 a day for maximum of 31 days.	

Earnings in the Parachute Industry, December 1951

PRODUCTION WORKERS engaged in manufacturing parachutes and related aerial accessories had average straight-time hourly earnings of \$1.10¹ in December 1951, according to a Bureau of Labor Statistics study.² A third of the workers earned less than \$1 an hour; three-eighths, between \$1 and \$1.25; an eighth, from \$1.25 to \$1.40; and a sixth, \$1.40 or more an hour.

About half the establishments, with three-fifths of all parachute production workers studied, employed from 101 to 500 workers each; and a few, employing three-tenths of the workers, had 501 or more workers each. More than two-fifths of the establishments, each having 100 or fewer workers, employed only about 10 percent of the workers.

The level of hourly earnings for production workers in both the Middle Atlantic and the Great Lakes regions was the same as the national average of \$1.10. These two areas combined accounted for approximately three-fifths of the total number of plants and workers studied. The highest hourly wage level (\$1.19) was recorded in the New England region which contained approximately a fifth of the workers in December 1951. The Southeast region with a little over 10 percent of the industry employment averaged 96 cents an hour.

More than two-fifths of the workers in the Middle Atlantic region as well as in New England and three-tenths of the workers in both the Great Lakes and Southeast regions earned from \$1 to \$1.25 an hour. Proportions of workers earning less than \$1 an hour ranged from 15 percent in New England to about 60 percent in the Southeast. Hourly earnings of \$1.40 or more were received by 26 percent of the workers in the Great Lakes region, and 5 percent in the Southeast.

¹ Medians (rates above and below which half of the workers are found) rather than weighted arithmetic averages are used in this report.

² The study was made by mail questionnaire and at the request of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions in connection with re-determining the prevailing minimum wages for the industry under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act of 1936. It covered establishments or departments of establishments with 10 or more workers primarily engaged in manufacturing parachutes and related aerial accessories.

Establishments covered in the survey were requested to exclude overtime and shift premiums from earnings data, but to include earnings under incentive systems of wage payment.

Percentage distribution of production workers (including learners) in the parachute and related aerial accessories industry by straight-time average hourly earnings,¹ United States and selected regions,² December 1951

Average hourly earnings ¹ (in cents)	United States ²	New England	Middle Atlantic	South-east	Great Lakes
Under 75.0.....					
75.0 and under 80.0.....	4.4	0.6	1.5	12.3	2.4
80.0 and under 85.0.....	3.8	3.1	.9	9.9	3.9
85.0 and under 90.0.....	7.5	2.6	5.8	9.0	11.0
90.0 and under 95.0.....	11.1	3.5	13.0	10.7	11.9
95.0 and under 100.0.....	6.9	4.8	7.5	16.7	4.5
100.0 and under 105.0.....	11.6	7.9	15.8	8.8	12.2
105.0 and under 110.0.....	3.9	3.0	2.5	7.3	4.1
110.0 and under 115.0.....	8.4	7.3	13.9	4.9	4.5
115.0 and under 120.0.....	7.3	17.9	6.1	4.9	3.3
120.0 and under 125.0.....	5.8	8.2	5.7	4.1	5.4
125.0 and under 130.0.....	5.7	7.4	5.5	2.0	5.3
130.0 and under 135.0.....	2.8	3.4	3.7	2.4	1.5
135.0 and under 140.0.....	3.3	5.0	3.0	2.0	4.0
140.0 and over.....	17.5	25.3	15.1	5.0	26.0
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Number of plants.....	63	7	24	4	16
Number of workers.....	10,679	2,096	4,058	1,173	2,478
Median earnings.....	\$1.10	\$1.19	\$1.10	\$0.96	\$1.10

¹ Excludes premium pay for overtime and night work.

² The regions in this study are: *New England*—Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont; *Middle Atlantic*—New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania; *Border States*—Delaware, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia; *South-east*—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee; *Great Lakes*—Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, and Wisconsin; *Middle West*—Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota; *Southwest*—Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas; *Mountain*—Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, New Mexico, Utah, and Wyoming; and *Pacific*—California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington.

³ Includes data for other regions in addition to those shown separately.

The lowest rates actually paid by individual establishments to production workers (excluding learners) in the parachute and related aerial accessories industry varied widely, ranging from 75 cents to \$1.40 or more an hour in December 1951. In four-fifths of the establishments with seven-tenths of the employment, the lowest hourly rates paid ranged from 75 cents to \$1.

—JAMES P. CORKERY

Division of Wages and Industrial Relations

Operations of Credit Unions in 1951

MEMBERSHIP of credit unions in the United States passed the 5-million mark in 1951, with almost 2½ million members in associations with State charters and almost 2¼ million members in those with Federal charters. As in other recent periods,

the Federal credit unions gained membership more rapidly during the year than did the State organizations. Between 1949 and 1951, membership in State credit unions increased by 20 percent, and in Federal unions, by 36 percent.¹ Although State-chartered unions had 52 percent of the total membership, they made 60 percent of the loans outstanding. The amount of borrowing per member in the State credit unions was, on the average, larger than in the Federal unions. This may be attributed to the fact that Federal credit unions do not engage in making real-estate mortgage loans, because of a provision in the law limiting their loans to a 3-year period.

Percentage increases in 1951 over 1950 were as follows for State and Federal credit unions combined: Membership, 12.7; loans outstanding, 10.0; and assets, 19.2. This compares with the previous years' increases of 12.7, 35.0, and 21.5 percent, respectively.

Although the percentage increase in membership in credit unions between 1950 and 1951 was identical with that in the previous year, the rise in loans outstanding was considerably less. The smaller increase in loans outstanding between the end of 1950 and the end of 1951 reflects the general difference in consumer buying in the two years. In the second half of 1950, consumers greatly increased their purchases in anticipation of future shortages, and many of them resorted to borrowing to meet future needs. In 1951, expansion of consumer credit was limited both by the consumer inventories built up in 1950 and by the Federal Reserve Board's regulation W.

Table 1 shows the size and number of credit unions and their activities in 1951, with revised figures for 1950. Because information on Federal

¹ See Monthly Labor Review, November 1951 (p. 861) and September 1950 (p. 360).

TABLE 1.—Operations, assets, and earnings of credit unions in 1950 and 1951 (calendar or fiscal years), by State

[Some revisions in 1950 figures on basis of later information]

State	Year	Number of associations		Number of members	Amount of loans outstanding end of year	Paid-in share capital		Reserves (guaranty fund, general reserve, etc.)	Total assets	Net earnings	Dividends on shares	
		Total active	Reporting ¹			Total	State only				Total	State only
All credit unions	1951	11,279	11,284	5,196,393	\$747,476,131	\$1,040,442,244		\$59,465,208	\$1,198,327,876	\$39,787,375	N. A.	
	1950	10,586	10,571	4,610,278	678,864,573	850,488,875		52,265,800	1,005,475,598	36,059,798	\$22,734,063	
State	1951	5,881	5,886	2,732,495	447,720,339	\$583,040,120		43,186,501	693,613,290	21,429,740	\$15,309,223	
	1950	5,602	5,587	2,483,455	416,128,735	488,564,097		39,346,446	599,640,622	20,301,243	12,572,954	
Federal	1951	5,398	5,398	2,463,898	299,755,775	457,402,124		16,278,707	504,714,580	18,357,635	N. A.	
	1950	4,984	4,984	2,126,823	263,735,838	361,424,778		12,919,354	405,834,975	15,758,555	10,161,109	
Alabama	1951	111	111	58,277	8,945,531	10,493,687	8,174,499	1,220,317	12,230,039	574,063		315,388
	1950	97	96	49,049	7,534,176	8,263,079	6,500,000	883,965	10,238,383	486,003	333,224	285,000
Alaska	1951	13	13	2,678	297,042	435,158		6,017	459,503	14,043		
	1950	11	11	1,855	179,215	215,329		3,025	233,434	9,608	5,558	
Arizona	1951	36	36	10,877	1,730,104	2,096,121		116,197	75,122	2,296,215	91,980	2,210
	1950	29	29	8,750	1,063,895	1,538,826	115,132	98,020	1,849,972	90,909	69,834	2,722
Arkansas	1951	42	42	8,346	789,475	1,093,195	751,071	74,117	1,206,464	50,457		23,861
	1950	34	36	7,101	628,170	861,065	600,000	57,670	986,462	42,967	34,916	25,000
California	1951	664	662	432,291	75,723,398	93,212,471	37,933,400	3,466,958	106,362,713	4,043,681		1,233,680
	1950	603	601	367,706	69,407,481	74,974,405	31,865,277	2,739,099	87,709,572	3,578,432	2,300,152	962,804
Canal Zone	1951	5	5	4,073	105,037	144,506		4,555	152,043	3,228		
	1950	5	5	2,949	58,752	83,119		1,832	86,315	1,915		
Colorado	1951	135	135	85,651	9,434,053	11,977,124	8,270,151	455,678	13,782,702	482,108		225,575
	1950	124	124	47,569	8,706,576	9,578,792	6,729,665	419,987	11,189,260	446,111	254,998	173,697
Connecticut	1951	314	314	146,594	16,726,173	34,325,571	3,318,567	979,222	37,466,014	1,072,716		32,146
	1950	293	293	124,482	14,255,185	25,710,568	2,484,862	786,400	29,260,578	858,929	494,719	11,116
Delaware	1951	7	7	4,352	635,697	830,653		33,606	908,599	38,509		
	1950	8	8	3,830	592,269	667,467		26,692	734,821	31,276	25,034	
District of Columbia	1951	125	125	129,239	14,467,802	20,947,090	2,647,367	952,646	23,000,869	851,989		78,302
	1950	121	121	113,736	13,707,713	16,945,185	2,204,853	802,898	18,965,493	723,051	497,765	60,460
Florida	1951	245	254	83,811	13,791,213	17,143,024	7,925,978	763,278	19,141,834	867,167		248,280
	1950	216	217	71,762	12,215,678	13,991,055	6,550,834	640,087	16,142,239	776,277	448,258	204,042
Georgia	1951	180	180	72,571	10,001,607	4,513,778	268,063	1,121,096	14,002,197	463,195		185,000
	1950	155	158	64,542	9,181,577	3,690,155	245,980	964,052	12,333,761	486,267	314,805	200,000
Hawaii	1951	110	110	80,575	11,097,912	18,485,492		696,397	21,290,301	703,485		
	1950	106	106	43,220	8,050,890	15,393,933		560,682	17,704,185	524,188	412,814	
Idaho	1951	36	37	7,929	1,059,894	1,200,656		43,342	1,312,365	47,677		1,543
	1950	36	36	7,067	849,803	1,024,940	32,000	33,224	1,045,199	43,183	29,313	115
Illinois	1951	1,018	1,018	810,362	67,974,348	115,029,063	100,516,272	8,050,928	124,970,916	4,795,256		2,785,763
	1950	928	928	472,055	64,058,083	97,632,467	84,862,737	6,785,484	107,341,119	4,337,494	2,618,380	2,305,960
Indiana	1951	340	340	136,328	20,164,997	32,922,880	12,212,770	1,654,506	36,174,725	1,144,508		200,000
	1950	327	327	147,197	18,646,360	26,915,306	10,649,619	1,362,544	29,729,055	1,005,554	658,423	200,000

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE 1.—Operations, assets, and earnings of credit unions in 1950 and 1951 (calendar or fiscal years), by State—Continued

(Some revisions in 1950 figures on basis of later information)

State	Year	Number of associations		Number of members	Amount of loans outstanding end of year	Paid-in share capital		Reserves (guaranty fund general reserve, etc.)	Total assets	Net earnings	Dividends on shares	
		Total active	Reporting			Total	State only				Total	State only
Iowa	1951	216	216	60,828	\$9,147,747	\$12,688,779	\$12,402,911	\$563,111	\$14,522,601	\$377,484		\$302,547
	1950	212	205	52,896	7,827,788	10,104,450	9,945,761	487,946	11,990,912	324,469	\$243,867	240,391
Kansas	1951	154	153	50,557	7,132,073	10,014,686	7,064,079	340,719	11,040,067	427,510		218,975
	1950	142	142	44,524	6,849,147	8,258,535	6,000,596	267,600	9,219,267	404,211	250,225	181,722
Kentucky ¹	1951	128	126	39,902	7,349,576	9,166,147	8,147,922	501,047	10,284,749	\$271,983		\$175,000
	1950	122	123	36,102	6,778,216	8,170,666	7,400,600	405,783	9,165,114	\$262,000	\$206,517	\$180,000
Louisiana	1951	213	213	73,533	8,878,529	11,085,975	2,917,524	668,738	12,453,967	\$800,317		\$75,000
	1950	182	182	64,196	8,149,129	8,863,262	2,391,965	570,057	10,194,443	\$475,884	\$293,349	\$75,000
Maine	1951	53	53	22,200	2,234,046	3,058,102	1,981,815	296,911	3,568,033	122,838		\$7,000
	1950	50	50	19,283	2,043,963	2,323,120	881,267	167,631	2,960,938	117,126	55,743	20,812
Maryland	1951	96	96	54,397	5,244,504	6,779,219	4,498,269	332,928	7,685,240	299,794		181,641
	1950	96	96	48,289	4,542,931	5,439,958	3,806,096	388,649	6,436,793	212,245	168,219	122,943
Massachusetts ¹	1951	558	559	359,907	51,440,634	75,250,832	68,837,230	6,707,767	88,482,804	1,406,659		1,384,303
	1950	552	552	343,606	49,260,430	64,641,953	59,499,538	7,650,855	81,051,409	1,751,299	1,385,566	\$250,000
Michigan	1951	451	451	274,459	50,266,057	65,866,140	41,134,027	2,736,165	76,037,934	2,433,869		1,150,220
	1950	378	379	231,875	42,460,155	51,144,530	34,161,099	3,104,825	61,149,443	2,225,724	1,363,186	\$69,200
Minnesota	1951	339	339	11,820	24,121,196	25,535,480	24,070,962	2,190,841	27,733,955	\$65,087		\$77,000
	1950	335	335	104,953	23,233,343	21,726,815	20,565,088	1,872,722	29,128,372	968,498	613,786	\$84,251
Mississippi	1951	36	36	11,667	1,367,326	1,574,731	196,455	105,946	1,806,378	84,863		8,568
	1950	37	37	10,098	1,153,419	1,255,540	156,925	86,281	1,458,193	67,753	45,157	5,070
Missouri ¹	1951	424	424	145,305	21,792,385	31,141,239	28,927,242	1,386,006	34,288,849	820,759		680,034
	1950	416	416	131,967	21,543,658	26,375,667	24,691,819	1,151,763	30,056,966	720,128	\$98,195	\$50,000
Montana	1951	50	50	11,732	1,611,622	1,934,773	277,600	74,399	2,135,082	84,801		6,911
	1950	46	46	9,482	1,344,965	1,600,914	212,975	67,185	1,775,053	77,731	46,076	5,882
Nebraska	1951	104	104	34,482	5,990,322	6,710,217	3,220,052	286,661	7,256,184	258,676		\$80,000
	1950	98	98	27,794	4,034,414	5,116,048	2,515,014	196,878	5,643,286	221,709	\$138,947	\$65,000
Nevada ¹	1951	16	16	3,563	384,510	450,566		9,646	490,396	20,094		
	1950	11	11	2,506	310,990	299,987		8,200	338,631	16,180	8,526	
New Hampshire ¹	1951	17	17	9,663	2,407,192	1,213,642	620,615	226,083	3,259,382	98,391		15,121
	1950	16	16	8,262	2,051,183	942,686	554,629	198,209	2,793,533	88,437	22,249	13,140
New Jersey	1951	335	325	165,683	14,874,863	29,585,415	6,853,538	1,201,186	32,848,738	928,755		158,641
	1950	299	299	142,685	13,098,213	22,905,672	5,860,058	857,482	26,320,775	800,439	\$21,094	132,985
New Mexico	1951	39	39	7,636	772,600	880,100	120,112	\$31,049	1,016,187	\$45,633		2,337
	1950	39	39	5,713	558,788	652,338	90,051	22,226	666,844	36,687	23,812	1,277
New York	1951	788	788	396,235	48,096,850	60,215,309	25,604,879	5,302,690	77,896,468	2,503,763		625,058
	1950	790	790	364,824	44,862,060	59,450,341	24,044,425	4,812,620	67,658,719	2,360,215	1,603,474	\$63,044
North Carolina	1951	222	222	57,854	6,726,555	8,883,095	7,931,574	503,579	11,369,478	\$262,774		\$175,000
	1950	223	223	48,323	6,052,734	7,320,700	6,500,000	322,143	8,925,747	265,092	200,940	\$185,000
North Dakota	1951	90	94	16,708	3,060,849	4,907,868	4,057,406	132,319	5,249,279	109,926		7,399
	1950	91	91	15,957	2,807,731	4,530,248	3,777,676	112,567	4,826,465	111,608	87,300	40,294
Ohio	1951	690	690	335,607	44,666,730	68,073,170	36,653,588	2,429,832	74,156,962	2,635,668		910,698
	1950	663	661	301,821	40,428,700	53,964,467	29,387,811	2,025,918	60,170,587	2,328,973	1,420,731	\$77,166
Oklahoma	1951	91	91	37,148	6,321,830	4,541,860	148,864	473,235	9,177,576	\$331,820		\$70,000
	1950	82	79	32,470	6,255,567	3,803,411	115,745	389,975	7,513,510	\$295,806	\$216,970	\$80,000
Oregon	1951	76	76	29,804	5,057,545	6,395,039	3,864,885	267,445	7,034,778	270,141		107,733
	1950	74	74	26,308	4,961,883	5,326,723	3,418,671	204,887	6,119,141	253,295	142,535	90,638
Pennsylvania	1951	690	690	356,601	36,798,961	58,144,211	9,746,461	2,524,535	65,821,693	2,306,488		264,364
	1950	664	664	317,254	33,336,290	50,391,146	8,895,467	2,105,265	57,388,655	2,038,073	1,816,960	236,874
Puerto Rico	1951	70	65	19,464	1,219,771	1,196,496	972,926	21,836	1,361,408	27,358		\$10,000
	1950	57	52	9,449	709,792	674,451		10,514	847,269	18,011	10,063	\$10,000
Rhode Island	1951	54	54	61,534	17,232,084	13,779,188	13,003,727	1,337,801	28,486,704	619,904		274,291
	1950	52	52	51,344	14,833,985	10,760,516	10,107,312	1,106,801	21,342,094	487,899	280,297	271,245
South Carolina	1951	34	34	13,846	1,223,980	1,520,428	107,113	67,234	1,841,515	70,409		9,274
	1950	31	31	10,949	999,657	1,120,785	86,077	56,747	1,404,920	58,288	38,144	6,067
South Dakota ¹	1951	43	43	8,063	880,967	1,402,308		53,843	1,523,429	53,320		
	1950	36	36	6,953	806,825	1,170,124		48,401	1,289,820	48,753	31,592	292,882
Tennessee	1951	167	167	81,228	13,102,863	16,815,337	9,309,642	1,185,841	19,552,264	764,871		561,998
	1950	161	161	74,547	11,451,081	13,312,738	8,070,840	1,033,895	15,938,068	626,814	310,017	158,960
Texas	1951	540	540	214,454	38,268,741	48,274,961	13,683,263	2,722,025	54,633,225	2,334,582		541,298
	1950	484	484	179,956	35,125,039	38,447,257	10,884,394	1,604,003	44,216,347	2,119,578	1,495,389	\$42,611
Utah	1951	89	89	26,266	5,578,050	6,087,353	4,447,194	155,277	6,750,531	202,592		\$55,000
	1950	82	82	22,758	4,934,555	4,807,747	3,660,491	238,235	5,895,592	168,345	82,625	45,581
Vermont	1951	32	31	5,643	323,454	452,212	251,538	491,784	15,827	13,061		\$500
	1950	29	29	4,451	225,971	289,531	148,094	8,258	322,795	13,061	3,840	351
Virginia	1951	129	129	51,177	5,372,041	8,468,615	1,750,761	496,650	\$283,817			\$70,000
	1950	119	119	44,028	4,584,382	4,462,518	1,416,543	322,691	5,851,951	221,813	134,465	49,360
Washington	1951	194	195	72,076	11,140,226	14,092,557	8,626,280	984,320	15,672,838	681,520		253,806
	1950	189	189	64,021	10,773,839	12,043,240	7,369,108	829,894	13,557,765	624,360	347,919	217,036
West Virginia ¹	1951	73	73	20,926	2,446,329	2,813,607	461,496	232,358	3,532,511	147,272		12,291
	1950	74	74	19,843	2,361,855	2,463,806	443,607	182,914	3,150,011	140,236	79,094	21,159
Wisconsin ¹	1951	556	556	215,014	\$3,519,558	49,931,561	40,879,066	3,673,395	54,710,031	1,858,301		1,163,252
	1950	540	540	193,630	29,067,442	38,356,236	38,360,088	3,091,985	42,912,734	1,612,698	1,021,811	1,021,811
Wyoming ¹	1951	22	22	4,249	475,382	598,631		31,399	698,114	27,037		
	1950	19	19	3,769	395,675	485,096		28,185	543,505	23,052	18,575	

¹ In some States the number of credit unions reporting is greater than the total at the end of the year because the former figure includes associations that although transacting some business during the year, had ceased operations by the end of the year.

² Figures revised on basis of later information.

³ State figures have been estimated.

⁴ Federal credit unions only; no State-chartered credit unions.

⁵ State figures are for fiscal year ending June 30.

⁶ State figures are for fiscal year ending Sept. 30.

⁷ Loans outstanding do not include real estate loans, which, in Wisconsin, may be made from surplus only.

TABLE 2.—Real-estate loans of State-chartered credit unions in States reporting such loans in 1951

State	Loans outstanding end of 1951 calendar or fiscal year		Loans made during 1951 calendar or fiscal year	
	All loans	Secured by real estate	All loans ¹	Secured by real estate
Total.....	\$272,122,212	\$77,000,918	\$121,497,758	\$14,740,152
Arizona ²	115,460	37,120	130,513	37,625
California.....	35,826,713	8,360,230	n. a.	n. a.
Colorado.....	6,736,919	1,651,078	9,109,101	971,580
Florida.....	6,486,917	965,929	n. a.	n. a.
Georgia.....	6,639,519	300,000	n. a.	n. a.
Iowa.....	8,932,941	1,511,474	11,916,706	522,903
Kansas.....	4,674,496	261,278	n. a.	n. a.
Maine.....	1,045,790	13,452	n. a.	n. a.
Massachusetts ³	47,691,611	20,174,946	62,211,492	6,932,712
Minnesota.....	22,967,819	9,364,177	24,320,083	2,231,630
Mississippi.....	143,514	19,769	233,743	12,420
Missouri ⁴	20,422,733	2,682,134	n. a.	n. a.
New Hampshire ⁵	1,990,648	1,306,527	n. a.	n. a.
New York.....	18,970,818	30,092	n. a.	n. a.
North Dakota.....	2,463,452	391,913	n. a.	n. a.
Ohio.....	25,786,139	3,411,061	n. a.	n. a.
Oklahoma.....	2,875,236	176,281	n. a.	n. a.
Oregon.....	3,258,496	608,940	3,989,220	209,930
Rhode Island.....	16,892,148	10,767,458	9,586,970	3,821,352
Texas.....	11,428,186	358,871	n. a.	n. a.
Utah.....	4,181,584	701,556	n. a.	n. a.
Vermont.....	228,483	13,370	n. a.	n. a.
West Virginia ⁶	171,079	141,237	n. a.	n. a.
Wisconsin ⁷	47,367,647	13,860,995	n. a.	n. a.

¹ Shown only for States reporting in last column.² Fiscal year ending June 30.³ Fiscal year ending Sept. 30.⁴ Real-estate loans are permitted to be made by credit unions in this State only from their surplus funds, and such loans are regarded as "surplus investments."⁵ Estimate reported.

credit-union dividends for 1951 is not yet available the State figures are shown separately. Paid-in share capital is also shown for State unions separately in order to make possible computations of the rate of return. Some State figures in table 1 had to be estimated because of incomplete returns; the totals, therefore, are also in part estimated.

Real-Estate Loans. Of the 44 States which charter credit unions under their own laws, 24 reported

on loans secured by real estate. In some of the 20 States which did not report any loans of this type, the laws do not permit credit unions to make such loans. Real-estate loans in 1951 represented 28 percent of all loans outstanding in the 24 States reporting such loans at the end of the calendar or fiscal year; they comprised 12 percent of all loans made during the year period in the 8 States which reported on this point. (See table 2.)

Eighty percent of the real-estate loans outstanding were made by credit unions in five States: California, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

Changes Since 1939. In 1951, credit unions provided 12 percent of all consumer installment loans outstanding at the end of the calendar or fiscal year. This represented an increase over 1939, when they accounted for 8 or 9 percent, and over 1944 (a wartime low point in volume of such loans) when they accounted for 10 percent. To obtain these figures, reports to the Bureau of Labor Statistics on credit-union loans outstanding were compared with Federal Reserve Board estimates for total consumer installment loans adjusted to take account of the volume of loans reported to the Bureau.

Table 3 shows the changes in State and Federal credit-union activities, by year, from 1937 through 1951. Amount of loans outstanding at the end of the calendar or fiscal year has been shown instead of amount of loans made during the period as in the historical tables previously published.

TABLE 3.—Relative development of State-chartered and Federal-chartered credit unions, 1937-51

Year	Total number of credit unions			Credit unions reporting			Members			Amount of loans outstanding, end of calendar or fiscal year ¹			Assets		
	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal	Total	State	Federal
1937.....	8,219	3,792	2,427	5,424	3,128	2,296	1,538,177	1,055,736	482,441	\$77,217,045	\$62,316,501	\$14,900,544	\$116,337,733	\$97,087,995	\$19,249,738
1938.....	7,158	4,299	2,859	4,730	3,977	2,753	1,868,262	1,236,826	631,436	107,861,140	84,142,762	23,718,378	147,283,893	117,672,392	29,621,501
1939.....	8,077	4,782	3,295	7,849	4,677	3,172	2,309,183	1,459,377	849,806	148,773,153	111,305,503	37,467,650	193,590,722	145,803,444	47,786,278
1940.....	9,152	5,267	3,885	8,914	5,175	3,739	2,826,612	1,700,390	1,126,222	190,250,726	134,740,783	55,509,943	253,149,629	180,649,090	72,500,539
1941.....	10,042	5,663	4,379	9,630	5,506	4,144	3,304,390	1,907,094	1,396,696	219,855,642	150,605,155	69,249,487	322,214,816	216,557,977	105,656,839
1942.....	10,959	6,222	4,737	9,470	5,400	4,070	3,144,603	1,797,084	1,347,519	148,771,572	105,884,822	42,886,750	340,347,742	221,114,849	119,232,893
1943.....	9,549	5,285	4,264	8,983	5,124	3,859	3,023,603	1,721,240	1,302,363	122,468,130	87,239,977	35,228,153	355,262,808	228,314,723	126,948,085
1944.....	9,041	4,993	4,048	8,792	4,907	3,785	2,933,507	1,628,706	1,303,801	120,955,395	86,551,928	34,403,467	397,929,814	253,663,658	144,266,156
1945.....	8,982	4,923	3,959	8,615	4,858	3,757	2,842,969	1,626,364	1,216,625	128,277,698	91,122,284	35,155,414	434,627,135	281,524,015	153,103,120
1946.....	8,968	5,003	3,965	8,715	4,954	3,761	3,019,748	1,717,616	1,302,132	187,464,366	130,663,429	56,800,937	495,249,012	322,082,553	173,166,459
1947.....	9,168	5,155	4,013	8,942	5,097	3,845	3,339,859	1,803,944	1,445,915	279,923,268	188,551,071	91,372,197	591,126,677	380,751,106	210,375,571
1948.....	9,497	5,273	4,224	9,329	5,271	4,058	3,749,047	2,120,708	1,628,339	398,386,957	260,744,630	137,642,327	701,461,389	443,049,653	258,411,736
1949.....	10,073	5,427	4,646	9,897	5,402	4,495	4,090,721	2,271,115	1,819,606	504,132,865	329,425,441	174,647,364	827,088,969	510,726,465	316,362,504
1950.....	10,586	5,602	4,984	10,571	5,587	4,984	4,610,278	2,487,455	2,126,823	679,596,474	415,860,636	263,735,838	1,005,475,598	599,640,622	405,834,976
1951.....	11,279	5,881	5,398	11,284	5,886	5,398	5,196,393	2,732,493	2,463,898	747,476,131	447,720,356	299,755,775	1,198,327,876	693,613,296	504,714,580

¹ Data for the Federal credit unions and most of the State-chartered unions apply to the calendar year, but some of the State unions report on a fiscal-year basis (seven in 1951).

Defense Mobilizer's Eighth Quarterly Report, 1952

DEFENSE MOBILIZATION is in "midpassage," according to the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, in his quarterly report¹ to the President. The report reviews defense mobilization accomplishments between the June 1950 outbreak of Korean hostilities and December 1952, and summarizes the tasks still remaining. Since the enactment of the Defense Production Act of 1950, total production has grown steadily, with the result that production of military supplies and equipment has been increased and productive capacity expanded without creating consumer shortages and sharp price rises. This high production level has been achieved through increased productivity and fuller use of the work force, rather than by any large-scale increase in the number of persons in the labor market. Maintenance of full employment is an important factor in assuring an adequate manpower base should full mobilization be necessary, the Defense Mobilizer pointed out. Outlining a number of specific objectives yet to be achieved, he cautioned that "a big job still lies ahead."

Progress of Defense Mobilization

Production of military supplies and equipment increased sevenfold in the past 2½ years, according to the report. Some further increase in the rate of deliveries is anticipated during 1953. Out of a total of \$129 billion appropriated by Congress for defense procurement and construction, up to the end of 1952, an estimated 37 percent (\$48 billion) had been delivered, and the remaining 63 percent (\$81 billion) had been ordered and was in various stages of production.

Increase in total national production, i. e., gross national product (which increased 13 percent since June 1950), the report pointed out, was sufficient to cover defense production, so that real income per capita, after taxes, was maintained. For example, the average disposable real income per capita increased, at an annual rate, from \$1,297 in the second quarter of 1950 (before

Korea) to an estimated \$1,337 in the last quarter of 1952.

A record growth of productive capacity took place, the report stated. Indicative of the high level of investment was the \$27 billion annual rate of plant and equipment expenditures in 1951 and 1952, compared to \$19 billion before the Korean conflict. Some 200 expansion goals established for industries and for individual products or processes, the Defense Mobilizer stated, were estimated to be 35 percent complete and the majority of those remaining were scheduled for completion within the next year.

The Government has helped private industry in its capacity expansion through (1) accelerating tax amortization, (2) installing Government-owned equipment and constructing Government-owned facilities, (3) granting funds for research, exploration, and development, (4) guaranteeing markets at guaranteed prices, (5) granting direct loans and guaranteeing commercial loans, and (6) financing, through military contracts, the construction and equipment of plants for specialized military items.

Manpower requirements for essential civilian as well as defense production were met with but few exceptions between June 1950 and the end of 1952. Success in meeting production needs resulted from the shifting of workers to defense industries, moderate increases in hours worked, and a marked decline in unemployment. Thus, both employment and the workweek rose in shipbuilding, metalworking machinery, ordnance, and aircraft, the major defense industries. In November 1952, over-all employment stood at 62.2 million—an all-time high for this period of the year; unemployment at 1.4 million was the lowest postwar November figure. The report pointed out that there had been "no significant increase in the civilian labor force."

Defense employment, on the basis of present military production schedules, was close to its leveling-off point at the time of the report. Employment had been largely stabilized in the production-equipment and shipbuilding industries, and only slight rises were anticipated in military electronics, ordnance, and aircraft employment. In contrast, employment had begun to rise sharply, in recent months, in those industries which were expanding to meet higher civilian demands (especially textiles, apparel, shoes, and automobiles and other consumer durables).

¹ Eighth Quarterly Report to the President by the Director of the Office of Defense Mobilization, January 1, 1953, entitled "The Job Ahead for Defense Mobilization."

Although manpower for defense and civilian needs were generally adequate, shortages of scientific and technical workers—particularly aeronautical, electrical, mechanical, and sanitation engineers—were noted in the report. In addition, there were not enough physicians, dentists, and nurses to meet military and civilian needs.

The Job Ahead

"We have still a long way to go before we will have the military strength in being, the industrial readiness, and the assurance of continuing technological superiority that our national security demands," the Defense Mobilizer indicated. Specifically, he outlined four major parts of the defense mobilization program still to be completed, as follows: (1) completing the equipment of the Armed Forces and providing reserve stocks of weapons needed for security; (2) developing new and better weapons; (3) assuring an adequate "mobilization base," i. e., the industrial capacity needed to enable the United States to move quickly into full-scale war production; and (4) helping the Nation's allies to build a common defense.

This "job ahead," the report noted, can be done without undue strain on the economy. Inasmuch as the demands of defense have almost leveled off, any expansion of national production will permit an increased output of civilian goods and services and, at the same time, assure maintenance of military production schedules.

As military production levels off and economic capacity continues to rise during 1953, many economic controls—particularly the Controlled Materials Plan under which steel, copper, and aluminum are allocated—can be removed or relaxed, the Defense Mobilizer recommended. However, he urged that wage, price, and rent controls be continued beyond their expiration dates on April 30, 1953. Price controls are preventing price rises in many industries, he emphasized, notably in "hard goods" such as industrial materials and machinery.

As current defense requirements are met and

production schedules reduced, consideration must be given to "completing and maintaining the mobilization base" for full mobilization in the event of all-out war. The Defense Mobilizer recommended that "our planning should aim at enabling the country to reach a balanced and maximum military production effort at an earlier stage than was done in World War II, and the peak effort should represent, if possible, a greater proportion of the economy's total output than was the case in World War II." Current needs are (1) "to push ahead on the presently planned programs to expand our industrial facilities and supplies of materials," and (2) "after taking into account these programs, to identify the further deficiencies and imbalances that would prevent a maximum military program, and carry out the further expansion necessary to overcome them."

In a period of full mobilization, the Nation's ability to meet manpower needs will be determined by the total number of persons available for the labor force and by their productivity, occupational characteristics and training, and adaptability and mobility, the Defense Mobilizer reported. "The basic approach to developing an adequate manpower base for full mobilization must be the maintenance of full employment in a growing economy," he pointed out, as it is the most effective means for maintaining high levels of manpower training, utilization, and flexibility. Further, it results in improvement in the education, health, and morale of the labor force.

In addition, the Defense Mobilizer reported, certain other action must also be taken to (1) expand and conserve the labor force, (2) improve its utilization, (3) relate procurement of military manpower to civilian manpower requirements, (4) achieve the necessary stability and distribution of the work force, and (5) study plans dealing with manpower problems which would be created in the event of enemy bombing of industrial centers (post-attack rehabilitation). The Government in cooperation with the National Labor-Management Manpower Policy Committee has initiated plans for developing voluntary programs along these lines.

The Revised Consumer Price Index

Editor's Note.—At about the time this issue of the Monthly Labor Review appeared, the Revised Consumer Price Index, product of 3 years' work, was also released. As part of the introduction to the revision and in behalf of a better understanding of it, the following five notes are presented in a special section.

The section has a twofold purpose. First, to make available a brief, practical, layman's comparative tabular guide to the differences between the revised index and its predecessors in terms of coverage, content, and calculation. This is self-explanatory and complete in itself. Nevertheless, a brief definitive statement of certain basic factors precedes the table. The second intent is to offer a more extended discussion of the theoretical formulation of the revised index. This contains first, a statement of the rationale for the policy decisions which established the design for the index followed by critiques from three persons broadly representative of the groups upon whose advice and counsel the Bureau constantly called during the course of the revision.

The four statements are excerpts from papers delivered during the annual meeting of the American Statistical Association in Chicago, December 28, 1952.

The Main Features of the Revised Consumer Price Index

The Revised Consumer Price Index measures the average change in prices of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and salaried-clerical worker families to maintain their 1952 level of living. The basic weights are average quantities required by this group of the population to maintain the level of living prevailing in the base year. Prices are those prevailing in retail stores and service establishments.

Population Coverage. Families whose expenditures are included in the weight structure are those living in urban places with populations of 2,500 and over, whose heads were employed substantially full time as wage earners (other than domestic-service workers) or salaried-clerical workers as defined by the Census. Single workers living alone, and families whose 1950 total family income after taxes exceeded \$10,000, were excluded.

Base Weight Data. Quantity weights represent the average purchases of urban wage-earner and clerical-worker families in the year 1952. They were derived from the data on expenditures in 1950 by estimating the effects of the changes in income and prices between 1950 and 1952.

The basic information for weight calculation was obtained from the Bureau's 1950 Survey of Consumer Expenditures, in 91 cities, and from surveys made for other cities in earlier postwar years. Samples for these surveys included over 8,000 wage-earner and clerical-worker families; the average family size was about 3.3 persons; and 1952 family income after taxes averaged about \$4,160. The survey data were adjusted to estimate expenditures in 1952 by taking account of changes in prices and income, by adjusting for the advance buying of certain durable goods after the opening of the Korean hostilities. Weights were determined separately for each of the 46 cities priced for the index.

Goods and Services Covered. The goods and services covered by the index are those customarily identified as "consumption" items. Homes purchased for family occupancy were included and treated like other durable goods. About 300 items were selected for regular periodic pricing. These are items which were relatively important in family spending, which were distinctive in price movement, and which were representative of price trends of groups of related items. Specifications of items priced describe kinds and qualities of goods and services commonly purchased by families covered by the index.

Index Formula. The index is calculated by the formula:

$$R_t = R_{t-1} \left(\frac{\sum q_{\bullet} p_{t-1} \left(\frac{p_t}{p_{t-1}} \right)}{\sum q_{\bullet} p_{t-1}} \right)$$

where R_{t-1} is the index number for the previous period on the reference base (1947-49=100); ($q_{\bullet} p_{t-1}$)'s are the index "cost weights" or "value factors" for the previous period, the factors (q_{\bullet}) being the 1952 average quantities and (p_{t-1}) the previous period prices; and $\left(\frac{p_t}{p_{t-1}} \right)$ is the price relative for each priced item. The 1952 quantities are implicit in the index "cost weights" and have not been factored out. The index was based on the 1947-49 average=100 by converting the published "adjusted" index series (1935-39=100) to the new base by simple division of index numbers. Thus (R_t) for December 1952 is the unrevised index on the base 1947-49=100. The first calculation based on the revised index weights and samples is the measurement of the change from December 1952 to January 1953.

City Sample. The United States index is based on prices obtained from a sample of 46 cities, selected from a stratification of all urban places by city-size, income, and climate. Each of the cities bears a population weight equal to the relative importance of all cities in its stratum to the total United States urban wage-earner and salaried-clerical worker family population. The United States index is calculated by summing city "cost-population weight" factors over all cities for each published group and for all items.

Comparison of Old, Adjusted, and Revised Consumer Price Index Series

Item	Old Index	Adjusted Index	Revised Index
BASE PERIOD	1935-39=100.....	1935-39=100.....	1947-49=100.....
BASIS OF INDEX WEIGHTS	Average family expenditures derived from 1934-36 Survey of Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in 42 Cities.	Relative weights of Old Index adjusted to post-war pattern by estimates based on Surveys of Income and Expenditures in 7 Cities, 1947-49, and appropriate postwar data from other sources such as recent food consumption surveys by U. S. Department of Agriculture, and from trade and official sources on production, marketing, sales, etc.	Average family expenditures derived from 1950 Consumer Expenditure Survey in 91 Cities, adjusted to reflect the 1952 expenditure pattern required to maintain the level of living characteristic of urban wage and clerical workers' families.

POPULATION COVERAGE

Family size	2 or more persons.....	Same as old index.....	Same as old index.
Employment—Occupation of chief earner or head of family.	Wage earner or salaried-clerical worker.....	do.....	Do.
Length of employment.	1 member, at least 1,008 hours spread over 36 weeks.	Head of family, 26 weeks.....	No specific requirement but major portion of income of family head must be from employment as wage earner or salaried-clerical worker.
Income	Minimum family income of \$500 and earnings of chief earner at least \$300. Chief-earner, salaried-clerical workers, earning less than \$2,000 during year or less than \$200 during any 1 month. No upper limitation on wage earners or total earnings of all members of the family combined. No more than 1/4 of income could be from interest, dividends, rents, gifts, income in kind, etc.	Family income under \$10,000 after taxes. No lower income limit, except that families which had no incomes from wages or salaries were excluded.	Same as adjusted index.
Economic level	No relief families either on direct or work relief.	No exclusion for receipt of relief, as such, but only families with wage or salary earnings included.	Do.

CITY COVERAGE

Sample	34 large cities—None less than 50,000 population; only 1 with 1930 population of less than 100,000. (56 cities for food.)	Same as old index.....	46 cities, ranging in size from Madill, Okla. (about 2,500 population) to New York City.
Pricing and Index Cycle	Food and fuels priced monthly in all cities. Other commodities and services priced on cycles as shown below: New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia. Priced and indexes calculated monthly. Boston, Cincinnati, Houston, Pittsburgh. Priced and indexes calculated monthly. Birmingham. Priced and indexes calculated monthly. Kansas City; Portland, Oreg. Priced and indexes calculated quarterly—January, April, July, and October. Atlanta, Cleveland, Scranton, Seattle, Washington. Priced and indexes calculated quarterly—February, May, August, and November. Baltimore, Minneapolis, St. Louis, San Francisco. Priced and indexes calculated quarterly—March, June, September, and December. Buffalo, Denver, Indianapolis, Manchester, Richmond, Savannah, Milwaukee, New Orleans, Norfolk, Jacksonville, Memphis, Mobile, Portland (Maine). Priced and indexes calculated quarterly.	do..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do..... do.....	Food, fuel, and rent priced monthly in all cities. Other commodities and services as shown below. Same as old index. Priced and indexes calculated quarterly. Discontinued. Same as old index. Same, except Atlanta priced on a March, June, September, and December cycle. Same, except Minneapolis priced on a January, April, July, and October cycle. Discontinued.

Comparison of Old, Adjusted, and Revised Consumer Price Index Series—Continued

CITY COVERAGE—Continued

Item	Old Index	Adjusted Index	Revised Index
Pricing and Index Cycle.	Not priced.....	Not priced.....	Canton, Ohio; Charleston, W. Va.; Evansville, Ind.; Huntington, W. Va.; Lynchburg, Va.; Madison, Wis.; Middletown, Conn.; Newark, Ohio; San Jose, Calif.; Youngstown, Ohio. Priced on quarterly cycle for inclusion in U. S. index only; no separate city indexes.
	Not priced.....	Not priced.....	Anna, Ill.; Camden, Ark.; Garrett, Ind.; Glendale, Ariz.; Grand Forks, N. Dak.; Grand Island, Nebr.; Laconia, N. H.; Lodi, Calif.; Madill, Okla.; Middlesboro, Ky.; Pulaski, Va.; Ravenna, Ohio; Rawlins, Wyo.; Sandpoint, Idaho; Shawnee, Okla.; Shenandoah, Iowa. Priced on a 4-month cycle for inclusion in U. S. index only; no separate city indexes.
National index coverage.	34 large cities included (56 cities for food prices). Index each month based on foods priced in 56 cities; fuel in 34 cities monthly, other commodities and services in 18 cities.	Same as old index.....	All U. S. urban (2,500 and over); monthly; based on food, fuel, and rent priced in 46 cities; other commodities and services in 18 or 17.

COMMODITY COVERAGE

Number of items (approximate).	200.....	225.....	300.
Food.....	51 items.....	60 items.....	56 items.
Rent.....	37,000 dwellings.....	52,000 dwellings.....	32,000 dwellings.
Apparel.....	62 items.....	66 items.....	75 items.
Household furnishings.....	25 items.....	29 items.....	35 items.
Fuels.....	10 items.....	11 items.....	10 items.
Miscellaneous goods and services.....	51 items.....	55 items.....	90 items.
Published group indexes.	Food, rent, apparel, household furnishings, fuel, miscellaneous goods and services.	Same as old index.....	Food, housing, apparel, transportation, medical care, personal care, reading, recreation, and other goods and services.
Important changes:			
Food away from home.....	Estimated to have same price movement as food consumed at home.	Same as old index.....	Restaurant meals priced.
Used cars.....	Estimated to have same price movement as new cars.	Same as old index.....	Used cars are priced.
Housing—			
Rent.....	No adjustment for new unit bias.....	Adjusted for new unit bias.....	Same as adjusted index.
Home-ownership costs.....	Home purchase not included in index. Maintenance costs estimated to have same price movement as rents.	Same as old index.....	Home purchase included. Home maintenance items priced and purchase price of home represented by direct pricing.

Frequency of Pricing. Prices are collected in the five largest cities each month. In other cities, prices of foods, fuels, and rents are obtained every month, and prices of other goods and services are collected on a rotating cycle quarterly in 25 large and medium-sized cities, and every 4 months in 16 small cities.

For the cities not priced in a given month, the movements of prices for related groups of goods and services are estimated from price changes in combination of cities that are priced; or for some

items that do not change frequently, prices are held constant. Corrections for errors of estimate are introduced in each city in the month when prices are collected. Prices of houses, and rates such as those for fire and automobile insurance and mortgage interest, are obtained annually or biennially through a rotating city cycle.

Store Samples. Quotations are obtained from retail stores and service establishments patronized by wage and salary earners. For foods and rents

probability sampling procedures are used in selecting pricing outlets. For other goods and services, judgment samples are selected based on size, type of operation, quality of commodities sold or service rendered, location, and clientele. Catalogue prices are used in small cities and weighted in proportion to the importance of mail-order buying; and the average price change in large cities is imputed to a proportionate part of the "cost weight" for small cities to represent out-of-town buying.

Index Calculation. Retail prices used in the calculation of the index are for detailed specifications of goods and services and include sales and excise taxes. When an article can no longer be priced, a substitution is made (1) to another article which is adequately described by the same specification; or (2) to an article serving the same purpose but described by a different specification. In the first type, any difference in price between the original and substitute article is shown as a price change in the index calculation. In the second type, the price of the substitute article is "linked" or "spliced" into the index calculation so that any differential in price is not reflected in the movement of the index.

Seasonal items, such as winter or summer apparel, melons, etc., are priced in the months when they are in season. During the remainder of the year, index "cost weights" for seasonal items are estimated by the average change for the commodity group in which they are classified, and corrected when they return to the market.

Publication Plan. Indexes are calculated and published for the 20 largest cities. The effect of price change in cities with populations under 240,000 are included in the United States index, but separate city indexes are not calculated. In addition to an index for all items combined, indexes are prepared for 8 major groups and about 15 subgroups.

In the monthly indexes, annual average weights are used, and no attempt is made to adjust for seasonal variations in consumption. Annual indexes are calculated using seasonally weighted prices and incorporating the effect of bench-mark corrections (e. g., changes in sales prices of houses) and other measures that are so gradual as to make monthly or quarterly pricing unnecessary or uneconomical.

The Revised CPI: Some Problems in Concept and Theory

EDWARD D. HOLLANDER*

The current revision of the Consumer Price Index is the first since the late 1930's. Considering the revolutionary changes in incomes, consumption, and prices of the past 15 years, it . . . is surprising that the changes required in the index are as limited as they are. Perhaps . . . the most important are those arising from the more widespread and more rigorous uses of the index. Before World War II, the Consumer Price Index was a standard but unobtrusive fixture in the Government's statistical program, well known only to economists and statisticians. During the war, as an instrument of wage stabilization policy, it achieved an unwelcome notoriety culminating in a controversy of headline proportions. Before it could be brought abreast of postwar conditions, it was again injected prominently into wage determination. First, in the UAW-General Motors agreements of 1948 and 1950, and then after Korea in wage settlements generally, the index was a significant factor, either explicitly in collective bargaining or implicitly in Wage Stabilization Board policies . . .

. . . As the form and structure of the revised index emerge from 3 years of operational detail, it becomes clear that the outstanding fact of the revision is that the index remains essentially unchanged in purpose, in design, and in most aspects of measurement.

It is true, many things about it have been changed . . . But most of what has been done has been by way of statistical hygiene, rather than therapy, designed to "modernize" the operation of measurement and reinforce it where the rigorous short-term uses have imposed particular strains. The theoretical framework has perhaps been made rather more explicit; some of what may have been partly intuitive or traditional has been rationalized more systematically in terms of the construction and uses of the index. An effort

* Of the Bureau's Division of Prices and Cost of Living.

has been made to examine and evaluate the several ingredients of the index in the light of the index number theory of the past 20 years . . .

Theoretical Setting

The preoccupying emphasis on the index as a measure of the changes in the purchasing power of wages more than any other single fact, has dominated the design of the revised index, as it has its predecessors . . .

We have been mindful, as Frisch said, that "the problem of how to construct an index number is as much one of economic theory as of statistical technique." We have been perfectly well aware that, for all the multiplicity of uses to which it is put, the Consumer Price Index is designed primarily as a *price deflator of wage income*. If we had set out to design a measure of pure price trend, a barometer of the economic climate—as one day we must—we might have looked for a technique to identify and measure the components common to movement of prices of all goods and services over a given span of time . . .

We did not set out to design an index of changes in "cost of living," in the rigorous sense, that is, an index of change in total expenditures required in different price situations to maintain a given level of satisfaction or utility or welfare. Consideration of such an index has occupied a prominent place in the theory of welfare economics. . . . But for the present, if our price deflator approximates the theoretical "cost of living" index, it is because of the conventions of measurement and because of the customary inertia in basic consumption behavior over short periods of time. The similarities of magnitudes and terminology should not be allowed to confuse the two concepts, which are quite distinct.

Chain Versus Fixed Weight

We have had long experience with the classic price index formulation. The present indexes are designed as Laspeyres indexes, with weights based (in the case of the "old series") on expenditures of 1934-36, or (in the case of the "interim adjusted" series) partly modified to 1947-49. But in practice, it has become indisputably plain that, in a restless, dynamic economy like ours,

in which the forms of goods and services are always changing, fixed-weighted indexes cannot very long be maintained except in a formal sense. The formalism can be observed if the index is confined to the most staple goods and services (in which case it is deficient in sampling); but in an index which purports to represent consumer behavior, the frequent changes of design, material, and form require frequent substitutions of goods and services in the sample, and these substitutions entail implicit quantity changes. This is evident if we consider a simple substitution, for example, of nylon hose for silk, at a different unit price. The canons of the fixed-weighted index require that this substitution be spliced in so that the total expenditure weight be unchanged in the splicing process, i. e., the "quantity" of nylon hose is that implicit in dividing the expenditure weight for silk hose by the unit price of nylon.

There is, in addition, the well-known theoretical objection to the use of an index formulation which assumes complete inelasticity of demand through the range of price (and income) situations spanned by the life of a single weight diagram . . .

From a purely theoretical point of view, the purposes of a deflator over time are well served by an index of the cumulative effect of price changes on the purchasing power of income in two situations, in which the products of price changes times quantity (real income) changes equal the changes in money income. An index of this kind answers the question: "What is the effect of price changes, as they occur, on the purchasing power of incomes, as they change?" This differs from the product of separate fixed-weighted price and quantity indexes in that it integrates the interactions of price and quantity changes along the historical price-quantity path. Such an "integral index," as proposed by Divisia and others, is equivalent to a series of fixed-weighted indexes in which price and quantity changes were continuous, and as von Hofsten pointed out, "will be approximated by a chain index, the approximations being better, the shorter the links."

The quantitative difference between a chain index of this kind and the fixed-weighted index is defined in terms of (a) the coefficients of variation of price and quantity changes and (b) the cor-

relation between price changes and quantity changes. The price and quantity terms are not easily minimized even for periods as long as a year; that is, the variability of price and quantity changes may be comparatively large relative to the average price and quantity changes, as the consequence of differential price and income elasticities and cross-elasticities. (There can be differential price and quantity changes that average to zero if the component changes offset one another; but whenever there are price or quantity changes, there is variability because of the variable elasticities.) The nature of the difference between the fixed-weighted index and the chain index will therefore depend on the weighted correlation between price change and quantity change, which is obscure and unpredictable except under carefully defined conditions. As was concluded many years ago by Bortkiewicz, it is not possible to predict whether the fixed-weighted or the chain index will be higher over a given period of years. But the "correctness" of the chain index is not determined by this consideration . . .

The chain index, as an approximation to the integral index, has not only theoretical advantages; it is operationally efficient and flexible . . . To the users, it offers choices of various periods of comparison with equal suitability, regardless of the base period. To the index-maker, it offers freedom of substitution at intervals that can be made to coincide with the realities of consumption and markets. For these reasons, the Bureau has adopted for the revised index a chain index, each link calculated by the Laspeyres formula.

This decision raised two related questions, to which no altogether satisfactory answers have been found. The first relates to the seasonal changes in consumption and their effect on the weighting of the index. Divisia himself recognized the inapplicability of his theory to seasonal quantity changes . . . The Bureau . . . [after experimentation] of seasonal variation decided to continue the use of average annual consumption weights for all months, as the readiest means of satisfying the circular test from year to year, even though it does not give the most precise results from month to month. . . .

The Bureau has defined the index weights in operational terms to be "the best estimate of the pattern of expenditures required to maintain the

level of living characteristic of families of wage earners and clerical workers." For 1952, this pattern of expenditures has been constructed mainly of the data from the very comprehensive Consumer Expenditure Survey of 1950. Presumably, adjustments to take account of changes in the *manner* of living . . . at the same *level* of living can be made from market data and similar sources. In the absence of comprehensive data on changes in standard of living (real income), the Bureau is trying to devise an analytical "consumption model" to estimate changes in the expenditure pattern as real incomes change. In such a model, the consumption function for various classes of goods and services would be related to income change, price change, and such other characteristics of population . . . as are found related to expenditure and consumption patterns. The 1952 weights have been derived from 1950 by limited use of these techniques . . . Nevertheless, in the absence of systematic verification from data on consumers' expenditures since 1950 (no more will be available until 1954 at the earliest), there is wide difference of opinion as to whether the model will yield results reliable enough to serve as a basis for index weight revision . . .

Price Versus Quality-Quantity Factors

As the measure of the price component of a change in money income, the index must be based on concepts which clearly differentiate between price changes and all quality-quantity changes that describe changes in real income . . . [Generally] it is quite clear which are the price factors that the index should measure and which are quality-quantity factors which should be held constant. The former must be built into the pricing diagram, the latter into the weights.

The population characteristics are considered part of the weights. The weighting is based on the expenditure pattern of families of urban wage earners and clerical workers. These were occupationally defined, by occupation of the family head, and weeks of employment, reinforced by an income cut-off of \$10,000 of family income (after taxes). They are further defined by city size, climate, and community income in the sample of cities in which the expenditure data were collected, and by family size and other characteristics inherent in the sample population on

whose expenditures the weights were based.

The standard of living represented by the expenditure weights is defined not only by consumption but also by rates of ownership and purchase. . . . No attempt was made to net out the increment or decrement in levels of ownership inherent in purchase rates and, consequently, in the standard of living The weights for durables and semidurables, therefore, need to be examined every year or two to determine whether the rates of change in ownership are changing

Changes in expenditures arising from changes in any of these characteristics are treated in ways that do not affect the level of the index In brief, we try to "hold constant" as a "quantity factor" every factor in the change of expenditures that arises from a change in the manner or standard of living.

These factors . . . change only imperceptibly from month to month . . . and ordinarily change only slowly from year to year. Thus, there is realism in holding them constant in these comparatively short periods. At the same time, the economic logic of the index formulation requires that weights keep abreast of changes in the manner and level of living. This is particularly the case because the index is designed as a deflator of wages primarily, rather than as an instrument of general economic analysis, and therefore more nearly approximates the explicit conditions that limit the use and meaning of index numbers in the broader economic theory In view of the great homogeneity of consumption among urban wage and salary workers in the United States, the application of the index even to a great number of employer-employee situations is reasonable, as long as the index is kept current of the changes in their consumption.

"Expenditure" for this purpose is defined . . . to exclude any effect of saving. For this reason, changes in real income are considered to have occurred when the income is spent, not when it is received. Thus, liquid saving and payments for insurance are included only to the extent they are ultimately liquidated and spent. "Income" is defined also as income after personal taxes; and income taxes are thus excluded from the weighting and pricing diagram of the index (An article on the subject appears in the January 1953 issue of the Monthly Labor Review.)

Operational Setting

[A particular] effort has been made to improve . . . the sampling hierarchy. In its most general statistical sense, the index, both in weights and in prices, is a series of samples of a universe of urban consumers' retail transactions, which could be sampled with probability proportionate to sales volume. In this way, every dollar of sales would have an equal probability of being included in the weighting and pricing. The operational design of the index is a system of stratification and clustering to make the collection of data and calculation of indexes as efficient . . . as possible, with a minimal sacrifice of precision.

The clustering of transactions by cities, in a sample of 46, further stratified by size, climate, income, and density, appears very efficient [and] . . . the index is designed to represent the entire urban population.

The items selected to sample the universe of the transactions in pricing are chosen to "represent" . . . all the important classes of goods and services that enter into the level of living The list of items has been materially expanded, from about 225 to about 300. The concentration of family expenditures in a comparatively small number of categories, each with a specific commodity content and homogenous with respect to price movement, makes it possible to cluster the pricing efficiently.

Such commodities as bread, milk, meat, cigarettes, gas, electricity, public transportation, automobiles, gasoline, rent, home purchase carry large expenditure weights and permit of concentrated pricing. About 30 items with the heaviest weights carry about 40 percent of the total index weights; the other 60 percent requires more than 260 items. These extend down to commodities, or classes of commodities, with 1 percent or even less of the weight of groups which themselves may be as small as 5 percent of the total index weight. Nevertheless, there is a sizable aggregate weight (possibly one-fourth or one-third of the total) . . . [represented by imputation. But some] . . . important items, formerly imputed, are being priced Chief among these are restaurant meals . . . costs of home ownership . . . used automobiles . . . [In the Bureau's judgment] the risks of pricing errors [previously feared] are distinctly less than the risk of imputational errors.

The more difficult problems arise in the selection of particular articles as representative of the priced commodities . . . Throughout the apparel and housefurnishings components of the index, a comparatively small array of priced articles represent the vast variety of goods available to urban consumers.

A dress of comparatively narrow specification, or a piece of upholstered furniture, must represent a wide variety of models, style, and qualities, with various costs and price movements. The variability of mark-up and mark-down from article to article and outlet to outlet makes the "true" price movement difficult indeed to estimate. Through almost all commodities and services, pricing is to "specifications" in which the article to be priced is described for identification and control of quality. This again is a form of stratification: instead of pricing all specifications of an item (e. g., all women's rayon dresses), the Bureau prices only that stratum represented by the kind and quality specified. This [effectively identifies the commodity] . . . but at the same time it increases the sampling error in imputing the price movements of all rayon dresses . . .

The variability among "outlets" . . . appears to be somewhat less than . . . among items. In the revision, the Bureau has not enlarged its samples of outlets in the aggregate but there has been [an addition] to the sample of specialty stores in apparel and housefurnishings, with less emphasis on general merchandise stores . . . Mail-order prices are being used for the first time . . .

For a variety of reasons, a distinction is made . . . between the monthly and annual indexes. Heretofore, the annual indexes have been . . . unweighted [12-month] averages . . . But, even though no suitable means have been found to vary consumption weights seasonally from month to month, it is still possible to have year-to-year comparisons in which average prices month-by-month will be weighted by the average consumption for the corresponding months . . . The annual indexes will also be the most precise measures of year-to-year price movement. To the extent that the indexes are able to approximate the price effect of continuous price-quantity changes, they should provide . . . suitable deflators of wage and salary income . . .

An Evaluation of the Revised CPI as a Wage Deflator

LAZARE TEFER*

. . . Regardless of how competently the index revision has been carried out, numerous legitimate questions can still be properly raised, some arising from the inherent limitations of the available techniques, others from the nature of the revision and of the adopted procedures.

The new Consumer Price Index, as presently conceived, is a deflator of wage income, . . . exclusive of savings and income taxes. This definition immediately suggests that it is improper to use the index to deflate wages earned. Rather, before any deflation is attempted, either for collective bargaining or for any other purpose, it becomes necessary to extract the effect both of savings and of income taxes from wages . . . The task of providing proper data for such adjustments to convert the earned wages into wages exclusive of savings and income taxes is, therefore, a necessity to enable the users of the Consumer Price Index to apply it properly. . . . Otherwise, income taxes must be incorporated in the Consumer Price Index if it is to be used as a wage deflator. The price of government services, which these taxes represent, is a consumer expenditure. There is no doubt, of course, that specification pricing of government services is not readily achieved. The cost of government is dictated, however, by considerations not directly related to individual workers and its price must be met irrespective of the [quality] . . . Specification pricing [therefore] is not a proper method for computing its effect on consumers' prices.

The Consumer Price Index is presently conceived, on a theoretical level, as a chain index with consumption weights subject to frequent, probably annual or biannual, revisions . . . Can this conceptual framework be justified if we apply the criteria of measurement to such an index, that is, will the ratios of any two numbers expressing the measures as between any two periods be independ-

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ent of the size of the unit with which they are measured?¹

In the case of an aggregative index constructed on a fixed base, commensurability exists between any two periods of time. The weights ascribed to each component of such an index define the relative magnitude of each such component in relation to all others and to their totality. By their use we perform an operation by means of which each component of the index is made comparable to all others. The ratio of any two aggregates so constructed is thus made independent of the size of the fundamental units used in measurement.

Similitude, which is the essence of all measurement, however, is not present in the case of chain indexes. When such indexes are constructed, the relative magnitudes of the different components are not defined uniquely over the entire span of the time sequence. An index number composed of several binary sets linked together has, therefore, no operational significance since a set of magnitudes derived on a basis of fixed weights during one period of time is not commensurate with another set of magnitudes derived from a differing weighting diagram in another period of time . . . To the extent that the weighting diagrams differ, the final result cannot be essayed in units of its own kind, or in terms of any other type of unit which could be operationally transformed into quantities of the same kind which are acceptable as units of the same kind. The requirement of the absolute significance of relative magnitudes, which is essential to all the systems of measurement in scientific use, cannot be met.² To construe it otherwise, would in effect result in a symbolical construction of classes whose members are not all of the same grade in the logical hierarchy, that is, "to use symbols in a way which makes them no longer symbolize anything."³

Theoretically, therefore, a chain index number cannot be described in terms of any concept of measurement. This is, of course, not to suggest that the functional relationships may not be portrayed over a period of time which are influenced by changes in two sets of primary units. Divisia's "integral" index,⁴ to which Mr. Hollander refers, is an example of such a function.

The only index which satisfies operationally significant criteria of measurement is a fixed-weight

index related to some chosen weighting diagram which remains unchanged over a period under consideration. Such an index cannot, of course, have universal significance. Rather, the choice of a weighting diagram must be operationally meaningful for the purpose at hand. In the case of a consumers' price index, it is, appropriately, a specific pattern of consumption. The fixed-weight concept must, therefore, provide the framework of reference for the evaluation of the consumers' price index . . .

Admittedly, the fixed-weight consumers' price index, though ideal, cannot be achieved in practice due to changes in the specification and character of goods even over a short period of time. If weighting diagrams based on current expenditure patterns were used, they would introduce substantial distortions in the measurement of price changes since such weights move up and down with "real incomes" of workers' families . . . We have, of course, no evidence that, over a period of time, these biases are compensatory. To the extent . . . that the Consumer Price Index is to . . . [measure] changes in real wages in collective bargaining, the elimination of such biases, or at least their reduction to a minimum, is of vital concern.

The ways and means of overcoming these biases are not as yet resolved. Much remains, therefore, to be done by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and other interested students. In theory, the solution calls for the development of units of equivalence or transformation which would permit the translation of one type of a weighting diagram into another in order to approximate the basic operational conditions laid down in the case of fixed-weight indexes. To the extent that current weights may be used as a source of data, adjustments must be worked out to eliminate the effects of correlation

¹ Cf. P. W. Bridgman: *Dimensional Analysis* (pp. 187f.).

² Cf. *Ibid.* (p. 20).

³ Bertrand Russell: *Introduction to Mathematical Philosophy* (p. 137).

⁴ F. Divisia: *Economique Rationnelle* (p. 272). Certain objections may be raised to Divisia's concept, in addition to failure to meet the criterion of similitude over a period of time. It is developed on the theory that individual price and quantity changes are infinitesimal, and therefore continuous between two adjoining periods of time. They are, however, distinctly discrete in character. Divisia's approach sidesteps, therefore, an important consideration in developing a theory of the index number of prices. (Cf. Paul A. Samuelson, *Foundations of Economic Analysis*, p. 150.) It may also be pointed out that the mere fact that the product of quantity and price functions, derived by Divisia, would equal value does not constitute proof that either function measures either prices or quantities over a period of time. (Cf. Irving H. Siegel: *Some Problems for Index Number Workers*, in *The American Statistician*, December 1951 (p. 12): "the factoring of . . . a value index into price and quantity measures does not really segregate the changes 'due to' these two entities.")

between the weight changes and the price level and price movement. Distortions brought about by the introduction of new goods or by radical changes in consumption patterns must be minimized so that the shift in the scale of living, represented by the new weights, will not affect the index all at once . . . Possibly, such approximations of the basic "measurement" characteristics of the index may be achieved by using, as successive systems of index weights, data based on some measure of central tendency, such as a moving average . . .

The contention . . . that "there will be no break in the real continuity of the index series when the revised index for January 1953 is issued"³ tends to create an erroneous impression . . . The Bureau itself recognizes that, as a result of the changed make-up of the index, many escalator clauses "may need to be reviewed to decide on a means of transition, adaptation, or revision to take account of the changes in the Consumers' Price Index."⁴ The development of a continuous index actually calls for the normalizing of the new weights to some trend value which averages out the consumption changes brought about by the swings of the business cycle as well as of short-term aberrations in consumption patterns . . .

A somewhat related question may be raised, at this point, about the use of 1952 weights derived from the 1950 consumption patterns . . . The Bureau assumed that the importance of expenditures on food was affected between these 2 years solely by price movements. Yet it is quite likely, as a result of large-scale abnormal buying of durables in 1950, that food consumption was actually depressed, deviating from the long-range upward trend of food expenditures in relation to changes in food prices. To some degree this general trend is concealed in the consumer expenditure data used by the Bureau . . . [It is likely] that the food consumption of the index family was greater, both in absolute and in relative terms, in 1952 than in 1950. This has not been recognized by the Bureau in the . . . revised index.

A soundly constructed index which reflects changes in the cost of maintaining an identical

level of living for the average of the group covered by expenditure surveys . . . must of necessity reflect in its make-up the [various] shifts in population . . . If these are held constant or are linked in [as BLS proposes], the significance of the index in portraying the changes in the cost of maintaining the same level of living in terms of consumption [could] be destroyed . . . This would occur because the weighted average price of a commodity for the country as a whole depends not only on the price quotations in each locality but also on the weight each locality has in the national picture. Population weights should not, therefore, be held static or be linked in, but must be allowed to affect the level of the index. Thus, if the city weights change, the average price on a national basis must also change even if price quotations in each city remain constant . . . Such adjustments need not, of course, be made every month. Corrections at annual intervals are, however, a necessity.

. . . The Bureau of Labor Statistics is on sound grounds in enlarging its samples of outlets and in increasing the number of items priced . . . Further improvements can still be made. Thus, for example, in pricing shelter costs for home owners, the Bureau proposes, at least in the interim, to compute the cost of house purchasing on the basis of a composite of its Wholesale Price Index of Building Material prices and its Index of Average Hourly Earnings for Building Construction. While this approach seems sound in principle, it would be better were the Bureau to construct a special index more closely related to consumption of materials used for residential construction, conforming, for example, to the concept of materials used for typical one-family houses bought by index families rather than to the one which reflects all construction. At the same time, the Bureau should work out ways and means to take builders' margins into account, since these do not remain constant but tend to move in the same direction but at a higher rate than the prices of the other two components. In calculating the cost of property taxes on workers' homes, The Bureau should recognize that tax rates may change with deterioration and growing obsolescence of homes . . .

The problems of specification pricing always remain. It is, of course, impossible to draft

³ Bureau of Labor Statistics: *The Revised Consumers' Price Index—A Summary of Changes in the Index and Suggestions for Transition from the "Interim Adjusted" and "Old Series" Indexes to the Revised Series* (p. 1). (Mimeographed, December 1952.)

⁴ *Ibid.* (p. 4).

specifications for many commodities except in broad, suggestive terms. Much work still remains to be done to test the comparability of goods priced by the Bureau's field personnel from one period of time to another.⁷ A similar problem arises when specification pricing is not even resorted to, as in the case of restaurant meals which the Bureau at long last plans to price.⁸ Yet quantity and quality changes probably play a much more important element in the actual movement of restaurant prices than changes in menu prices themselves . . . Also, BLS should rely in the main on direct pricing. It is to be regretted, for example, to learn that the Bureau expects to secure the pricing of used cars from a trade association.⁹

I have attempted to cover some of the issues of concern to labor technicians. There are others. On the other hand, there are many things for which the Bureau of Labor Statistics deserves commendation. Its national sample, which for the first time represents all urban communities in the country, is well chosen . . . There is, however, another serious problem. Part of the data for 41 out of 46 cities included in the sample will be collected either three or four times a year. I understand that the Bureau plans to impute the movement of prices which are not collected monthly on the basis of price changes in the five large cities for which the prices are collected monthly. This is, of course, unsound and will partly negate the representativeness of the index as a portrayal of price movements in all urban communities. The Bureau should develop a common bench mark for all the 46 cities and make subsequent imputations for missing items on the basis of the price movements for cities of comparable characteristics.

The issue which we face is to provide an accurate index of consumers' price movements. The problem is difficult and even elusive. We appreciate that the personnel of the Bureau share with us the same intellectual objective, striving to secure as good a measure as possible. Our disagreements on methodology and some technical applications must not obscure this fact.

⁷ Cf. Lazare Teper: Observations on the Cost of Living Index of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, September 1943 (pp. 273ff.).

⁸ *Ibid.* (p. 283).

⁹ The past experience of the Bureau with collection of rents from renting agents was not a happy one (Cf. *Ibid.*, pp. 280ff.).

The New CPI and the Need for a Continued Price-Research Program

LAURA MAE WEBB*

. . . I hope that the Bureau will make available both to technicians and to the general public, which is now so interested in the index, a series of articles explaining the studies upon which the decisions relative to the revised index were based, and making explicit the judgment determinations and the reasoning behind each. Public confidence in the index may be affected appreciably by the extent to which the program is described in language which is understandable by those responsible for the repeated demands that the Bureau describe its methods fully . . .

. . . The selection of the sample for the expenditure survey has been described.¹ Articles describing two parts of the Experimental Pricing Project have been published.² . . . Mr. Hollander made reference to a paper dealing with seasonal variation which the BLS plans to release. Articles describing the basis on which the final selection of index cities was made would be of especial interest, since there has been some criticism of the geographic distribution of these cities. The results of the study designed to measure the reliability of recall prices for earlier periods would also be of considerable interest . . .

Now that the revision program is about completed, it is the proper time to consider some of the phases of a continuing program which should be undertaken to keep the index technically sound . . . With respect to . . . steps to keep the index technically sound, I would suggest a continuing program for the study of price trends and price relationships between different items, between different types of outlets, and between

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The opinions expressed are those of the writer and not necessarily those of the Bureau of the Budget.

¹ *Monthly Labor Review*, April 1951 (pp. 430-436): Selection of Cities for Consumer Expenditures Survey, 1950, by Marvin Kogan.

² *The Public Opinion Quarterly*, Summer 1951 (pp. 322-344): A Method of Measuring Interviewer Variability, by J. Stevens Stock and Joseph R. Hochstim. *Monthly Labor Review*, July 1951 (pp. 63-67): Effects of Outlet Type and Location on Price, by Ruth Rosakrans.

different size cities and geographic areas, in order to make changes in both the item and outlet samples as required to maintain the reliability of the index as a measure of price change for the market basket which the index represents. Some of the purposes for which the Experimental Pricing Project was designed were to assist in the determination of the number of cities in each size group which would be needed for a reliable index; distribution of these cities by geographic area; the item sample for the index; the determination of the imputation of weights for unpriced items; and the outlet sample design. Unfortunately, these studies could be carried on for only a relatively short time before major decisions relating to the revised index had to be made. Furthermore, the greater part of the experimental pricing had to be conducted in a period characterized by unusual buying situations after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea, and price controls were in effect during the latter part of this survey period . . .

In addition . . . , I would suggest that consideration be given to the periodic collection of bench-mark price data—perhaps once every 2 years. Prices have not been collected in a large sample of cities as of one date since the mid-1930's. It could be determined from such a study whether the cities selected for pricing constitute a representative sample for the measurement of price changes for the population to which the index relates. The cities priced for the revised index were selected from a sample designed for the measurement of expenditure patterns. Is there any evidence that price changes are correlated with expenditure patterns?

If such an ambitious program . . . cannot be undertaken, prices collected periodically as of the same date in the 46 cities priced for the index would provide data to test the reliability of the city imputation pattern . . . The determination of the pricing cycle was based on the assumption that prices in a designated unpriced city in any month will move in the same manner as those in the monthly cities. The validity of this assumption could be tested by an analysis of these bench-mark data . . .

Another suggestion concerns flexibility in the price-collection program in order to maintain public confidence in the index. While the city imputation pattern referred to above is believed to produce a reliable index (and this would be

tested by the continuing experimental pricing program and the analysis of benchmark data), short-run situations may occur which would make it advisable for the Bureau to modify this pattern. For example, during the steel strike last spring there were numerous press reports relating to the sharp downturn in consumer purchasing in steel towns. Only a price survey in the affected town would determine whether usual price relationships were disturbed by this change in consumer demand . . .

Many of us had expected that the publication of average retail prices for all important commodities and services in the index would be a part of the regular publication program of the revised index. This is an area in which data are badly needed, and prices collected for the revised index should provide the most comprehensive and reliable source of retail prices available at this time. It would seem that relatively little additional work should be needed to compute average prices and certainly the demand for retail prices would justify this work . . .

. . . BLS [should] continue, and expand, its policy of releasing technical articles relating to the maintenance of the index, and limitations of the index. In addition to the types of articles which have been appearing in the Monthly Labor Review, I would suggest the inclusion of articles stating explicitly how substitutions are handled under specified circumstances and the reason for each type of treatment; and articles explaining the nature of specification changes, with examples of the extent to which these changes led to the substitutions of quotations in the index, and the effect each had on the movement of the index . . . It has been my observation . . . that even trained statisticians outside the Bureau have been astonished at the detailed technical studies which have been made of many of these problems, but which . . . have not been . . . made available.

My second major suggestion is that the responsible government authorities review the purposes for which a measure of retail-price movement is needed in order to determine whether the current program should not be changed rather substantially. For many policy determinations it is important that there be a measure of retail-price movements as they affect the population as a whole. At the present time we have two measures of retail prices for a wide range of commodities and

services, but neither satisfies this need: the revised BLS Consumer Price Index . . . and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics Index of Prices Paid by Farmers for Family Living which represents prices reported by several thousand independent merchants located in towns ranging in size from rural communities to cities in which farmers make purchases, and weighted by expenditures of farm families in 1937-41. The combined retail-price collections of these two agencies cover virtually the entire geographic area of the United States, so that we already have price-collection facilities established for such a program, and it is doubtful that the number of items on which prices are collected would have to be expanded very much in order to provide the data for such an index. The need for a retail price index appears even more urgent now that the CPI is to be a chain index with emphasis on the measurement of short-run changes in prices. For many analytical purposes an index designed to measure the long-term changes as accurately as possible is essential . . .

. . . Attention should also be directed to the question as to the most appropriate tool for measuring the importance of changes in retail prices to selected occupational groups. Would not a measure based upon an explicitly stated budget which relates to a specified family size of designated ages, similar to the BLS' City Workers' Family Budget, satisfy these needs as well as provide a measure of the absolute differences in costs between different areas? Under the current system of index weights employed in both the Consumer Price Index and the BAE Index, any inequalities in standards of living which existed between the various geographic areas in the base period are frozen into the index structure. A budget would provide a measure of the price changes on the same level of living for all areas, but it would not include the same quantities of identical commodities and services throughout the United States. Instead, it would recognize differences in housing available, and differences in demands occasioned by climatic requirements and regional preferences . . . I believe a measure based upon a budget would be more easily understood by the general public. Such a measure would have the added advantage of being a tool by which absolute differences in costs for families of different sizes and ages could be determined at intervals.

An Appraisal of Some New Features in the Revised CPI

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The Bureau's expansion of the city coverage of the index in such a way as to make it representative of the entire urban population beginning with 1953 might seem to produce a definite cleavage between the "old" and "interim" indexes on the one hand and the "revised" index on the other, thus destroying the continuity of the historical series. I do not believe that such is the case to any appreciable extent. Larger supplies, broader distribution and attendant greater availability of seasonal merchandise at all seasons, Government price-control programs particularly in World War II, and many other factors have tended to reduce differences in price levels and changes between large and small cities within relatively broad areas. Linking or chaining the "revised" index to the "interim" index should produce a series from which proper comparisons may be made between the current and the past.

. . . I would like to make an observation or two with regard to the measurement of changes in home-ownership costs. In introducing such costs into the index, the Bureau has taken the position that they should be treated like all other items—namely, on a current purchasing basis. This presents no difficulty of understanding for those costs which are regularly purchased on a current basis—taxes, assessments, maintenance and repairs, ground rent, and the like. The difficulty arises in connection with home purchase price, insurance, and interest. To preserve the current purchasing concept, the Bureau plans to use a measure of current market prices for houses of the same size and quality as in the base period, and to price a quantity of insurance and interest that bears the same ratio to market value as it did in the base period. When I first learned of this treatment of interest and insurance it seemed unreal, having in mind that home owners usually contract for a long period of years and usually are

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most backward about changing their insurance coverage even in a period of rapidly rising real-estate values. Yet, further thought makes it clear that to hold any appreciable portion of these costs at constant prices for long periods would be tending toward an index of expenditures and away from a price index . . .

. . . The Bureau excludes any effect of savings, and properly so. Once, in the past, some arguments for inclusion of war bond purchases in the CPI were put forth during the heat and stress of serious controversy. However, there never has been any *genuine* contention that savings should be included . . . It is only in relation to personal taxes, particularly income taxes, that a real difference of opinion exists . . .

. . . The Bureau is excluding a measurement of changes in personal taxes from the index because services purchased by them are generalized and remote from the material standard of living in ways which make them unmeasurable within the concepts of the index.

Exclusion of changes in personal taxes from the index is proper, I believe, and for additional reasons to those expressed by the Bureau. I believe that income taxes should be considered as deductions from income rather than as a part of goods and services customarily purchased. As deductions, they have no place in the Consumer Price Index. Income taxes are imposed on a graduated scale so that income recipients bear the costs of government to an increasing extent as their income increases over a base. Since the CPI is used to adjust wage rates for a portion of income recipients, the inclusion of changes in income taxes in the index would obviously be grossly unjust to those whose wages are *not* so adjusted because it would result in according wage increases to the

former group which would reimburse it for increased income taxes. The majority of income recipients do not have their incomes geared to the CPI and would, therefore, be forced to bear an increasing, real share of the cost of government as income taxes rise, if a measurement of this change were included in the index.

In order that all may be fully informed as to the details of the methodology employed in this revision, I trust that the Bureau will find it possible to publish a complete review—preferably in the form of a bulletin with all the data under one cover. I would also like to see either that bulletin or a companion volume present a historical analysis of the CPI from its inception. Such a presentation would be of great value to students of the index because (1) it would avoid the necessity of consulting literally hundreds of different pieces of source material, and (2) it would permit the Bureau to properly assemble the pertinent information in a logical, analytical order.

Mrs. Webb has suggested a revival of studies of the City Workers' Family Budget type—a suggestion of considerable merit. However, I do feel we must not forget that one of the present main uses of the CPI, if not *the* main use, is as a wage determinant. Under these circumstances, I believe that measures of intercity and interoccupational living costs might be a hindrance rather than a help. One good statistic in this field is far better than several measuring different things.

. . . The Bureau's indexes have always been good indexes that have become better with each succeeding revision. They have never been perfect and never will be. Yet, the Consumer Price Index has far fewer faults than a number of other widely accepted indexes which are seldom, if ever, really questioned . . .

Recent Decisions of Interest to Labor¹

Wages and Hours²

Telephone-Answering Service Operators Covered by FLSA. A Federal district court held³ that switchboard operators employed by a private telephone-answering service should be paid the minimum wage and overtime compensation required by the Fair Labor Standards Act.

Operators are engaged in interstate commerce within the meaning of the act, the court ruled, when the telephone-answering facilities are open and available at all times to handle interstate and intrastate calls indiscriminately.

The court also ruled that such operators are not subject to section 13 (a) (11), which exempts from the overtime and minimum-wage provisions of the act switchboard operators employed in a small "public telephone exchange." In the court's opinion, a "public telephone exchange" is one whose facilities the general public has a legal right to use, which operates as a part of a separate and complete communication system under a franchise or license issued by the proper public regulatory body, and which is subject to such body's rules and regulations. The telephone-answering service concerned in this case, the court stated, did not operate under such a body.

Labor Relations

Temporary Labor Injunction Not Reviewable by United States Supreme Court. The Supreme Court of the United States held⁴ that it does not have jurisdiction to rule whether a State court may issue a temporary injunction in a secondary-boycott case covered by the Labor Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act.

This case came before the Court on an appeal from a ruling of the Supreme Court of Alabama upholding a temporary injunction against picketing which had been issued by a lower court. The judicial code, said the United States Supreme Court, limits that Court to the review of only final judgments or decrees of the highest courts of the various States. A preliminary injunction, the Court ruled, is not a final decree.

The Court set aside its earlier decision to review the case as having been improvidently granted.

A dissenting opinion delivered by Mr. Justice Douglas stated that the Supreme Court should decide whether the Labor Management Relations Act permits a State court to interfere with a labor controversy in a way which, though interim in form, irretrievably alters the status of the dispute or, in fact, settles it.

No Federal Jurisdiction in Union Racial-Discrimination Case. A Federal district court does not have jurisdiction to rule on alleged discrimination by a union against its Negro members, according to a decision⁵ by a United States court of appeals.

The plaintiffs, Negro taxicab drivers, contended that there were two bases for asserting Federal jurisdiction. They contended that the case arose under section 9 (a) (covering selection of a collective-bargaining representative) of the Labor Management Relations Act, and was therefore subject to section 1331 of Title 28, United States Code. Section 1331 gives the Federal district courts original jurisdiction of all civil actions wherein the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of \$3,000 and arises under the laws of the United States. It was also contended that the union was acting under authority conferred upon it by the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act, and therefore was subject to section 1343 of Title 28, United States Code, commonly known as the Civil Rights Act.

The court of appeals distinguished this case from *Steele v. L. & N. R. R. Co.*,⁶ in which the United States Supreme Court had ruled that a railroad brotherhood which did not accept Negro members was under a duty to protect equally the interests of all members of the craft in whose behalf it acted. Finding that all the complainants in the present case were members of the union, the court stated that neither the LMRA nor the Pennsylvania Labor Relations Act imposed upon the union an express or implied duty comparable to that which existed in the *Steele* case. In the court's opinion, the union acted as bargaining agent for its members pursuant to their consent as members, and not by virtue of any power conferred upon it by statute, either Federal or State.

Legality of Concerted Activity in Labor Dispute. A court of appeals recently held⁷ that an employer could not, under the LMRA, discharge employees for union activities which the National Labor Relations Board described as "indefensible," but did not specifically find to be unlawful.

The decision reversed an NLRB ruling that a broadcasting company in Charlotte, N. C., did not commit an

¹ Prepared in the U. S. Department of Labor, Office of the Solicitor.

The cases covered in this article represent a selection of the significant decisions believed to be of special interest. No attempt has been made to reflect all recent judicial and administrative developments in the field of labor law or to indicate the effect of particular decisions in jurisdictions in which contrary results may be reached, based upon local statutory provisions, the existence of local precedents, or a different approach by the courts to the issue presented.

² This section is intended merely as a digest of some recent decisions involving the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Portal to Portal Act. It is not to be construed and may not be relied upon as interpretation of these acts by the Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division or any agency of the Department of Labor.

³ *Tobin v. Lambert* (D. C. Utah, July 28, 1952).

⁴ *Montgomery Bldg. & Construction Trades Council et al. v. Ledbetter Erection Co., Inc.* (U. S. Sup. Ct., Dec. 8, 1952).

⁵ *Williams et al. v. Yellow Cab Co. of Pittsburgh, Pa. and Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers, Taxicab Drivers Local 188 (AFL)* (C. A. 3, Dec. 8, 1952). See Monthly Labor Review, May 1952 (p. 265).

⁶ 323 U. S. 192.

⁷ *Electrical Workers v. NLRB* (C. A. D. C., Nov. 20, 1952).

unfair labor practice when it discharged a group of station technicians who, while negotiating for a new contract, distributed handbills criticizing the television programs presented by the company. The handbills charged, in effect, that the company was treating the city like a second-class community by not presenting live television programs.

The court stated that section 7 of the Labor Management Relations Act permits employees to engage in lawful concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection. The opinion stated that although the Board held the employees' tactics to be "indefensible," it failed to find them unlawful, a finding which the court believed was essential to the conclusion that such concerted activity was unprotected. The case was sent back to the Board for a finding whether the conduct was unlawful.

"Suspended" Employee Ineligible To Vote in NLRB Election. An employee who has left his job with no "reasonable expectation" of returning to work "within a reasonable time in the future" is ineligible to vote in an NLRB election conducted at the plant, according to a decision⁸ by a court of appeals.

Reversing a decision of the NLRB, the court noted there was evidence which indicated that the employee had been recorded as suspended on account of illness only because his supervisors did not want to prejudice his rights to social-security benefits. The evidence showed that a successor had been immediately secured and the employee had never returned or asked for reemployment.

Union Certification Not Affected by Change in Employers. A court of appeals recently held⁹ that a mere change in the ownership of a business did not operate to destroy an NLRB certification of a union as bargaining agent for the employees.

The certification had been in effect for 10 months when the new employer refused to bargain with the union. The court noted that a certification is effective for a reasonable period of time (usually 1 year) in the absence of certain changes in conditions, such as a fundamental change in the nature of the industry. In the court's opinion, no such changes in conditions had occurred and there was no reason to believe that the employees' attitude toward the union had changed because the identity of the employer had changed.

Employer Not Obligated To Bargain During Union-Authorized Slowdown. The NLRB ruled¹⁰ that an employer is under no obligation to bargain with a union at a time when the union has directed the employees to slow down the production.

In an effort to compel the employer to accede to its bargaining demands, the union had directed the employees to withhold incentive production and overtime work.

In the Board's opinion, the authorized slowdown which was staged in connection with the union's request to negotiate a new contract afforded the employer grounds for

refusing to bargain while the slowdown continued. The Board reasoned that it cannot be determined whether an employer is wanting in good faith when measurement of this critical standard is precluded by an absence of fair dealing on the part of the employees' bargaining representative.

It is well-established, the Board also stated, that a slowdown is a form of concerted activity which is not protected by the Labor Management Relations Act, and the employer could have lawfully discharged any employees participating in that activity.

Rental of Company-Owned Houses a Subject for Bargaining. The NLRB ruled¹¹ that the rental of company-owned dwellings by employees of a company is a bargainable issue under the LMRA.

The company ordered an increase in rentals for company-owned dwellings, contending that such dwellings were not a proper subject for collective bargaining unless they were a necessary part of the enterprise and rented at rates which would represent a substantial part of the employees' remuneration.

The NLRB found that the terms of the lease for these company-owned dwellings supported the conclusion that company-owned housing was an integral part of the employment relationship. Terms of the lease, the Board noted, required the lessee to work for the company, and practically all the tenants were company employees. Also, since housing in the area was scarce, the employees were obliged to live in the company-owned dwellings if they were to work for the company.

It was also the Board's opinion that since the living accommodations provided by the company saved the employees the transportation expense of getting to work, they were encompassed in the term "wages" within the meaning of the act. The Board directed the company to bargain with the union upon request "with respect to any changes in rentals of company-owned houses occupied by employees in the bargaining unit."

Unemployment Compensation

Labor Dispute Disqualification. A claimant was held¹² disqualified by the Alabama Court of Appeals on the ground that his unemployment was directly due to a labor dispute existing in the establishment in which he was last employed. His employer suspended operations because of a strike called by a steel workers' union to which claimant did not belong. He was not involved in any labor dispute with his employer. However, the court held that the Alabama law was clear in disqualifying for benefits when the unemployment was directly due to a labor dispute in active progress in the establishment in which a claimant was last employed. The Alabama law, unlike those of many other States, does not provide an exemption

⁸ *Whiting Corp. v. NLRB* (C. A. 7, Dec. 2, 1952).

⁹ *NLRB v. Armato* (C. A. 7, Nov. 19, 1952).

¹⁰ *Philips Dodge Copper Products Corp.* (101 NLRB No. 103, Nov. 19, 1952).

¹¹ *Lehigh Portland Cement Co.* (101 NLRB No. 110, Nov. 24, 1952).

¹² *Usher v. Department of Industrial Relations* (Ala. Ct. App., Nov. 11, 1952).

to the labor dispute disqualification if the claimant was not participating in, or financing, or directly interested in the labor dispute.

Back Pay. The Rhode Island Superior Court held ¹³ that a claimant who received unemployment compensation and subsequently, through grievance machinery, was awarded back pay for the weeks for which he received unemployment compensation was not required to repay the amount he had received from the State fund. Claimant had been discharged for alleged misconduct, but was later awarded back pay for the same weeks for which he had previously drawn unemployment compensation. The court held that claimant's back pay was wages and not damages and that the benefit payments, when made, were proper and were not conditioned on a repayment in the event of subsequent developments.

Misrepresentation. An Ohio court of common pleas reversed ¹⁴ a decision of the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation denying benefits to a claimant on the ground that she misrepresented the facts to the bureau. The misrepresentation allegedly consisted of a nondisclosure of the fact that claimant and her husband were managing a hotel. The court found that claimant gave

only occasional assistance to her husband and that this fact did not make her guilty of a misrepresentation. The court also stated that evidence showing that claimant made an occasional overnight visit to her parents in another State did not make her unavailable for work.

Coverage. The Michigan Supreme Court found ¹⁵ section 42 (7) of the Michigan Employment Security Act constitutional. That section provides that services performed for an employing unit with respect to which a Federal tax is payable shall be deemed to constitute employment under the Michigan act. The State supreme court reversed a lower court decision which held the statute unconstitutional. The lower court had interpreted section 42 (7) as making the employers' liability for contributions under the Michigan Employment Security Act contingent upon future Federal enactments and future constructions of acts of Congress, which it held would be an unlawful delegation of legislative authority under Michigan law. However, the supreme court construed the language of section 42 (7) as adopting by reference only those Federal acts and constructions thereof which were in existence at the time section 42 (7) was enacted.

Double Disqualification. A West Virginia court held ¹⁶ that a claimant who has been disqualified for voluntarily leaving his most recent employment without good cause involving fault upon the part of the employer may, at the expiration of this disqualification, be further disqualified for refusing to accept suitable work offered by the same employer. The court, in reversing a board of review decision allowing benefits, held that the two disqualifications operated independently.

¹³ *Langlois v. Rhode Island Department of Employment Security* (R. I. Super. Ct., Aug. 28, 1952).

¹⁴ *Paulin v. Bureau of Unemployment Compensation* (Com. Pleas Ct., Lawrence Co., Ohio, 1952).

¹⁵ *Lierense v. Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission* (Mich. Sup. Ct., Dec. 9, 1952).

¹⁶ *In re Eastern Gas and Fuel Associates* (W. Va., 13 Jud. Cir., Nov. 28, 1951).

Chronology of Recent Labor Events

December 12, 1952

THE first union-shop agreement negotiated with western railroads by the joint committee of 17 nonoperating railway unions was signed with the Chicago & North Western Railroad. It was followed shortly thereafter by contracts with other individual major systems. Terms are the same as those accepted earlier by eastern railroads (see Chron. item for August 29, 1952, MLR, October 1952). (Source: Labor, December 20, 27, 1952, and January 10, 1953.)

THE National Labor Relations Board held, in the case of *Union Manufacturing Co. [Frederick, Md.] and American Federation of Hosiery Workers (AFL)*, that strikers who engage in illegal conduct on a picket line prior to an employees' election, held during an economic strike, do not lose their right to vote unless they have been discharged, replaced, or denied reinstatement prior to the eligibility date of the election. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 31, No. 15, December 22, 1952, LRRM, p. 1153, and Analysis, p. 29.)

December 15

THE Economic Stabilization Administrator provided (by General Order No. 19) for the continued administration of the Wage Stabilization program by an interim Wage Stabilization Committee, to function while the Wage Stabilization Board remains inoperative (see Chron. item for December 3, 1952, MLR, January 1953). The Committee is to consist of the public members of WSB, with the chairman of the Board serving as Committee chairman; under the Economic Stabilization Director, it is to perform all wage stabilization functions except issuing general policies and regulations. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 244, December 16, 1952, p. 11368.)

The Salary Stabilization Board, which met on December 16 for the first time since the President's reversal of the WSB on December 3, announced its decision to remain on the job. (Source: SSB release No. 126, December 16, 1952.)

December 16

THE PRESIDENT accepted the resignation of Roger L. Putnam as Administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency and appointed Michael V. DiSalle, former Price

Stabilizer, as his successor for the remainder of the Presidential term. The new Stabilizer, upon induction on December 22, moved to reactivate the Wage Stabilization Board on a tripartite basis by renewing invitations to the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to nominate industry members to the Board; his invitations were declined. (Source: White House releases December 13 and 16, 1952; and New York Times, December 23 and 24, 1952.)

THE Economic Stabilization Administrator issued an amendment to GWR No. 13 (see Chron. item for April 15, 1952, MLR, June 1952) which gave additional grounds for approval of fringe benefits. The amendment had been recommended by a majority of the tripartite Wage Stabilization Board (industry members dissenting) before the resignation of the industry members on December 6. (Source: Wage Stabilization Committee release 4, December 16, 1952.)

December 17

THE MEMBERSHIP of the Seafarers' International Union of North America (AFL), Atlantic and Gulf Coast District, ratified the 1-year contract negotiated with 58 dry-cargo steamship companies. It provides for basic wage increases from 5 to 15 percent, higher overtime rates, improved sickness provisions, and other benefits affecting some 20,000 seamen. (Source: Seafarers' Log, December 12 and 26, 1952; and New York Times, December 3, 1952.)

THE NLRB, in the case of *Popeil Brothers, Inc. [Chicago, Ill.] and Basic Processors' Union, Local 44, of the Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers' International Union of America (AFL)*, ruled that among the employer's illegal acts of interference with employee organization, under the Labor Management Relations Act, were (1) changing working hours and exits from the plant in order to prevent contact between workers and union organizers stationed on the outside; (2) interrogating employees about their union membership; (3) warning of reprisals if employees wore union buttons in the plant; (4) requesting an employee to spy on a union meeting; and (5) granting a wage increase, hospital benefits, and gifts in order to discourage unionization. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 31, No. 17, December 29, 1952, LRRM, p. 1179.)

December 18

THE Wage Stabilization Committee approved a 5-percent-an-hour wage increase for about 300,000 employees in the electrical industry. It also approved fringe adjustments for about 72,000 employees of major meatpacking companies. (Source: Wage Stabilization releases 5 and 7, dated December 18 and 19, 1952.)

TO PROVIDE for wage-stabilization continuity, the Wage Stabilization Committee, by Resolution 1, adopted all policies, regulations, decisions, and other actions previously taken by the Wage Stabilization Board, its agencies, or the Economic Stabilization Administrator; except that, if any tripartite Board agency is rendered inoperative, it is to be

composed of 3 public members during the period. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 247, December 19, 1952, p. 11599.)

THE President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation (see Chron. item for December 29, 1951, MLR, February 1952) reported its findings and recommendations. The Commission advocated prepaid comprehensive health services. On January 6, 1953, the president of the International Association of Machinists (AFL), who was a member of the Commission, announced that the IAM executive council had recently adopted a national program for assisting district and local lodges to organize group health plans themselves or in cooperation with other unions. (Source: White House release, December 18, 1952; and The Machinist, January 8, 1953.)

December 19

THE NLRB, for the first time, revoked the authority of a local union—No. 80-A of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO)—to bargain for employees (of 4 Camden, N. J., companies) under the LMRA, because of the conviction of an officer for filing a false non-Communist affidavit. In a separate action, emanating from the same cause (see Chron. item for November 21, 1952, MLR, January 1953), the Board refused to reverse its recent revocation of the local's compliance status as to filing requirements under the act. (Source: NLRB release R-413, December 23, 1952.)

THE NLRB ordered 12 officials of 4 unaffiliated unions to reaffirm their non-Communist affidavits made under the LMRA, in order "to protect its own processes from abuse" and to determine whether the unions were in compliance with filing requirements of the act. The Board had recently been advised by a Federal grand jury in the Southern District of New York that these officials had refused to testify whether their non-Communist affidavits to NLRB were true. On the basis of these affidavits the NLRB had certified the unions as bargaining agents. The unions were (1) the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, (2) the American Communications Association, (3) the International Fur and Leather Workers Union of the United States and Canada, and (4) the Distributive Processing and Office Workers of America. On December 31, the first three unions asked the Federal District Court in the District of Columbia for an injunction against the NLRB orders. (Source: NLRB Notices and Orders, December 19, 1952; and New York Times, January 2, 1953.)

THE NLRB, in the case of the *Houston Chronicle Publishing Co.* and the *American Newspaper Guild and its Local 113 (CIO)*, held that the employer had violated the LMRA by discrimination both in changing the method of newspaper distribution from a direct-employee to an independent-contractor system and in discharging 59 employees in the process because of their union activities. The Board ordered the reestablishment of the former method and the

reinstatement of the employees. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 31, No. 19, January 5, 1953, LRRM, p. 1195.)

THE NLRB, in the case of the *Washington-Oregon Shingle Weavers' District Council, Chartered by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America (AFL) et al.*, and *John E. Martin and Frank S. Barker dba Sound Shingle Co.*, ruled that a strike against an employer because he used goods without a union label is prohibited by the secondary-boycott ban under LMRA. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 31, No. 19, January 5, 1953, LRRM, p. 1202.)

December 22

THE Supreme Court of the United States, in the case of *United States v. Universal CIT Credit Corp. et al.*, affirmed a lower-court judge's pre-trial ruling that criminal penalties under the Fair Labor Standards Act apply only to a single course of conduct, rather than to each separate offense, based on individual employees involved in a single workweek. It ruled that the employer, who had been charged with violating the (1) minimum wage, (2) overtime, and (3) record-keeping provisions of the act, on 32 counts, should be charged with only three types of violations, on 3 counts, involving a potential fine of \$30,000 instead of \$320,000. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 31, No. 17, December 29, 1952, 11 WH Cases, p. 195.)

December 29

THE Federal District Court in Buffalo granted the Government an 80-day injunction against the strike of the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) at the American Locomotive Co.'s plant in Dunkirk, N. Y., thereby upholding the national emergency provisions of the LMRA. On December 22, the court extended indefinitely the temporary restraining order issued December 12 (see Chron. item for December 3, 1952, MLR, January 1953), pending a study of the legal issues involved, as the union had challenged their constitutionality. On January 5, 1953, the Supreme Court of the United States refused the CIO's request for an immediate ruling on the constitutionality of the 80-day injunction (before its expiration on March 2). (Source: New York Times, December 23, 30, 1952, January 6, 1953; and Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 31, No. 19, January 5, 1953, LRRM, p. 2203.)

December 30

FIFTEEN nonoperating and 4 operating railroad unions, representing 1¼ million workers, won the right of reopening 1952 contracts (see Chron. item for May 23, 1952, MLR, July 1952) to negotiate productivity wage increases, by decision of a Presidential referee that Government wage stabilization policy, although not formally stated, permitted "annual improvement" wage increases. The President, in accordance with contract provisions for arbitration, appointed Paul N. Guthrie, on December 1, (1) to determine whether wage-stabilization policy per-

mitted this type of wage increase, and (2) if so, to decide the amount. After his first decision, the arbitrator asked both parties to be prepared to negotiate the amount of increase and if unsuccessful to submit issues to him for decision. The first meeting was held on January 5, 1953. (Source: Labor Relations Reporter, vol. 31, No. 20, January 7, 1953, 19 LA, p. 631; and New York Times, January 6, 1953.)

December 31

THE Administrator of the United States Department of Labor's Wage and Hour Division announced, under the Fair Labor Standards Act, a minimum hourly wage rate of 53 cents (formerly 30 cents) for employees in the beer division of the alcoholic beverage and industrial alcohol industry in Puerto Rico, effective February 9, 1953. (Source: Federal Register, vol. 18, No. 4, January 7, 1953, p. 129.)

January 2, 1953

A PRESIDENTIAL emergency board, created on November 6, 1952, under the Railway Labor Act, following a brief

walk-out of 290 flight engineers (of the Flight Engineers' International Association, UNA Chapter, AFL) in a wage dispute with the United Air Lines, Inc., recommended wage increases from \$54 to \$120 a month and replacement of the flat monthly scale by an increment-type of compensation which would base earnings on weight and speed of planes. The board, however, rejected the union's request for a productivity-incentive type of pay formula. Under the act, the parties have 30 days for negotiating a settlement. (Source: National Mediation Board press release, January 2, 1953; and Federal Register, vol. 17, No. 220, November 8, 1952, p. 10131.)

January 6

THE Wage Stabilization Committee issued Resolution 9, covering wage adjustments due in 1953 under productivity ("improvement-factor") or deferred-increase clauses of contracts. It provides, in effect, for the continuation of past WSB practices, without prior approval, provided employers guarantee that the wage increase will not be used as a basis for a request for a price increase. (Source: Wage Stabilization Committee release 10, January 6, 1953.)

Developments In Industrial Relations¹

IMPORTANT CHANGES in the administration of wage controls occurred during December 1952, following the President's reversal of the Wage Stabilization Board's ruling on the recent soft-coal wage agreement. In another direction, application of the "national emergency" provisions of the Labor-Management Relations (Taft-Hartley) Act to the strike at the American Locomotive Co.'s Dunkirk, N. Y., plant led the CIO Steelworkers to initiate the first court test of the constitutionality of these provisions. Major progress was made in the drive by railroad unions for annual improvement-factor wage increases.

Wage Controls

Chairman Archibald Cox and the industry members of the National Wage Stabilization Board resigned in protest to the Presidential order of December 3, directing the Economic Stabilization Administrator to approve the full \$1.90-a-day basic wage increase provided in the contract recently reached between the United Mine Workers (Ind.) and the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association. The order overruled the Board's decision limiting the increase to \$1.50 a day on the ground that a greater wage adjustment would be unstabilizing. Subsequent approval was extended to similar wage changes negotiated between the UMW and other bituminous-coal and anthracite operators.^{2 3}

In announcing his directive, the President acknowledged that he had rejected recommendations made by the Government's leading economic stabilization officials but stated that "considerations outside stabilization are of major importance in this matter." In this respect, the President stressed his desire to "avoid the development of any major economic disturbances" which could

not be resolved satisfactorily before the incoming Administration took office. He stated that the coal case had presented a "unique" situation and that his decision "should not be interpreted as establishing any new pattern or policy." Charles C. Killingsworth, who was named as the Board's new chairman, announced that existing wage stabilization policies and regulations would be maintained "in full force" outside the coal industry.

The President, in a move to insure continuity of the wage stabilization program, which had suspended operations following the industry members' resignations, authorized the Economic Stabilizer on December 13, to administer wage controls until the tripartite board could be reestablished. The Economic Stabilizer,⁴ in turn, formally designated the WSB's four public members as the Wage Stabilization Committee and instructed them to "administer the wage-control program in the interim while the Wage Stabilization Board is not operative." The Board's labor members were to advise the Wage Stabilization Committee, but were not to participate in final decisions. The same interim wage-control procedures are to govern the operations of those regional wage boards whose industry members resigned.

Important petitions involving approximately 300,000 electrical workers and 72,000 employees of major meatpackers were acted on by the Committee, which began functioning on December 15. Wage adjustments amounting to about 5 percent for approximately 200,000 General Electric Co. employees were approved in December 18. The adjustments were provided in contracts between GE and the International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO); the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (Ind.); the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL); and a number of other unions.^{5 6} The Committee authorized approval of similar adjustments for other firms in the electrical products industry which have a demonstrated "tandem"

¹ Prepared in the Bureau's Division of Wages and Industrial Relations.

² See December 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 656).

³ See January 1953 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 63).

⁴ Michael V. DiSalle, former director of the Office of Price Stabilization, was named by the President to succeed Economic Stabilizer Roger L. Putnam, whose resignation was accepted, effective December 16, 1952.

⁵ See November 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 550).

relationship to GE. These cases included agreements affecting approximately 100,000 employees of Westinghouse, Sylvania, and a number of other electrical companies.

Approval was also announced, on December 19, of fringe wage adjustments provided in contracts recently concluded between 3 major meat-packing companies—Armour, Cudahy, and Swift—and several unions, including the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO), the Amalgated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen (AFL), and the National Brotherhood of Packinghouse Workers (Ind.).^{2,3} The adjustments included reductions in geographic wage differentials; an increase in the night-shift differential from 7 to 9 cents an hour; and, beginning on January 1, 1953, time-and-a-half for Saturday work as such or, for employees who do not work on the standard scheduled workweek, on a day designated in lieu of Saturday. A general hourly wage increase of 4 cents, additional increases in the rates for women workers, and adjustments in the rates for particular job classifications, had been approved on December 11, under authority previously delegated by the WSB to its executive director. Smaller meatpacking firms which traditionally follow the wage settlements negotiated by the major packers were authorized by the Committee to put similar adjustments into effect without prior approval.

Significant Strikes and Negotiations

American Locomotive Co. Most of the approximately 1,500 workers who had been on strike at the American Locomotive Co.'s Dunkirk, N. Y., plant since August 29,³ were back at work by December 15—3 days after Judge John Knight of the Federal district court in Buffalo, N. Y., issued a temporary restraining order directing the United Steelworkers of America (CIO) to terminate the stoppage. The order had been requested by the United States Department of Justice following the submission of a fact-finding report by a board of inquiry established by the President under the emergency provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act.⁴ The Board reported on December 11 that the dispute "is immediately and seriously delaying the production of equipment and of fissionable materials essential for atomic weapons needed for the national defense" and that resumption of produc-

tion was imperative if the atomic energy program was to meet its schedule. The principal issues in the dispute, the Board found, involved the union's proposals for a union shop and for a wage and fringe benefit "package" amounting to approximately 21½ cents an hour, retroactive to February 1, 1952, the day following the expiration of the previous contract.

The court, on December 29, extended the temporary injunction for the 80-day "waiting" period stipulated under the "national emergency" provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. It rejected the Steelworkers' arguments challenging, for the first time, the constitutionality of these provisions. Following the decision, the union announced that it would file an appeal in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York, on December 30, and that the next day it would request an immediate review of the case by the United States Supreme Court, in an attempt to eliminate a hearing of the case in the circuit court.

In granting the injunction, which expires March 2, 1953, the district court stated: "It seems unthinkable that a strike in a plant producing for the Government items now vitally necessary to the defense of this country and the security of its people should be permitted to continue." Noting that the Dunkirk plant was supplying nickel-plated pipe required for the construction of atomic energy facilities, the court held: "It is apparent that these facilities constitute a substantial part of the atomic energy industry and that delay in the construction of these materials, caused by the Dunkirk strike, will mean a loss in the production of atomic weapons." The court added that although the Nation was "technically not at war, existing conditions in Korea are tantamount to war." The Steelworkers had contended that the court lacked jurisdiction over the dispute at the Dunkirk plant, on the ground that the act's "emergency" injunctive procedures were limited to threatened or actual strikes "affecting an entire industry or a substantial part thereof" and threatening to imperil the "national health or safety." In this respect, it argued that the plant was not a key producer in the Nation's metal-fabricating industry.

Meanwhile, prolonged strikes by the Steelworkers at the company's Schenectady and Auburn, N. Y., plants, continued during the month.⁵

A "package" hourly wage increase of 11½ cents offered by the company was rejected by employees at the Schenectady plant; they sought a general hourly wage increase of about 17 cents and various fringe benefits. A similar wage offer was rejected by employees at the Auburn plant. Neither of these plants produces the nickel pipe used in the Atomic Energy program.

Maritime. The Seafarer's International Union (AFL) announced, on December 2, that it had reached an agreement with Atlantic and Gulf Coast dry cargo ship companies, affecting about 20,000 unlicensed seamen. The contract, effective November 18, 1952, and expiring September 30, 1953, included provisions for increases in monthly base pay ranging from 5 to 15 percent, higher overtime rates, and liberalized holiday benefits.⁶ Prior to the completion of negotiations, the employers had agreed to increase their welfare fund contributions by 10 cents a day (to 60 cents) and their vacation fund payments by 15 cents a day (to 65 cents) for each employee. The base pay adjustments provided in the SIU agreement were similar to those granted members of the National Maritime Union (CIO) on Atlantic and Gulf Coasts under an arbitration award announced in November.³

Building Service. Approximately 10,000 elevator operators and doormen employed in some 1,100 New York City apartment buildings received a weekly wage increase of \$2.30, retroactive to October 20, under an agreement reached on December 2 between the Building Service Employees International Union (AFL) and the Realty Advisory Board on Labor Relations, representing the employers. The settlement was negotiated under a wage-reopening provision in the existing contract, which expires April 20, 1954. Agreements between the union and the Realty Board have usually set the pattern for settlements throughout the building-service industry in the metropolitan area.

Railroads. Fifteen nonoperating and four operating railroad unions, representing approximately 1¼ million workers, overcame the first major obstacle to their drive for annual improvement-factor wage increases, when referee Paul N.

Guthrie ruled that existing wage stabilization policy permits such increases. The referee, who had been appointed by the President to decide this question, notified the unions and the carriers, on December 30, that "in view of existing stabilization policy, the various agreements involved are reopenable on the annual improvement increase issue." The contracts expiring in October 1953, provide for negotiations on this issue if Government policy "permits" such increases.⁷ They also provide that, in the event of failure to agree on the amount of the increases, the referee shall make a binding decision. His decision is subject to approval by the Railroad and Airline Wage Board. Hearings on the issue were scheduled to begin early in January 1953.

Union shop agreements, effective January 1, 1953, were signed between 17 nonoperating railroad unions and 3 major carriers—the Chicago and North Western Railway, the Missouri-Kansas-Texas Railroad, and the Wabash Railroad. The carriers accepted the same terms provided in regional agreements reached between the unions and eastern carriers in August 1952.⁸ Recent union-shop negotiations with western carriers have proceeded on an individual basis following the collapse of bargaining for a regional agreement with these roads.

Other Labor Developments

Bituminous Coal. Indiana and Illinois strip-mine operators formally resigned from the Bituminous Coal Operators' Association, principal employer bargaining group in the soft-coal industry, on December 16. As a result, the annual tonnage produced by members of the association was reported to have declined from approximately 240 million tons—about half of the Nation's total annual soft-coal production—to about 190 million tons. Both the Indiana and Illinois operators were of the opinion that they would be in a more favorable position to avoid strikes by bargaining independently with the United Mine Workers (Ind.). They had joined the BCOA in April 1952, in an effort to present a more unified bargaining front in contract negotiations with the

⁶ Subject to approval by the Wage Stabilization Committee.

⁷ See September 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 309).

⁸ See October 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 433).

union.⁹ However, in order to avoid an impending soft-coal strike in September, the Indiana and Illinois operators had reached an independent agreement with the union providing for acceptance of any wage settlement subsequently negotiated with the BCOA.⁵

Maritime. Plans for a merger of the Masters, Mates, and Pilots (AFL) with the Marine Engineers' Beneficial Association (CIO) were reportedly close to completion, following prolonged discussions on basic provisions of the proposed consolidation. The plans contemplate absorption into the MMP of the MEBA which will eventually be chartered as an affiliate of the MMP. Under the proposed unification, each union will have full and equal representation in all matters concerning both, each will be governed by its own constitution, and each will retain complete autonomy, including the right to call strikes and maintain picket lines. About 12,000 engineers and 10,000 deck officers are affected by the pro-

posed merger. A membership referendum on the proposal will be held after completion of a final agreement by the unions' executive committees. An important consideration in the negotiations was the belief of the unions' officials that a merger would strengthen both groups in bargaining with employers.

Textiles. A new hourly minimum wage rate of \$1.00 for virtually all work done under Government contracts by the cotton, silk, and synthetic textile industries (including dyeing and finishing operations) was proposed by the Secretary of Labor on December 10. The proposal to increase the present industry-wide hourly minimum of 87 cents, in effect since 1948, was taken under the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act which permits the Secretary to establish prevailing minimum wage rates for workers on Federal contracts exceeding \$10,000. As recently amended, the Public Contracts Act permits judicial review of prevailing minimum-wage determinations made by the Secretary of Labor.

⁵ See June 1952 issue of Monthly Labor Review (p. 696).

Publications of Labor Interest

EDITOR'S NOTE.—Correspondence regarding publications to which reference is made in this list should be addressed to the respective publishing agencies mentioned. Data on prices, if readily available, are shown with the title entries.

Listing of a publication in this section is for record and reference only and does not constitute an endorsement of point of view or advocacy of use.

Special Reviews

Interpreting the Labor Movement. Madison, Wis., Industrial Relations Research Association, 1952. 207 pp. (Publication 9.) \$3.

Many profound theorists in the philosophy of history have counseled the periodic revision of the interpretation of history. This advice aptly applies to the interpretation of the labor movement—both American and world. Indeed, it is unfortunate that so little has been done in this connection, and that the academicians who should be concerned with this pursuit of knowledge, and its clarification, have permitted themselves to be diverted by day-to-day activities. It is, therefore, to the credit of the IRRA that attention has been directed to this important theoretical phase of the labor movement.

The world-shaking events of the past three decades have profoundly affected the character and behavior of the American labor movement. The depression of the thirties almost obliterated it. Succeeding basic developments such as the "New Deal," the unprecedented prosperity during World War II, and the continued high prosperity of the postwar period, not only stimulated the revival of the trade-union movement but also gave it an impetus which caused an expansion never previously experienced. As an outgrowth of these momentous events, we can probably boast of the most powerful labor movement in the world. Simultaneously, affected by legislative enactments and becoming strongly dependent on governmental decisions, the movement found itself deeply involved in politics. With the change in the Administration, we are perhaps approaching a new era. It is, therefore, timely to have a new look, and perhaps a new appraisal, of the American labor movement.

Interpreting the Labor Movement is a continuation of IRRA efforts in this direction. As a symposium, it also covers allied and other subjects. The chapters were written by students well versed in the field and known to those who specialize in this subject matter. As is to be expected in a symposium, the pieces vary in quality. However, they are exceedingly stimulating and will repay reading even by the most learned specialists. Whether one agrees or disagrees, reading this book will set one to

rethinking old ideas, which can only bring profitable results.

All the writers develop their subjects according to the empirical methodology. They depend upon the historical approach and concrete instances to illustrate their ideas and conclusions. The essays confirm the accepted views that the American trade-union movement is guided by pragmatic procedures and is motivated by job-control objectives. Moreover, our labor movement is based almost entirely on trade-union action. However, recent far-reaching developments and events have led the movement to become more keenly interested in political action, and to rely on legislative enactments and governmental decisions for the maintenance and promotion of labor's interests. While job control is still the chief guiding principle, security, extending beyond job security, is becoming an almost equally important consideration. Not only is labor interested in social insurance as a means of reinforcing security, but it is also putting greater and greater emphasis on welfare provisions in collective-bargaining agreements designed to shore up the security angles affecting the worker and his family.

The range of subject matter is indicated by the chapter titles: Theories of the Labor Movement; The Structure of the American Labor Movement; Ethnic Factors in the Development of the American Labor Movement; Union Democracy; The Union Role in Industry—Its Extent and Limits; Union Policies as to the Area of Collective Bargaining; Union Wage Policies; Union Attitudes Toward Economic and Social Roles of the Modern State; Labor in Politics; International Labor Relations.

—DAVID J. SAFOSS.

Administering Changes: A Case Study of Human Relations in a Factory. By Harriet O. Ronken and Paul R. Lawrence. Boston, Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Division of Research, 1952. xxviii, 324 pp. \$3.50.

This volume, in the form of an intimate case study, emphasizes a still little recognized fact, that the effects of technological changes are not nearly so great on materials as on personal relationships. Its major contribution is in the identification, enumeration, and analysis of the subtle changes in attitude, behavior, and degree of cooperation among the various types of people involved in the development of a new product from a state of apparent failure to successful production.

In this clinical study of one situation, two researchers traced the impact of a technological change—the designing and production of an electronic device—on the rank-and-file workers, the men who designed the item, the engineers, the production experts, and the top management in the factory.

The methods used were on-the-spot observations and interviews. The first half of the story is told through an analysis of individual reaction patterns—of Claire and Alice, bench workers; of Lou, the new foreman; and of Fred and George, industrial engineers. The second half dissects the relationships among the groups involved—workers, foremen, industrial and development engineers, and the executive group.

Primary responsibility for the development of the new device had been given to the industrial engineers. This was contrary to the usual procedure of having the development engineers work on it first. The latter group felt threatened. Lou was brought in as a new foreman from another section, knew nothing about the item, and found himself pressed to mass-produce an imperfect device over which two groups of engineers wrangled.

Claire and Alice, bench workers, performed harmoniously with the two engineers originally assigned until Lou stepped in. The engineers continued to assist the girls sporadically. Lou had no knowledge of the procedures, and brought in girls from his old section. Split and divided lines of authority created irritability, suspicion, and misunderstanding. Finally, top management reallocated responsibilities in a more traditional and accepted manner, and slowly everyone worked out peevish and "pitched in" as a team.

Thus, the problems of technological change proved to be the everyday problems of people trying to get along as best they could in the organization. There is a moral here for an administrator: "The more sweeping the technological change, the greater the degree of attention he must pay to human relations, for human relations become then the dominant variable." —ISRAEL LIGHT.

Arbitration and Conciliation

Historical Survey of Labor Arbitration. By Edwin E. Witte. Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania, Wharton School of Finance and Commerce, Labor Relations Council, 1952. 64 pp. (Labor Arbitration Series.) \$1.

The other titles in the series are: *Acceptability as a Factor in Arbitration Under an Existing Agreement*, by William E. Simkin (67 pp., \$1); *Arbitration in the San Francisco Hotel and Restaurant Industries*, by Van Dusen Kennedy (113 pp., \$1.50); *Arbitration in Transit—An Evaluation of Wage Criteria*, by Alfred Kuhn (203 pp., bibliography, \$3); *Economic Data Utilized in Wage Arbitration*, by Jules Backman (56 pp., \$1); *Industrial Discipline and the Arbitration Process*, by Robert H. Skilton (76 pp., \$1); *Labor Arbitration and the Courts*, by Jesse Freidin (58 pp., \$1); *The Submission Agreement in Contract Arbitration*, by Morrison and Marjorie Handsaker (101 pp., \$1.50); *Wage-Reopening Arbitration*, by L. Reed Tripp (108 pp., \$1.50). (Price for set of nine volumes, \$10.)

Conciliation in Action—Principles and Techniques. By Edward Peters. New London, Conn., National Foremen's Institute, Inc., 1952. xx, 266 pp. \$4.50.

Housing

Housing and Social Structure: A Preliminary Survey, With Particular Reference to Multi-Storey, Low-Rent, Public Housing Projects. By Anthony F. C. Wallace. Philadelphia, Pa., Philadelphia Housing Authority, 1952. 120 pp., bibliography, maps; processed.

New Housing in Metropolitan Areas, 1949-51. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 64 pp., bibliography. (Bull. 1115.) 35 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Covers structural characteristics, financing, sales prices, rents, incomes of buyers and renters, and veteran status.

Slum Clearance: 1932-1952. By Helen B. Shaffer. Washington (1205 19th Street, NW.), Editorial Research Reports, 1952. 18 pp. (Vol. II, 1952, No. 20.) \$1.

Industrial Accidents and Accident Prevention

California Work Injuries, 1951. San Francisco, Department of Industrial Relations, Division of Labor Statistics and Research, 1952. 38 pp.

A separate report (8 pp., processed), issued by the same office, deals with disabling work injuries resulting from motor-vehicle accidents in California in 1951.

Industrial Safety and Health Handbook. By publishers of Occupational Hazards. Cleveland, Ohio, Manufacturers Directory Co., Inc., 1952. Various pagings, loose-leaf. \$25.

American Standard Safety Code for Forging and Hot Metal Stamping. New York, American Standards Association, Inc., 1952. 26 pp., diagrams, illus. (B24.1-1952; revision of B24-1927.) \$1.

American Standard Safety Code for Installing and Using Electrical Equipment in and About Coal Mines (M2.1). Washington, U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, 1952. 28 pp. (Bull. 514.) 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington. Revision of Bureau of Mines Technical Paper 402, published in 1926.

Industrial Psychology

Industrial Psychology. By Joseph Tiffin. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1952. 559 pp., charts, illus. 3d ed. \$6.65.

Psychology in Industry. By J. Stanley Gray. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1952. 401 pp., bibliographies, diagrams, forms. \$5.

Readings in Experimental Industrial Psychology. Edited by Milton L. Blum. New York, Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1952. 455 pp., bibliographies, charts, illus. \$6.35.

Readings in Industrial and Business Psychology. Edited by Harry W. Karn and B. von Haller Gilmer. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co., Inc., 1952. 476 pp., bibliographies, charts. \$4.50, cloth; \$3.50, paper.

Social Psychology: An Analysis of Human Behavior. By Leonard W. Doob. New York, Henry Holt and Co., Inc., 1952. xix, 583 pp. \$5.25.

Industrial Relations

Fourth Annual Labor-Management Conference, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J., May 13, 1952: What's Wrong With Collective Bargaining? New Brunswick, Rutgers University, Institute of Management and Labor Relations, 1952. 72 pp.; processed.

[*Multi-Unit Bargaining.*] (*In* Management Record, National Industrial Conference Board, Inc., New York, December 1952, pp. 449-460, 473, et seq.)

Featherbedding and Taft-Hartley. (*In* Columbia Law Review, New York, December 1952, pp. 1020-1033. \$1.25.)

Recent Studies in Industrial Communications. Princeton, N. J., Princeton University, Industrial Relations Section, November 1952. 4 pp. (Selected References, 48.) 20 cents.

Human Relations in Industry: Report of a Conference Arranged by the Ministry of Labor and National Service . . . London, March 18-20, 1952. London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, 1952. 128 pp. 3s.6d. net, H. M. Stationery Office, London.

Joint Consultation in Britain's Nationalized Industries. By Eldon L. Johnson. (*In* Public Administration Review, Vol. XII, No. 3, Chicago, Summer 1952, pp. 181-189.)

Labor Organization and Activities

Financial Regulation of Unions Under the Taft-Hartley Act. By Walter L. Daykin. Iowa City, State University of Iowa, Bureau of Labor and Management, 1952. 24 pp. 25 cents.

Jewish Labor Movement in the United States: Early Years to World War I; World War I to the Present. By Will Herberg. (*In* Industrial and Labor Relations Review, Ithaca, N. Y., July 1952, pp. 501-523; October 1952, pp. 44-66. \$1.25 each.)

Relationship of the Local Union to the International Organization. By George Rose. (*In* Virginia Law Review, Charlottesville, November 1952, pp. 843-870. \$1.25.)

Legal analysis of contractual and constitutional relationship of the union local with its parent body as outlined in judicial and NLRB decisions.

Unionization of Public Employees. By Murray Seasongood and Roscoe L. Barrow. (*In* University of Cincinnati Law Review, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 1952, pp. 327-392. \$1.)

Developments in Organized Labor. By Iwao Ayusawa. (*In* Contemporary Japan, Vol. XXI, Nos. 4-6, Tokyo, 1952, pp. 225-245.)

First of a series of articles on labor in Japan to be published in Contemporary Japan.

Medical Care and Sickness Insurance

Small Plant Health and Medical Programs. By Margaret C. Klem and Margaret F. McKiever. Washington, Federal Security Agency, Public Health Service, Division of Occupational Health, 1952. 213 pp., bibliographies, forms, plans. (Public Health Service Publication 215.) 50 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Tax-Supported Medical Care for the Needy. (*In* Public Welfare, Chicago, October 1952, pp. 87-102, bibliography. \$1.)

Statement of Joint Committee on Medical Care of American Public Health Association and American Public Welfare Association.

Two Years of Service [by] the New York Hotel Trades Council and Hotel Association Health Center, Inc. New York, New York Hotel Trades Council and Hotel Association Health Center, Inc., 1952. 16 pp., illus.

"Off-the-Job" Cash Sickness Benefit Plans in Arizona Business Establishments. Phoenix, Employment Security Commission of Arizona, Unemployment Compensation Division, 1952. 27 pp.; processed.

Significant Temporary Disability Insurance Data, 1951. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, 1952. 12 pp.; processed. Free.

Temporary Disability Insurance Laws in the United States. By Alfred M. Skolnik. (*In* Social Security Bulletin, Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration, Washington, October 1952, pp. 11-22. 20 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.)

Occupations

Careers in Technical Agriculture. By George E. Turner. Washington, B'nai B'rith Vocational Service Bureau, 1952. 7 pp., illus. (Occupational Brief Series.) 20 cents a copy, \$2 a dozen.

Other recent titles in this series are: Career as Physical Therapist; Why Youth Can't Find and Hold Jobs.

Careers in the Diplomatic Service. By Juvenal L. Angel. Chicago, World Trade Academy Press, Modern Vocational Trends Division, 1952. 25 pp., bibliography; processed. 2d ed., rev. and enl. 75 cents.

Careers in Service to the Handicapped. Chicago, National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc., 1952. 53 pp., illus. 50 cents.

Designed for vocational guidance specialists on the professions of physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech and hearing therapy, and special education.

Your Opportunities in Science. New York, National Association of Manufacturers, 1952. 30 pp., illus.

Exploring the World of Jobs. By Donald E. Kitch. Chicago, Science Research Associates, Inc., 1952. 40 pp., chart. (Junior Life Adjustment Booklet.) 40 cents.

Occupational Books—An Annotated Bibliography: An Analysis of Recommended Occupational Books Published from 1946 to 1951. By Sarah Splaver. Washington, Biblio Press, 1952. 135 pp. \$4.

Occupational Licensing in the Building Industry. By Homer Clark. (In Washington University Law Quarterly, St. Louis, Mo., December 1952, pp. 483-541. \$1.25.)

Older Workers and the Aged

Civil Servants in Retirement. By R. W. Fleming and Rita McGaughey. Madison, University of Wisconsin, Industrial Relations Center, 1952. Various pagings, charts; processed.

A study of how 70 annuitants of the Wisconsin retirement system are supporting themselves.

Getting Ready to Retire. By Kathryn Close. New York, Public Affairs Committee, Inc., 1952. 24 pp., bibliography. (Public Affairs Pamphlet 182.) 25 cents.

Production at Any Age. Washington, U. S. Office of Defense Mobilization, Health Resources Advisory Committee, 1952. 7 pp., bibliography, illus.

Ways and Means to Successful Retirement. By Evelyn Colby and John G. Forrest. New York, B. C. Forbes and Sons Publishing Co., Inc., 1952. 250 pp., charts. \$3.50.

Contains factual information and practical advice on economic problems of retirement. Includes suggestions on social-security and pension benefits, opportunities for supplementary income, management of finances, and important environmental factors in retirement living.

A Selected Bibliography Relating to Sheltered Care of Older People, as of November 1952. New York, National Social Welfare Assembly, 1952. 13 pp.; processed. 20 cents.

Titles chosen for their usefulness to those responsible for the supervision, planning, and administration of various types of homes for the aged.

Florida's Older Population. By T. Stanton Dietrich. Tallahassee, Florida State Improvement Commission, Retirement Research Division, 1952. 42 pp., maps, charts; processed. (Research Report 2.)

Employment of Older Men and Women. London, Ministry of Labor and National Service, 1952. 10 pp.

Statement of national policy for extension of older people's employment in Great Britain.

Pensions

Pension Planning in the United States. By Rainard B. Robbins; edited by William C. Greenough. New

York, Teachers Insurance & Annuity Association of America, 1952. 197 pp., bibliography; processed.

Area Pension Plans in Collective Bargaining. By William Goldner. (In Labor Law Journal, Chicago, December 1952, pp. 825-833, 874. 50 cents.)

Pension Plans Under Collective Bargaining—A Reference Guide for Trade Unions. Washington, American Federation of Labor, 1952. 105 pp., bibliography. 25 cents.

A Comparison of State and Local Public Employee Retirement Systems. Madison, Wisconsin Legislative Reference Library, 1952. 29 pp.; processed. (Informational Bull. 109.)

Social Security (General)

OASI and its Relation to the State Assistance Plans—Fifteen Years of Developments. By Abraham M. Niessen. (In Social Service Review, Chicago, September 1952, pp. 319-333. \$1.75.)

Covers developments in the old-age and survivors insurance system under the Federal Social Security Act.

Social Security Plans Established Through Collective Bargaining in the United States. By Max Bloch. (In Bulletin of the International Social Security Association, Geneva, September 1952, pp. 273-280.)

The Social Insurance Program of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. New York, Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, 1952. 8 pp.; processed.

Confidentiality of Public Assistance Records. By Margaret Greenfield. Berkeley, University of California, Bureau of Public Administration, 1952. 50 pp., bibliography; processed. (1953 Legislative Problems, 2.) \$1.25.

Unemployment Insurance

Adequacy of Benefits Under Unemployment Insurance. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, Unemployment Insurance Service, 1952. 73 pp., bibliography; processed.

Unemployment Compensation in a Free Economy. New York, National Association of Manufacturers, 1952. 52 pp.; processed. (Economic Policy Division Series, 52.)

Unemployment Insurance. Washington, Congress of Industrial Organizations, Department of Industrial Union Councils, 1952. 92 pp., bibliography. (Publication 210; Guidebook 2.) 50 cents.

A Statistical Handbook of Unemployment Insurance in Arizona, 1938-52. Phoenix, Employment Security Commission of Arizona, Unemployment Compensation Division, 1952. 78 pp.; processed.

A Report on Long Range Unemployment Insurance Costs in Idaho. [Boise], Employment Security Agency, 1950; Supplement, 1952. Various pagings.

How Much Does It Cost? A Report to the Michigan Employment Security Commission on Long-Range Unemployment Insurance Benefit Financing and Fund Solvency in Michigan. By William Haber. [Detroit, Employment Security Commission?] 1951. 368 pp., charts.

Wages and Hours of Labor

Earnings and Hours of Ohio Production Workers, 1947-1951. By Viva Boothe and Sam Arnold. [Columbus, Ohio State University, Bureau of Business Research, [1952?]. 118 pp. \$2.

Prevailing Wages and Hours of Employees in Power Laundries and Dry Cleaning Establishments, Honolulu, Hawaii, April 1952. Honolulu, Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Bureau of Research and Statistics, 1952. 14 pp.; processed. (Bull. 34.)

Reports on wages in Honolulu in April 1952 are also available for automotive service, baking, eating and drinking establishments, and the dairy products and ice cream industries (Bulletins 30-33).

Wages and Hours in the Retail Trade Industry in New York State, 1950-1951. New York, State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, 1952. 87 pp.; processed. (Publication B-61.)

Wage Structure: Distilled Liquors, April 1952; Cotton and Synthetic Textiles, March 1952; Woolen and Worsted Textiles, April-May 1952; Pulp, Paper, and Paperboard, April 1952. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1952. 4 reports, various pagings; processed. (Series 2, Nos. 88-91.) Free.

The Economics of Annual Improvement Factor Wage Increases. By Jules Backman. New York, New York University, Schools of Business, 1952. 72 pp., charts. (New York University Business Series, 10.)

Sources of Wage Information: Employer Associations. By N. Arnold Tolles and Robert L. Raimon. Ithaca, N. Y., Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1952. xvi, 351 pp., bibliography. (Cornell Studies in Industrial and Labor Relations, Vol. III.) \$3.

Descriptions of wage surveys conducted more or less regularly by 120 employer associations, and analyses of methods used.

Women in Industry

1952 Handbook of Facts on Women Workers. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1952. 121 pp., bibliography, charts. (Bull. 242.) 30 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Report of the National Conference on Equal Pay, March 31 and April 1, 1952. Washington, U. S. Department of Labor, Women's Bureau, 1952. 25 pp., bibliography. (Bull. 243.) 15 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington.

Miscellaneous

The Labor Problems of American Society. By Carroll R. Daugherty and John B. Parrish. Boston, etc., Houghton Mifflin Co., 1952. 846 pp. \$6.

Designed as an "introductory textbook in labor problems, labor relations, and labor economics."

The Law and Labor-Management Relations, 1950. Ann Arbor, University of Michigan Press, 1951. 502 pp. \$6.

Under this title are somewhat tardily presented the papers delivered, June 26-July 1, 1950, at the Summer Institute on International and Comparative Law under the auspices of the University of Michigan Law School, which, the title page states, "assumes no responsibility for the views expressed."

Forty papers were presented and commentaries on some of them were made. The subjects were grouped in the following six categories: Standards of Employer-Union Conduct; Collective Bargaining; The Voluntary Arbitration of Labor Disputes; The Government and Critical Disputes; Labor Unions as Legal Institutions; Pensions for Workers. The authors were drawn from among prominent business, labor, government, legal, and professional authorities in the labor-management field.

Selected Papers Presented Before the Labor-Management Round Table, [Graduate School of Business, Columbia University, 1948-51]. New York, Columbia University, Graduate School of Business, 1952. 95 pp.; processed.

Subjects of the papers are wage and salary stabilization and the Taft-Hartley Act.

A Guide to Audio-Visual Materials in Industrial and Labor Relations. By J. J. Jehring. Ithaca, Cornell University, New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations, 1952. 54 pp. (Bull. 22.) Free to residents of New York State, 25 cents to others.

Labor's Library: A Bibliography for Trade Unionists, Educators, Writers, Students, Librarians. Washington, American Federation of Labor, Workers Education Bureau, 1952. 109 pp. 50 cents.

The Workers Education Bureau also issued recently the second edition of its *Films for Labor* (29 pp., 25 cents).

Seamen Ashore: A Study of the United Seamen's Service and of Merchant Seamen in Port. By Elmo Paul Hohman. New Haven, Conn., Yale University Press, 1952. xxiii, 426 pp., bibliography. (Merchant Seamen Studies, Vol. II, Department of Sociology, Yale University.) \$5.

Description of organization and operations of the seamen's equivalent of the armed services' USO, of the unique relationship of top management and top union leadership jointly sponsoring a world-wide welfare program, and of problems of sailors while in port. Statistical and documentary data are included.

Volume I of these studies—*Medical Care for Seamen*, by Robert Straus—was noted in the Monthly Labor Review, July 1951 (p. 81).

Current Labor Statistics

A.—Employment and Payrolls

- 193 Table A-1: Estimated civilian labor force classified by employment status, hours worked, and sex
- 194 Table A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and group
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NOTE.—Earlier figures in many of the series appearing in the following tables are shown in the Handbook of Labor Statistics, 1950 Edition (BLS Bulletin 1016). For convenience in referring to the historical statistics, the tables in this issue of the Monthly Labor Review are keyed to the appropriate tables in the Handbook.

<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>	<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>	<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>	<i>MLR table</i>	<i>Handbook table</i>
A-1.....	A-13	A-5.....	A-9	C-3.....	C-4	D-6.....	None
	{ A-1	A-6.....	None	C-4.....	C-3	D-7a.....	D-5
A-2.....	{ A-3	A-7.....	A-2	C-5.....	C-2	D-8.....	None
	{ A-4	A-8.....	A-2	D-1.....	D-1	E-1.....	E-2
	{ A-8	A-9.....	A-14	D-2.....	D-2	F-1.....	H-1
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A-4.....	A-6	C-2.....	None		{ D-3	F-5.....	I-1

A: Employment and Payrolls

TABLE A-1: Estimated Civilian Labor Force Classified by Employment Status, Hours Worked, and Sex

Labor force ¹	Estimated number of persons 14 years of age and over ² (in thousands)												
	1952											1951	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.
Total, both sexes													
Civilian labor force.....	62,921	63,646	63,146	63,698	63,958	64,176	64,390	62,778	61,744	61,518	61,838	61,780	62,688
Unemployment.....	1,412	1,418	1,284	1,438	1,604	1,942	1,818	1,602	1,612	1,804	2,080	2,054	1,674
Unemployed 4 weeks or less.....	822	850	704	830	872	1,174	1,240	896	774	880	982	1,008	920
Unemployed 5-10 weeks.....	280	302	312	286	422	476	288	352	342	418	638	570	374
Unemployed 11-14 weeks.....	102	104	86	110	130	116	78	96	174	202	174	136	152
Unemployed 15-26 weeks.....	109	108	104	182	122	106	146	158	196	208	198	172	136
Unemployed over 26 weeks.....	97	54	78	60	58	70	66	100	126	96	94	108	92
Employment.....	61,509	62,228	61,862	62,260	62,354	62,234	62,572	61,176	60,132	59,714	59,752	59,726	61,014
Nonagricultural.....	55,812	55,454	54,588	54,712	55,390	54,636	54,402	54,216	53,720	53,702	53,688	53,540	54,636
Worked 35 hours or more.....	47,037	45,950	45,688	45,538	43,824	42,112	44,144	45,284	43,002	43,954	44,134	44,046	45,116
Worked 15-34 hours.....	5,331	5,934	5,220	5,214	4,924	5,016	5,180	4,946	6,826	5,810	5,652	5,686	5,926
Worked 1-14 hours ³	1,968	2,002	1,844	1,576	1,480	1,512	1,642	1,934	1,918	2,012	2,078	2,002	2,080
With a job but not at work ⁴	1,476	1,568	1,836	2,384	5,162	5,966	3,436	2,052	1,974	1,926	1,824	1,806	1,514
Agricultural.....	5,697	6,774	7,274	7,548	6,964	7,598	8,170	6,960	6,412	6,012	6,064	6,186	6,378
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,877	5,254	5,080	5,774	5,030	5,654	6,482	5,416	4,684	4,152	4,390	4,116	4,392
Worked 15-34 hours.....	1,323	1,198	1,868	1,380	1,560	1,610	1,408	1,308	1,416	1,378	1,194	1,378	1,538
Worked 1-14 hours ³	248	194	218	212	194	174	184	120	150	202	194	316	250
With a job but not at work ⁴	249	128	108	182	180	160	96	116	162	280	286	376	198
Males													
Civilian labor force.....	43,240	43,218	43,196	43,468	44,396	44,720	44,464	43,262	42,946	42,810	42,858	42,864	43,114
Unemployment.....	965	814	714	864	1,004	1,244	1,138	972	1,048	1,224	1,376	1,384	1,008
Employment.....	42,275	42,404	42,482	42,604	43,392	43,476	43,326	42,290	41,898	41,586	41,482	41,480	42,106
Nonagricultural.....	37,373	36,916	36,662	36,766	37,582	37,316	37,050	36,620	36,298	36,246	36,116	36,132	36,728
Worked 35 hours or more.....	33,215	32,376	32,336	32,316	31,362	30,286	31,734	32,060	30,796	31,638	31,346	31,296	31,974
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,430	2,858	2,444	2,396	2,622	2,682	2,490	2,438	3,478	3,060	2,724	2,852	2,906
Worked 1-14 hours ³	767	698	658	542	494	562	628	780	778	838	852	828	852
With a job but not at work ⁴	961	984	1,224	1,542	3,104	3,786	2,198	1,342	1,246	1,310	1,194	1,156	990
Agricultural.....	4,902	5,488	5,820	5,838	5,810	6,160	6,276	5,670	5,600	5,340	5,366	5,348	5,378
Worked 35 hours or more.....	3,615	4,616	4,560	4,800	4,656	5,114	5,450	4,902	4,464	3,966	4,210	3,910	4,110
Worked 15-34 hours.....	866	642	1,012	706	870	778	596	618	876	964	768	888	936
Worked 1-14 hours ³	200	112	152	154	152	134	140	76	124	148	154	232	158
With a job but not at work ⁴	221	118	96	178	132	134	90	74	136	262	234	318	174
Females													
Civilian labor force.....	19,681	20,428	19,950	20,230	19,562	19,456	19,926	19,516	18,798	18,708	18,980	18,916	19,574
Unemployment.....	447	604	570	574	600	698	680	630	564	580	710	670	666
Employment.....	19,234	19,824	19,380	19,656	18,962	18,758	19,246	18,886	18,234	18,126	18,270	18,246	18,908
Nonagricultural.....	18,439	18,536	17,926	17,946	17,808	17,320	17,352	17,596	17,422	17,458	17,572	17,408	17,908
Worked 35 hours or more.....	13,822	13,374	13,352	13,222	12,462	11,826	12,410	13,224	12,206	12,916	12,788	12,750	13,142
Worked 15-34 hours.....	2,901	3,076	2,776	2,848	2,302	2,334	2,690	2,508	3,348	2,750	2,928	2,834	3,020
Worked 1-14 hours ³	1,201	1,304	1,186	1,034	986	950	1,014	1,154	1,140	1,174	1,226	1,174	1,228
With a job but not at work ⁴	515	584	612	842	2,058	2,210	1,238	710	728	616	630	650	518
Agricultural.....	795	1,286	1,454	1,710	1,154	1,438	1,894	1,290	812	672	698	838	1,000
Worked 35 hours or more.....	262	638	520	974	374	540	1,032	514	220	186	180	206	282
Worked 15-34 hours.....	457	556	856	674	690	832	812	690	540	414	426	490	662
Worked 1-14 hours ³	48	82	66	58	42	40	44	44	26	54	40	84	92
With a job but not at work ⁴	28	10	12	4	48	26	6	42	26	18	52	58	24

¹ Estimates are subject to sampling variation which may be large in cases where the quantities shown are relatively small. Therefore, the smaller estimates should be used with caution. All data exclude persons in institutions. Because of rounding, the individual figures do not necessarily add to group totals.

² Beginning with January 1951, total labor force is not shown because of the security classification of the Armed Forces component.

³ Excludes persons engaged only in incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours); these persons are classified as not in the labor force.

⁴ Includes persons who had a job or business, but who did not work during the census week because of illness, bad weather, vacation, labor dispute or because of temporary layoff with definite instructions to return to work within 30 days of layoff. Does not include unpaid family workers.

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952												1951	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1951	1950
Total employees.....	48,836	48,006	47,891	47,789	47,124	46,006	46,292	46,329	46,299	46,001	45,899	45,913	47,663	46,401	44,124
Mining.....	869	874	871	886	897	784	814	893	896	904	902	909	916	920	904
Metal.....	105.0	104.4	101.8	103.3	106.5	74.1	77.0	107.3	107.3	106.8	107.2	106.9	106.4	104.9	101.0
Iron.....	38.2	38.0	38.6	38.9	38.9	6.9	8.0	38.6	38.0	36.9	36.9	37.1	37.5	37.6	35.5
Copper.....	29.3	27.7	27.7	29.8	28.5	29.5	29.0	29.2	29.2	29.1	28.9	28.9	28.8	28.7	28.1
Lead and zinc.....	19.2	19.1	19.4	19.9	20.4	21.5	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.2	22.2	21.9	21.9	20.8	19.7
Anthracite.....	62.7	62.7	63.1	63.0	60.9	65.2	65.6	60.1	66.8	61.8	67.0	67.1	69.1	75.1	
Bituminous coal.....	339.0	338.3	336.3	345.0	345.5	298.7	294.2	348.4	356.5	362.8	366.0	367.0	368.5	378.2	375.6
Crude petroleum and natural gas production.....		261.7	262.8	266.3	273.2	274.5	272.1	266.3	267.4	266.1	266.6	267.4	268.8	262.2	255.3
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying.....	101.0	106.6	107.6	108.3	109.0	106.1	105.6	105.5	104.8	101.4	100.7	100.8	105.1	105.1	97.4
Contract construction.....	2,444	2,613	2,702	2,763	2,781	2,722	2,663	2,522	2,416	2,296	2,308	2,316	2,518	2,569	2,318
Nonbuilding construction.....	510	553	569	575	549	536	500	454	398	395	390	453	486	447	
Highway and street.....	219.5	244.7	253.6	257.4	244.4	237.2	215.3	179.3	143.2	143.5	140.3	179.4	200.4	183.0	
Other nonbuilding construction.....	290.0	308.0	314.9	317.3	304.6	298.3	284.2	274.2	254.4	251.1	249.5	273.3	285.1	264.1	
Building construction.....	2,103	2,149	2,194	2,206	2,173	2,127	2,022	1,962	1,898	1,913	1,926	2,065	2,084	1,871	
General contractors.....	849	873	891	908	896	878	823	794	768	775	775	847	880	797	
Special-trade contractors.....	1,254	1,276	1,303	1,298	1,277	1,249	1,199	1,168	1,130	1,138	1,151	1,218	1,204	1,074	
Plumbing and heating.....	313.8	314.2	312.4	311.5	307.6	299.4	287.8	286.8	288.6	291.4	296.9	307.9	298.5	270.6	
Painting and decorating.....	177.6	182.9	193.2	188.4	187.4	177.4	173.8	158.2	145.3	143.5	145.4	167.6	165.5	132.5	
Electrical work.....	163.8	164.9	168.8	168.5	167.1	162.3	156.7	154.5	154.9	155.2	156.9	158.2	147.5	128.6	
Other special-trade contractors.....	598.8	613.7	628.3	629.7	614.4	609.6	580.3	568.4	540.9	548.0	550.6	584.6	591.9	541.7	
Manufacturing.....	16,477	16,422	16,539	16,430	16,028	15,162	15,410	15,454	15,795	15,869	15,859	15,776	15,913	15,931	14,884
Durable goods.....	9,587	9,507	9,368	9,218	8,916	8,301	8,621	8,991	9,054	9,035	9,010	8,946	9,000	8,926	8,008
Nondurable goods.....	7,090	7,115	7,171	7,212	7,112	6,861	6,789	6,663	6,741	6,834	6,849	6,830	6,913	7,005	6,576
Ordnance and accessories.....	85.0	83.0	84.4	84.2	83.4	80.4	79.3	78.3	76.3	74.3	71.7	69.2	66.3	40.7	24.7
Food and kindred products.....	1,498	1,552	1,631	1,712	1,682	1,615	1,534	1,463	1,444	1,444	1,448	1,452	1,507	1,555	1,542
Meat products.....	307.3	297.5	297.7	294.1	295.8	294.7	292.4	295.4	301.5	309.3	310.7	314.5	309.1	295.6	
Dairy products.....	137.4	142.3	147.4	155.4	158.6	155.5	148.5	141.4	136.0	134.0	133.5	136.6	145.5	144.5	
Canning and preserving.....	174.9	202.6	239.4	267.7	236.8	179.7	147.7	138.9	129.6	130.4	131.3	145.5	206.4	202.9	
Grain-mill products.....	132.8	134.7	135.3	135.9	135.4	133.2	129.8	129.7	130.6	130.5	131.0	130.5	128.9	123.9	
Bakery products.....	294.8	295.8	295.3	296.1	296.3	290.5	280.7	280.7	287.0	286.4	286.2	288.3	287.6	285.9	
Sugar.....	46.3	46.9	31.5	28.7	28.8	28.5	27.8	26.7	26.7	26.7	26.7	28.7	42.0	34.0	
Confectionery and related products.....	103.7	104.5	101.5	93.7	87.1	88.5	87.7	90.6	93.8	96.7	97.8	102.2	97.2	99.5	
Beverages.....	218.6	218.5	224.9	235.6	238.9	227.3	217.3	203.8	207.4	202.8	203.8	214.3	218.8	216.3	
Miscellaneous food products.....	135.9	138.1	138.9	135.2	137.7	135.9	131.3	129.8	131.2	129.9	129.3	132.9	136.5	138.5	
Tobacco manufactures.....	93	95	96	99	95	85	85	85	84	86	88	90	92	88	
Cigarettes.....	27.8	27.7	28.2	28.0	27.2	27.2	26.7	26.5	26.5	26.8	26.8	27.0	26.1	25.9	
Cigars.....	43.2	43.2	43.1	42.2	42.1	42.0	41.6	41.0	41.8	41.7	40.9	41.9	41.0	41.2	
Tobacco and snuff.....	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.7	11.4	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.0	11.9	11.8	11.9	12.3	
Tobacco stemming and redrying.....	12.5	15.5	15.6	12.8	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.8	5.4	7.1	9.9	11.5	8.9	8.8	
Textile-mill products.....	1,260	1,258	1,246	1,236	1,215	1,175	1,176	1,178	1,180	1,209	1,217	1,226	1,237	1,282	1,297
Yarn and thread mills.....	166.4	165.7	165.1	163.4	155.4	157.3	155.1	155.9	157.9	159.7	160.0	160.5	167.1	162.0	
Broad-woven fabric mills.....	558.5	554.4	552.7	549.4	539.2	536.2	533.8	538.1	548.9	556.2	559.7	579.3	600.4	616.1	
Knitting mills.....	250.1	248.0	244.6	240.7	228.1	231.8	228.4	229.3	229.8	230.0	229.1	231.0	238.8	242.8	
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	92.1	90.9	89.9	88.1	83.8	84.7	84.9	86.4	89.2	89.3	87.8	87.9	88.1	89.7	
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings.....	53.9	50.9	52.1	44.9	43.9	41.1	51.9	52.6	52.6	52.3	50.9	50.4	55.0	60.6	
Other textile-mill products.....	136.5	135.7	131.7	128.0	124.6	124.8	124.2	126.5	130.6	129.9	128.6	128.2	132.4	125.7	
Apparel and other finished textile products.....	1,203	1,190	1,189	1,180	1,170	1,101	1,091	1,077	1,115	1,172	1,172	1,149	1,155	1,160	1,159
Men's and boys' suits and coats.....	140.7	142.3	143.0	141.2	130.8	132.9	136.5	134.3	140.4	141.2	140.7	140.7	136.4	147.7	
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing.....	274.1	274.7	272.3	267.9	257.7	258.7	256.8	256.6	251.9	247.2	253.6	264.2	263.2	263.2	
Women's outerwear.....	323.4	319.7	326.8	326.4	302.3	286.5	286.0	309.7	342.3	344.7	335.5	331.5	317.7	320.3	
Women's, children's undergarments.....	111.1	110.8	108.1	104.8	98.5	101.5	101.4	102.2	102.7	101.1	98.9	100.3	100.9	105.4	
Millinery.....	17.8	20.5	21.8	21.7	19.0	16.1	18.2	21.2	26.0	25.5	23.4	21.0	21.2	22.0	
Children's outerwear.....	68.0	68.7	69.1	69.5	67.8	67.9	64.8	69.9	69.8	65.9	64.0	65.2	66.5	66.5	
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel.....	100.4	99.8	98.7	94.5	89.2	89.1	85.1	85.0	88.2	88.5	90.3	98.9	97.1	90.6	
Other fabricated textile products.....	154.3	152.7	149.3	144.2	135.9	138.1	138.3	140.6	145.8	148.6	146.7	149.2	145.6	143.5	
Lumber and wood products (except furniture).....	733	762	764	784	791	773	763	700	742	735	733	718	761	805	792
Logging camps and contractors.....	54.3	51.5	64.4	60.0	69.5	59.6	42.4	62.1	62.3	61.1	52.1	68.8	73.3	67.9	
Sawmills and planing mills.....	457.8	462.9	470.8	474.0	459.3	457.5	430.5	438.1	430.2	429.0	423.2	445.1	469.4	461.6	
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products.....	115.4	116.4	116.8	116.1	112.8	111.7	103.1	107.3	106.0	105.3	107.0	109.3	118.8	124.3	
Wooden containers.....	75.1	73.8	73.1	73.0	73.1	75.2	75.1	75.1	76.0	76.5	76.5	77.9	80.3	77.7	
Miscellaneous wood products.....	58.9	58.9	58.7	58.5	58.0	59.1	58.5	59.8	60.4	60.6	59.2	59.8	62.7	60.8	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹-Con.

Industry group and industry	1952												1951		Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1951	1950	
Manufacturing-Continued																
Furniture and fixtures	366	365	360	355	346	335	338	336	342	346	345	345	344	349	357	
Household furniture		256.0	252.0	246.7	239.7	231.7	231.6	231.8	235.3	237.8	236.4	237.2	236.3	240.8	255.5	
Other furniture and fixtures		108.8	107.8	108.0	106.2	102.8	106.4	104.6	106.6	107.7	108.2	107.5	108.1	108.0	101.5	
Paper and allied products	509	503	499	491	488	475	482	475	477	479	482	482	484	494	472	
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		246.7	246.3	243.4	244.9	238.4	244.2	241.0	241.6	243.4	246.4	247.1	245.9	245.7	235.8	
Paperboard containers and boxes		143.6	140.7	136.2	133.6	128.2	129.0	126.1	126.8	127.1	126.8	126.8	129.2	134.9	128.8	
Other paper and allied products		113.1	112.0	111.5	109.6	108.8	109.1	108.2	108.4	108.3	108.3	108.4	109.3	113.0	107.7	
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	788	786	783	772	767	765	767	763	763	763	765	768	775	763	743	
Newspapers		308.1	307.6	305.4	306.6	305.1	304.3	302.9	302.6	301.8	303.5	303.2	304.4	299.2	293.3	
Periodicals		56.2	55.9	55.6	54.5	54.0	53.9	54.0	54.3	54.4	54.6	54.7	55.1	53.5	52.1	
Books		54.0	54.2	53.4	52.2	51.5	52.2	50.8	51.2	51.3	51.6	51.2	51.3	49.8	46.7	
Commercial printing		206.8	206.1	202.1	201.0	201.7	204.1	203.5	203.4	204.0	203.9	207.2	207.9	205.6	200.8	
Lithographing		41.3	40.9	40.5	39.2	38.8	39.2	39.8	40.0	40.2	39.9	39.9	41.5	41.2	40.7	
Other printing and publishing		119.5	117.9	114.9	113.8	113.5	113.6	111.7	111.8	111.4	111.3	112.1	114.2	113.5	108.9	
Chemicals and allied products	771	769	768	759	745	740	739	741	754	761	759	757	759	749	686	
Industrial inorganic chemicals		84.3	83.6	84.0	84.2	84.1	83.8	83.1	83.1	83.5	83.4	83.5	84.2	82.3	71.5	
Industrial organic chemicals		239.2	236.1	233.9	233.4	229.9	224.7	221.4	223.3	227.8	228.1	229.5	230.9	227.2	200.1	
Drugs and medicines		110.0	109.6	109.8	110.9	111.1	111.2	110.3	110.5	110.6	109.1	108.2	108.3	106.2	96.8	
Paints, pigments, and fillers		75.0	75.0	73.9	74.0	74.9	74.1	74.6	74.8	75.0	74.8	74.8	74.5	75.6	71.4	
Fertilizers		31.7	33.0	33.4	30.7	36.0	32.0	37.4	42.3	41.9	38.8	35.0	32.8	34.8	34.0	
Vegetable and animal oils and fats		61.0	61.1	55.5	45.6	44.4	45.2	47.5	51.1	53.7	56.9	59.6	61.9	55.1	54.5	
Other chemicals and allied products		167.9	169.1	168.2	166.6	165.8	167.6	167.0	168.7	168.0	168.0	166.6	168.2	168.2	158.3	
Products of petroleum and coal	279	282	283	283	284	268	265	244	271	267	267	266	269	263	245	
Petroleum refining		228.1	228.3	229.2	230.4	226.8	220.5	192.3	220.0	216.9	217.1	218.4	218.3	210.6	194.6	
Coke and byproducts		23.2	22.9	22.8	22.8	11.3	14.2	22.6	22.4	22.5	22.2	22.1	22.2	21.8	20.8	
Other petroleum and coal products		30.4	31.3	30.9	30.7	30.0	30.1	28.9	28.7	28.0	27.6	27.4	28.5	30.4	29.5	
Rubber products	286	283	279	275	269	258	271	268	268	270	269	272	273	272	252	
Tires and inner tubes		121.5	120.9	120.9	119.3	119.8	121.5	120.2	120.3	119.3	119.7	119.7	120.5	115.5	110.9	
Rubber footwear		31.7	31.4	30.5	29.8	24.6	29.4	29.1	27.6	29.9	30.3	31.0	31.1	30.8	25.6	
Other rubber products		130.0	126.2	123.2	120.1	113.2	120.0	118.9	120.2	120.9	119.6	121.7	121.7	125.7	114.9	
Leather and leather products	403	397	395	396	397	379	379	369	376	383	382	368	362	381	394	
Leather		46.8	46.3	46.1	45.8	45.0	44.8	43.6	43.7	44.2	44.5	44.2	43.7	46.7	50.5	
Footwear (except rubber)		248.1	247.5	251.8	254.8	241.9	244.6	236.7	241.0	245.6	244.1	235.1	228.2	240.6	252.3	
Other leather products		101.9	101.0	97.6	96.0	91.9	89.1	88.8	90.8	93.6	93.2	89.1	90.5	93.3	91.1	
Stone, clay, and glass products	547	552	550	546	543	525	536	532	533	530	528	533	545	556	512	
Glass and glass products		154.8	152.5	51.8	146.6	142.5	143.7	142.2	140.9	139.5	138.0	137.6	141.8	145.7	133.5	
Cement, hydraulic		42.9	43.5	43.0	43.6	40.4	40.5	41.4	42.2	42.5	42.4	42.8	43.0	43.0	42.1	
Structural clay products		88.0	88.7	89.9	91.4	89.5	91.8	89.3	89.3	86.9	87.3	88.8	92.0	91.3	82.4	
Pottery and related products		53.0	53.1	52.0	52.3	50.3	53.2	53.5	54.1	54.2	54.7	54.7	55.3	58.6	57.9	
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products		103.8	103.1	102.2	101.8	100.2	101.2	98.4	97.5	97.0	96.2	97.2	100.3	101.2	92.2	
Other stone, clay, and glass products		109.5	108.7	106.9	106.8	102.3	105.8	106.7	108.9	110.2	109.6	111.5	112.7	115.6	103.5	
Primary metal industries	1,379	1,366	1,354	1,345	1,304	860	869	1,335	1,338	1,350	1,354	1,354	1,355	1,345	1,220	
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills		651.1	649.4	648.2	625.3	212.6	231.0	644.6	648.5	656.8	659.2	657.6	658.9	650.5	614.1	
Iron and steel foundries		270.9	268.2	267.4	260.7	252.2	266.8	270.6	270.7	272.1	275.0	277.4	279.9	279.9	231.8	
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals		55.9	56.0	56.6	57.7	57.2	56.9	57.2	56.9	56.8	56.9	56.3	56.3	56.3	54.6	
*Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals		106.1	104.4	102.5	100.1	95.2	99.3	100.6	100.6	100.5	99.9	100.5	97.9	100.3	96.9	
Nonferrous foundries		120.0	115.9	113.0	110.8	110.9	112.2	113.4	113.3	111.9	111.7	111.1	110.4	109.6	93.0	
Other primary metal industries		161.6	160.4	157.4	149.7	131.9	132.7	148.6	149.7	151.9	151.5	150.8	151.0	147.7	129.8	
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,070	1,055	1,037	1,011	972	911	954	981	990	989	989	966	988	1,007	933	
Tin cans and other tinware		47.1	48.7	51.7	50.1	48.4	46.8	46.8	46.7	45.4	44.4	44.7	46.1	49.0	48.4	
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware		149.9	147.2	144.8	137.9	132.8	145.1	147.2	148.9	148.4	150.6	151.1	149.9	159.7	156.9	
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies		161.4	160.9	158.1	151.2	141.9	145.0	143.0	144.4	144.7	144.9	143.8	148.1	154.8	150.6	
Fabricated structural metal products		258.0	251.7	246.5	244.9	217.2	221.6	241.5	243.3	243.2	241.9	240.9	240.5	229.8	201.4	
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving		194.3	189.0	179.0	166.8	160.1	173.5	172.1	173.4	172.5	171.0	170.4	168.4	179.7	169.8	
Other fabricated metal products		244.6	239.9	230.7	221.1	210.5	219.9	230.8	233.1	235.2	236.2	235.3	235.2	233.8	206.1	
Machinery (except electrical)	1,676	1,632	1,595	1,575	1,560	1,581	1,640	1,648	1,660	1,658	1,655	1,647	1,640	1,591	1,352	
Engines and turbines		105.5	98.4	97.4	95.4	98.2	103.8	102.2	100.8	100.7	100.5	100.1	99.0	91.3	72.6	
Agricultural machinery and tractors		160.6	146.8	139.4	147.3	168.7	190.0	190.9	191.4	186.6	190.9	189.6	188.0	187.3	172.4	
Construction and mining machinery		128.6	127.7	127.5	127.1	128.3	130.2	132.4	133.3	133.5	132.3	130.9	128.1	120.7	100.7	
Metalworking machinery		312.0	310.9	312.2	309.0	307.1	312.9	311.1	312.9	312.9	311.8	310.0	307.9	289.8	220.2	
Special industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)		188.6	185.0	185.2	189.1	186.3	191.4	190.8	192.9	194.3	191.8	193.1	194.8	195.6	167.6	
General industrial machinery		240.1	235.7	234.3	236.6	234.2	236.6	237.6	241.8	242.6	242.1	240.1	239.8	229.7	188.5	
Office and store machines and devices		109.1	108.8	108.0	106.9	104.7	107.4	107.6	108.1	107.7	107.7	107.8	107.8	104.5	90.9	
Service industry and household machines		187.4	180.9	173.7	166.6	162.3	164.8	172.4	174.3	173.2	170.5	167.4	164.7	171.2	176.3	
Miscellaneous machinery parts		199.8	200.8	197.7	181.8	191.2	203.0	203.4	204.6	206.5	207.2	208.0	205.6	201.2	162.7	

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.

	[In thousands]														
Industry group and industry	1952												1951	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery.....	1,065	1,041	1,022	1,000	963	937	956	955	960	967	970	965	965	937	836
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		388.4	384.0	378.0	368.2	362.3	374.4	374.1	376.9	379.8	380.9	378.3	376.2	367.6	317.3
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		81.1	81.7	79.0	74.6	76.9	81.7	82.6	81.5	81.7	82.3	82.5	83.0	81.0	70.1
Communication equipment.....		424.4	410.6	399.9	383.0	364.1	365.9	362.6	364.1	367.3	366.5	362.4	362.2	339.8	309.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....		147.4	146.1	142.9	137.4	133.3	133.7	135.9	137.3	138.3	139.8	141.4	143.9	149.0	139.8
Transportation equipment.....	1,805	1,789	1,751	1,688	1,549	1,522	1,670	1,648	1,529	1,602	1,584	1,560	1,558	1,511	1,273
Automobiles.....		892.0	859.5	828.5	674.3	698.4	839.3	812.9	809.8	786.6	776.9	775.0	786.0	836.3	839.4
Aircraft and parts.....		663.2	654.2	622.9	639.0	625.0	611.0	598.2	591.9	586.1	581.0	566.4	556.0	456.3	275.4
Aircraft.....		433.7	429.7	402.9	425.7	416.1	406.1	399.9	395.1	390.2	386.6	377.5	373.2	308.3	184.2
Aircraft engines and parts.....		138.4	135.6	133.1	129.1	127.0	124.9	121.6	120.9	120.7	120.4	116.1	112.6	89.6	54.5
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		15.2	14.8	14.5	14.2	13.8	13.9	13.5	13.4	13.2	12.9	12.7	12.4	10.7	8.1
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		75.9	74.1	72.4	70.0	68.1	66.1	63.2	62.5	62.0	61.1	60.1	57.8	47.7	28.7
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing.....		151.2	151.6	152.8	151.8	151.9	152.2	150.1	144.8	142.6	138.9	131.0	126.8	113.7	84.4
Shipbuilding and repairing.....		130.3	131.4	132.5	131.1	131.0	131.5	130.7	126.8	126.1	123.8	116.8	112.6	99.7	71.4
Boatbuilding and repairing.....		20.9	20.2	20.3	20.7	20.9	20.7	19.4	18.0	16.4	15.1	14.2	13.9	14.0	13.0
Railroad equipment.....		68.8	72.2	70.8	71.8	65.2	74.6	75.5	71.9	76.0	75.7	72.6	77.6	72.4	62.2
Other transportation equipment.....		13.4	13.3	12.8	12.3	11.7	11.5	11.0	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.7	11.7	11.4
Instruments and related products.....	346	342	338	333	329	320	322	320	323	321	319	316	315	290	250
Ophthalmic goods.....		27.2	26.8	26.5	26.5	26.8	27.2	27.5	27.7	27.7	27.4	27.5	27.9	27.6	25.4
Photographic apparatus.....		67.2	66.8	66.9	67.4	66.8	64.8	64.9	64.7	64.4	64.1	63.7	63.5	60.1	51.3
Watches and clocks.....		40.3	39.8	38.6	37.3	34.3	36.3	36.3	36.4	36.0	35.8	35.5	35.3	34.3	30.1
Professional and scientific instruments.....		207.7	204.1	200.7	197.7	192.5	192.5	191.0	193.9	192.4	191.3	189.4	188.6	177.3	143.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	815	820	813	807	879	857	864	858	861	863	861	853	863	480	459
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		48.2	47.7	46.5	44.1	42.7	43.9	44.0	45.4	45.9	46.2	45.7	46.8	51.4	54.8
Toys and sporting goods.....		90.4	92.0	89.0	84.7	77.8	72.3	70.1	68.9	67.0	64.5	65.9	65.9	73.5	73.3
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		58.8	59.1	57.8	55.6	52.3	51.4	49.2	51.1	53.8	54.5	52.6	52.9	56.7	58.2
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....		321.4	314.4	303.8	294.7	284.4	290.9	292.3	294.6	293.9	293.2	290.6	297.0	298.6	272.3
Transportation and public utilities.....	4,239	4,234	4,241	4,228	4,208	4,140	4,168	4,131	4,096	4,118	4,111	4,103	4,161	4,144	4,010
Transportation.....		2,947	2,951	2,934	2,901	2,840	2,864	2,891	2,877	2,855	2,853	2,852	2,908	2,965	2,801
Interstate railroads.....		1,413	1,422	1,411	1,394	1,352	1,390	1,416	1,404	1,395	1,392	1,394	1,426	1,449	1,390
Class I railroads.....		1,239	1,248	1,238	1,221	1,183	1,225	1,243	1,230	1,221	1,218	1,222	1,247	1,276	1,220
Local railroads and bus lines.....		136	136	137	138	138	137	137	139	139	141	141	141	143	148
Trucking and warehousing.....		696	692	680	662	650	653	648	648	641	641	637	651	628	584
Other transportation and services.....		702	701	706	707	700	698	690	686	680	679	680	680	686	679
Air transportation (common carrier).....		93.2	92.6	92.5	92.0	91.7	90.6	89.9	89.2	87.8	87.5	86.3	85.3	80.9	74.4
Communication.....		727	732	730	729	735	729	720	(1)	(1)	712	708	701	702	688
Telephones.....		684.6	682.5	681.9	688.1	682.1	673.7	668.6	648.0	663.8	666.3	652.8	654.1	638.9	614.8
Telegraph.....		46.4	46.8	46.1	45.5	46.2	45.2	(1)	(1)	47.0	47.1	47.2	47.3	47.9	47.2
Other public utilities.....		555	560	565	572	571	564	553	553	551	550	550	551	551	546
Gas and electric utilities.....		530.4	534.8	539.8	546.1	545.4	538.4	528.8	528.0	526.3	525.6	525.5	527.0	526.0	520.6
Electric light and power utilities.....		234.1	238.1	240.4	242.9	242.4	239.2	234.9	234.9	234.4	234.1	234.4	234.3	234.3	234.0
Gas utilities.....		120.0	120.4	121.2	123.0	123.1	121.9	118.7	118.6	117.8	117.6	117.3	118.5	117.7	114.9
Electric light and gas utilities combined.....		176.3	176.3	178.2	180.2	179.9	177.3	175.2	174.5	174.1	173.9	173.8	174.2	174.0	171.6
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified.....		24.8	25.1	25.5	25.9	25.6	25.1	24.5	24.8	24.3	24.1	24.1	24.4	25.1	25.2
Trade.....	10,878	10,301	10,185	9,979	9,784	9,792	9,838	9,773	9,845	9,668	9,643	9,720	10,660	9,804	9,524
Wholesale trade.....		2,705	2,687	2,658	2,644	2,637	2,626	2,618	2,601	2,605	2,623	2,624	2,622	2,657	2,602
Retail trade.....		8,173	7,614	7,447	7,326	7,147	7,166	7,220	7,172	7,240	7,045	7,019	7,008	8,003	7,203
General merchandise stores.....		2,115	1,720	1,602	1,516	1,410	1,419	1,490	1,466	1,527	1,437	1,416	1,472	2,092	1,535
Food and liquor stores.....		1,341	1,329	1,316	1,298	1,287	1,293	1,292	1,293	1,295	1,287	1,286	1,282	1,316	1,272
Automotive and accessories dealers.....		776	767	754	748	752	757	754	742	737	738	743	749	768	749
Apparel and accessories stores.....		657	593	570	552	504	516	554	554	589	529	515	531	651	530
Other retail trade.....		3,284	3,224	3,265	3,212	3,194	3,181	3,160	3,117	3,092	3,054	3,059	3,064	3,176	3,067

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-2: Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments, by Industry Division and Group¹—Con.

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952												1951	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1951	1950
Finance	1,979	1,972	1,968	1,971	1,993	1,993	1,977	1,958	1,952	1,937	1,919	1,909	1,912	1,883	1,812
Banks and trust companies	498	494	493	500	501	490	481	481	479	477	472	472	472	460	427
Security dealers and exchanges	64.6	64.7	64.7	65.7	65.6	64.5	64.4	64.4	64.5	64.3	64.1	63.9	64.1	63.7	59.6
Insurance carriers and agents	717	715	717	725	722	713	706	705	702	692	685	680	690	674	646
Other finance agencies and real estate	692	694	696	702	704	709	707	701	692	686	688	688	686	686	680
Service	4,701	4,727	4,770	4,829	4,844	4,855	4,837	4,796	4,748	4,681	4,667	4,671	4,702	4,759	4,761
Hotels and lodging places	416	430	468	505	509	475	450	438	430	428	424	426	426	455	456
Laundries	362.4	363.8	364.4	369.1	370.8	368.6	363.3	357.5	352.9	354.0	355.5	356.2	358.6	353.5	353.5
Cleaning and dyeing plants	161.6	163.3	160.2	156.2	160.8	165.1	163.8	161.0	154.1	153.4	153.8	154.3	154.8	154.8	147.5
Motion pictures	239	243	245	244	244	248	249	248	242	242	242	241	245	241	241
Government	7,049	6,663	6,695	6,712	6,589	6,558	6,585	6,602	6,551	6,528	6,490	6,509	6,881	6,790	5,910
Federal ²	2,779	2,385	2,389	2,407	2,418	2,416	2,351	2,371	2,362	2,354	2,344	2,331	2,727	2,277	1,910
State and local ³	4,270	4,278	4,306	4,305	4,171	4,142	4,234	4,231	4,189	4,174	4,146	4,178	4,154	4,513	4,000

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics' series of employment in nonagricultural establishments are based upon reports submitted by cooperating establishments and, therefore, differ from employment information obtained by household interviews, such as the Monthly Report on the Labor Force (table A-1), in several important respects. The Bureau of Labor Statistics' data cover all full- and part-time employees in private nonagricultural establishments who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month; in Federal establishments during the pay period ending just before the first of the month; and in State and local government during the pay period ending on or just before the last of the month, while the Monthly Report on the Labor Force data relate to the calendar week which contains the 5th day of the month. Proprietors, self-employed persons, domestic servants, and personnel of the Armed Forces are excluded from the BLS but not the MRLF series. These employment series have been adjusted to bench-mark levels indicated by social insurance agency data through 1947. Revised data in all except the first four columns will be identified by asterisks the first month they are published.

² Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary

metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; and leather and leather products.

⁴ Data by region, from January 1940, are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

⁵ Fourth class postmasters (who are considered to be nominal employees) are excluded here but are included in table A-6.

⁶ Excludes as nominal employees paid volunteer firemen, employees hired to conduct elections, and elected officials of small local governments.

⁷ Data are not available because of work stoppage.

All series may be obtained upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Requests should specify which industry series are desired.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries ¹

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952												1951	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1951	1950
Mining:															
Metal:															
Iron		90.9	86.5	80.8	92.8	60.6	63.7	94.3	94.4	94.1	94.4	94.2	90.8	92.5	89.4
Copper		25.4	23.5	23.5	25.6	24.4	25.5	25.2	25.4	25.5	25.3	25.2	25.1	25.1	24.8
Lead and zinc		16.5	16.5	16.7	17.2	17.7	18.7	19.2	19.5	19.5	19.7	19.5	19.2	18.1	17.2
Anthracite		58.7	58.9	59.0	59.3	57.3	61.3	61.6	56.5	62.8	58.1	63.0	63.1	65.0	70.6
Bituminous coal		313.2	313.1	320.1	321.0	244.2	272.1	322.9	332.2	338.8	341.8	343.5	344.9	353.7	351.0
Crude petroleum and natural gas production:															
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)		129.5	129.5	131.6	135.8	135.9	134.0	128.7	129.2	128.3	127.5	127.3	126.9	127.3	125.7
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying		92.2	93.2	93.8	94.5	91.7	91.3	91.7	90.9	87.9	87.2	87.2	91.6	91.9	85.2
Manufacturing:	13,487	13,447	13,378	13,285	12,886	12,961	12,329	12,588	12,733	12,815	12,820	12,766	12,911	13,034	12,264
Durable goods ²	7,778	7,709	7,583	7,444	7,146	6,559	6,888	7,262	7,329	7,316	7,306	7,294	7,322	7,334	6,622
Nondurable goods ³	5,709	5,738	5,795	5,841	5,740	5,562	5,441	5,326	5,404	5,499	5,514	5,502	5,589	5,700	5,642
Ordnance and accessories	65.0	62.9	63.1	63.1	62.0	59.6	59.8	59.4	57.8	56.1	54.6	53.5	51.7	37.4	19.8
Food and kindred products:	1,104	1,157	1,235	1,314	1,279	1,215	1,138	1,074	1,057	1,057	1,060	1,068	1,122	1,170	1,168
Meat products		244.9	235.0	236.1	231.5	234.0	232.0	230.4	233.1	239.4	244.1	246.4	251.6	237.6	235.9
Dairy products		95.9	99.4	104.2	111.3	114.4	112.9	106.9	100.4	95.5	94.8	93.7	96.3	104.4	104.4
Canning and preserving		149.5	227.0	312.6	280.3	210.5	154.5	121.7	114.3	104.3	105.4	105.8	120.3	180.5	170.9
Grain-mill products		98.4	100.1	100.8	101.2	100.9	99.4	96.0	95.6	96.4	96.6	97.0	97.3	96.4	94.2
Bakery products		194.0	194.9	194.6	194.0	195.3	190.0	183.3	186.3	188.5	187.3	187.2	190.3	191.0	191.5
Sugar		40.6	41.2	38.5	23.8	23.7	23.7	22.2	21.8	22.3	21.8	21.8	21.0	36.7	28.8
Confectionery and related products		86.3	87.2	84.6	78.9	71.0	71.9	71.1	73.7	76.8	79.4	82.7	85.1	80.4	83.1
Beverages		146.2	146.2	150.9	160.0	163.0	153.2	145.6	136.3	137.9	134.4	136.2	145.9	150.2	149.1
Miscellaneous food products		100.8	103.7	103.9	100.1	101.7	100.8	96.5	95.1	96.5	95.2	94.7	98.1	100.9	102.6
Tobacco manufactures:	85	88	91	91	87	78	78	77	77	78	80	82	85	81	81
Cigarettes		25.2	25.1	25.5	25.5	24.7	24.6	24.0	23.7	23.9	24.2	24.2	24.4	23.6	23.3
Cigars		40.9	40.9	40.8	39.9	39.9	39.8	39.4	38.8	39.6	39.5	38.8	39.7	38.9	39.1
Tobacco and snuff		10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	9.8	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.4	10.8
Tobacco stemming and redrying		11.5	14.5	14.4	11.8	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.0	4.6	6.3	9.0	10.5	8.0	7.8
Textile-mill products:	1,161	1,161	1,150	1,141	1,120	1,081	1,082	1,083	1,093	1,113	1,123	1,131	1,141	1,186	1,206
Yarn and thread mills		155.8	155.0	154.5	153.0	144.8	146.6	144.4	145.2	146.8	149.0	149.0	149.8	156.3	151.8
Broad-woven fabric mills		527.3	524.0	522.3	519.2	509.0	506.2	503.4	507.4	518.2	526.7	540.0	547.5	568.7	585.6
Knitting mills		230.4	227.7	224.5	220.7	208.5	212.4	209.0	209.6	210.0	210.0	209.0	210.7	219.0	223.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles		81.6	80.4	79.5	77.9	73.8	74.7	74.7	76.1	79.0	79.0	77.9	78.0	78.1	80.1
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings		46.5	44.2	44.8	37.4	36.7	34.0	44.1	44.8	44.8	44.5	43.1	42.6	47.1	53.3
Other textile-mill products		119.7	118.6	115.3	111.6	108.1	108.2	107.8	109.9	113.7	113.3	112.4	112.3	117.0	111.9
Apparel and other finished textile products:	1,078	1,066	1,065	1,068	1,050	982	972	959	996	1,051	1,082	1,029	1,035	1,039	1,042
Men's and boys' suits and coats		126.1	127.8	129.2	127.5	117.0	119.4	113.0	120.7	126.5	127.5	127.2	122.5	133.8	134.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing		255.4	255.5	252.9	248.9	238.9	239.8	237.5	238.8	237.9	232.7	228.2	235.4	245.6	245.3
Women's outerwear		286.9	283.9	292.2	292.4	268.5	252.4	252.0	274.7	306.4	308.8	300.3	295.7	282.7	286.8
Women's, children's undergarments		100.1	96.5	96.5	93.1	87.2	90.7	91.1	91.9	92.6	91.2	88.9	90.2	90.6	95.2
Millinery		15.6	18.3	19.6	19.3	16.6	13.9	15.8	18.7	23.4	22.8	21.0	18.7	18.7	19.4
Children's outerwear		61.8	62.7	63.0	63.5	62.0	62.0	58.8	58.9	63.8	64.0	60.2	58.3	59.6	60.7
Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel		88.7	88.3	87.5	83.2	78.1	78.0	74.3	74.4	77.2	78.7	79.2	87.6	85.4	78.4
Other fabricated textile products		131.2	129.4	126.6	122.1	113.9	116.0	116.3	118.1	123.2	126.0	124.3	126.5	123.1	121.7
Lumber and wood products (except furniture):	608	696	700	719	727	709	697	635	678	670	668	654	696	741	730
Logging camps and contractors		50.3	47.7	60.8	65.5	65.7	55.5	38.5	58.2	58.1	56.9	47.9	64.2	69.2	63.8
Sawmills and planing mills		424.8	431.9	437.8	441.8	427.1	423.7	387.3	405.2	397.5	396.4	390.6	412.2	437.1	431.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products		90.1	100.3	100.8	100.0	97.1	96.0	87.6	91.7	90.3	89.8	91.6	93.9	103.4	108.5
Wooden containers		60.4	67.9	67.4	67.3	67.3	69.4	69.2	69.4	70.3	70.8	71.0	72.1	74.4	72.2
Miscellaneous wood products		52.5	52.5	52.4	51.9	51.5	52.5	52.1	53.4	54.1	54.4	53.0	53.7	56.5	54.8
Furniture and fixtures:	316	315	300	304	295	285	288	287	292	296	296	296	296	301	311
Household furniture		225.8	221.5	215.9	209.5	202.0	202.0	202.2	203.4	207.8	207.4	207.4	207.7	211.9	227.9
Other furniture and fixtures		88.7	87.9	87.7	85.8	82.6	86.2	84.5	80.6	88.0	88.4	87.6	88.4	88.8	82.6

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952												1951	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Paper and allied products.....	427	421	417	411	408	395	403	398	398	401	404	405	410	420	404
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills.....	209.7	209.4	207.6	209.2	202.7	208.8	206.3	205.8	207.9	210.2	211.3	212.2	212.2	212.2	205.1
Paperboard containers and boxes.....	120.1	117.6	113.6	110.5	108.7	107.0	104.4	105.0	105.6	105.7	105.7	108.7	114.5	109.8	109.8
Other paper and allied products.....	91.1	90.4	89.8	88.5	86.9	87.5	86.9	86.9	87.4	88.0	87.8	88.0	88.8	92.7	88.8
Printing, publishing, and allied industries.....	527	524	522	515	509	507	511	507	507	508	507	510	520	512	503
Newspapers.....	155.9	155.3	154.8	153.6	153.5	154.3	153.6	151.9	151.8	151.7	151.3	151.9	154.9	151.6	148.6
Periodicals.....	35.2	35.5	35.0	34.2	34.4	33.6	34.5	35.2	35.5	35.2	34.7	35.6	35.6	35.0	34.7
Books.....	36.9	37.3	36.6	36.2	35.6	36.7	35.3	35.7	35.9	36.2	36.0	36.3	36.2	36.2	35.7
Commercial printing.....	169.8	169.4	166.6	165.0	163.4	167.0	166.5	166.4	166.9	166.4	169.7	170.5	168.6	166.6	166.6
Lithographing.....	32.2	31.9	31.5	30.3	29.8	30.1	30.5	30.7	30.8	30.6	30.6	32.1	32.1	31.7	31.7
Other printing and publishing.....	94.4	92.9	90.4	89.5	88.7	88.9	88.8	87.2	86.9	87.3	88.0	90.2	89.1	85.8	85.8
Chemicals and allied products.....	535	535	535	526	513	511	512	517	530	538	538	536	538	535	496
Industrial inorganic chemicals.....	60.0	59.9	60.0	60.1	60.7	60.9	60.5	60.8	60.9	61.0	61.0	61.0	61.8	60.1	52.9
Industrial organic chemicals.....	171.5	169.8	167.9	168.1	166.0	163.2	161.1	162.8	167.9	168.4	169.6	171.1	169.9	151.8	151.8
Drugs and medicines.....	69.2	68.6	68.4	69.4	69.6	70.4	70.9	71.3	71.5	70.8	70.2	70.5	69.7	62.7	62.7
Paints, pigments, and fillers.....	47.8	47.9	47.2	47.1	48.0	47.6	47.5	47.7	47.8	48.0	47.9	47.9	49.1	46.8	46.8
Fertilizers.....	24.5	25.9	26.3	23.5	22.9	24.7	30.1	35.0	34.4	31.5	27.8	25.4	28.0	27.8	27.8
Vegetable and animal oil and fats.....	47.8	47.8	42.3	32.7	31.8	32.2	34.1	37.9	40.7	44.0	46.4	48.8	43.2	43.8	43.8
Other chemicals and allied products.....	113.7	114.6	113.9	112.3	111.6	113.3	112.9	114.4	114.5	114.2	112.8	112.4	114.8	110.3	110.3
Products of petroleum and coal.....	201	203	203	203	205	191	190	168	197	194	193	193	196	195	185
Petroleum refining.....	159.2	158.9	159.3	160.6	158.1	154.6	152.8	155.3	152.3	152.3	152.6	152.7	154.5	151.9	142.8
Coke and byproducts.....	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.3	8.4	10.9	19.2	19.0	19.2	18.8	18.8	19.0	18.8	18.1	18.1
Other petroleum and coal products.....	24.1	25.0	24.7	24.6	24.1	24.0	23.1	22.7	22.1	21.6	21.4	22.4	24.3	23.9	23.9
Rubber products.....	229	226	222	217	212	202	215	213	213	215	215	218	219	219	203
Tires and inner tubes.....	94.5	94.0	93.8	92.3	93.4	93.3	94.6	94.6	93.9	94.2	94.4	95.4	90.8	87.8	87.8
Rubber footwear.....	26.0	25.7	24.8	24.0	19.0	23.7	23.5	22.0	24.2	24.7	25.4	25.5	25.3	20.6	20.6
Other rubber products.....	105.5	101.8	98.8	95.5	89.8	85.7	95.7	95.0	96.3	97.2	96.3	97.9	102.9	94.3	94.3
Leather and leather products.....	302	357	355	355	357	340	340	330	336	344	342	330	323	342	355
Leather.....	42.4	41.8	41.6	41.2	40.4	40.2	39.0	39.2	39.7	40.0	39.8	39.0	42.1	45.9	45.9
Footwear (except rubber).....	224.2	224.0	228.2	231.9	219.4	221.4	212.8	216.9	221.8	220.6	212.8	205.4	218.0	229.4	229.4
Other leather products.....	89.9	89.0	83.6	84.2	80.1	77.9	77.7	79.4	82.0	81.6	77.5	78.4	81.7	79.7	79.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	462	467	465	462	458	441	453	449	452	449	447	452	465	478	441
Glass and glass products.....	134.9	132.5	131.9	127.1	123.4	124.6	122.8	122.5	121.2	119.8	119.4	123.4	128.2	117.3	117.3
Cement, hydraulic.....	36.4	36.9	36.5	37.0	33.8	34.1	35.0	35.8	36.1	36.1	36.6	36.6	36.8	36.8	36.0
Structural clay products.....	78.3	78.9	80.3	81.6	79.9	82.4	80.1	80.2	77.9	78.0	79.7	83.2	83.0	74.8	74.8
Pottery and related products.....	47.4	47.6	46.5	46.8	44.5	47.4	47.8	48.5	48.4	49.1	49.0	49.9	52.9	52.9	52.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products.....	86.2	85.6	85.0	84.5	83.0	84.1	81.6	80.8	80.2	79.2	80.8	83.7	85.6	78.7	78.7
Other stone, clay, and glass products.....	83.5	83.1	81.5	81.0	76.7	80.6	81.9	84.2	85.2	84.6	86.7	88.2	91.6	81.8	81.8
Primary metal industries.....	1,184	1,172	1,162	1,153	1,110	676	716	1,141	1,143	1,154	1,160	1,162	1,164	1,159	1,053
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills.....	567.7	566.2	565.2	559.5	534.4	155.0	556.9	558.0	566.9	570.2	570.2	572.7	566.4	535.6	535.6
Iron and steel foundries.....	239.0	236.3	235.6	228.9	221.2	224.8	238.9	239.0	240.2	243.4	246.3	248.6	248.9	204.0	204.0
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals.....	45.9	46.1	46.7	47.7	47.2	47.3	47.8	47.6	47.4	47.5	47.1	47.1	47.2	45.4	45.4
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals.....	86.7	85.1	83.2	81.1	76.5	79.8	81.7	81.9	81.9	81.4	82.2	79.3	82.2	80.7	80.7
Nonferrous foundries.....	100.6	97.3	94.0	91.9	92.1	92.2	94.3	94.0	93.0	93.0	92.4	91.8	91.9	78.8	78.8
Other primary metal industries.....	132.2	131.1	128.4	129.7	104.2	105.6	121.4	122.4	124.7	124.7	124.1	124.3	122.7	108.4	108.4
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment).....	871	860	844	821	783	726	769	798	806	807	807	804	806	831	776
Tin cans and other tinware.....	41.3	43.2	46.1	44.5	42.6	42.8	41.0	40.9	39.7	38.7	38.9	40.2	42.9	42.8	42.8
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware.....	124.0	121.1	119.0	112.1	107.4	119.0	121.0	122.9	122.3	124.6	124.9	123.9	134.3	132.7	132.7
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies.....	130.4	130.2	127.5	120.8	112.3	115.3	113.3	115.0	115.5	115.5	115.4	118.9	126.0	123.9	123.9
Fabricated structural metal products.....	197.9	192.8	189.3	187.8	162.0	167.3	188.2	188.6	189.2	188.2	186.7	186.1	178.8	156.5	156.5
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving.....	163.2	158.0	148.7	136.1	130.3	144.5	144.0	145.5	144.7	143.8	143.0	141.2	153.0	146.9	146.9
Other fabricated metal products.....	263.0	198.6	190.8	181.8	171.5	180.1	190.9	193.2	195.2	196.3	195.5	195.7	195.6	173.0	173.0
Machinery (except electrical).....	1,287	1,248	1,215	1,193	1,181	1,203	1,261	1,269	1,282	1,280	1,281	1,276	1,269	1,233	1,040
Engine and turbines.....	72.9	71.8	70.9	68.7	72.3	77.1	76.0	74.8	74.8	74.9	74.3	73.9	68.6	54.5	54.5
Agricultural machinery and tractors.....	129.1	106.4	90.6	105.6	126.7	147.9	149.2	150.6	145.5	149.9	148.7	147.2	145.9	133.5	133.5
Construction and mining machinery.....	97.6	96.5	95.9	95.6	90.6	98.3	100.4	101.4	101.7	100.8	99.6	97.4	90.8	73.0	73.0
Metalworking machinery.....	246.5	246.2	246.9	244.4	241.7	247.8	247.0	249.1	249.1	248.5	246.5	244.8	228.7	169.0	169.0
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery).....	140.3	136.7	135.7	139.4	137.7	142.4	142.5	144.5	145.8	145.4	146.8	147.5	148.6	126.6	126.6
General industrial machinery.....	170.2	166.7	165.0	166.6	164.9	168.9	169.2	172.1	173.4	173.6	173.4	173.1	165.5	134.3	134.3
Office and store machines and devices.....	89.1	88.9	88.1	87.7	85.5	88.6	88.9	89.4	89.3	89.2	89.0	89.6	87.9	75.6	75.6
Service-industry and household machines.....	147.5	140.9	134.2	127.7	124.3	126.9	133.4	135.6	134.8	132.5	130.1	127.0	134.7	143.2	143.2
Miscellaneous machinery parts.....	158.9	160.8	157.6	145.1	153.0	162.8	162.7	164.1	165.2	166.4	166.6	167.9	161.6	130.0	130.0

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE A-3: Production Workers in Mining and Manufacturing Industries¹—Continued

[In thousands]

Industry group and industry	1952												1951	Annual average	
	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	1951	1950
Manufacturing—Continued															
Electrical machinery.....	801	781	764	743	708	685	706	708	714	722	737	725	726	710	636
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.....		278.1	274.2	269.1	259.2	253.6	266.2	266.8	269.9	272.7	274.6	272.8	270.8	267.1	229.7
Electrical equipment for vehicles.....		64.0	65.0	62.6	58.3	60.9	65.2	66.3	65.4	65.4	66.1	66.6	67.2	66.1	56.0
Communication equipment.....		319.6	306.7	296.7	280.7	264.7	268.2	266.6	268.7	273.3	273.4	271.1	272.0	258.1	237.0
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products.....		119.1	118.1	114.7	109.5	105.8	106.7	108.7	109.9	110.8	112.4	114.1	115.7	120.5	113.3
Transportation equipment.....	1,441	1,423	1,387	1,330	1,192	1,169	1,323	1,307	1,288	1,266	1,251	1,235	1,235	1,221	1,044
Automobiles.....		740.3	708.3	680.2	625.3	620.7	671.9	667.4	663.2	642.6	634.0	633.2	645.3	718.4	713.5
Aircraft and parts.....		483.5	477.2	447.8	465.9	454.2	446.9	437.2	430.3	427.7	424.3	415.4	406.7	336.6	291.8
Aircraft.....		315.7	313.2	288.5	312.0	304.2	298.9	294.7	288.8	286.8	283.7	278.9	274.7	228.6	135.7
Aircraft engines and parts.....		98.0	95.8	93.3	90.0	88.1	87.2	84.5	84.1	84.2	84.3	81.3	78.4	63.0	39.1
Aircraft propellers and parts.....		11.0	10.7	10.4	10.2	9.9	10.0	9.7	9.6	9.4	9.2	9.0	8.7	7.5	5.4
Other aircraft parts and equipment.....		58.8	57.5	55.6	53.7	52.0	50.8	48.3	47.8	47.3	47.1	46.2	44.9	37.5	21.5
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing.....		133.0	133.5	135.1	133.8	134.6	134.7	132.9	128.0	125.8	122.4	114.9	110.3	98.9	71.4
Shipbuilding and repairing.....		114.4	115.6	116.9	115.4	115.9	116.0	115.3	111.7	111.1	108.9	102.3	98.2	86.5	60.2
Boatbuilding and repairing.....		18.6	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.7	18.7	17.6	16.3	14.7	13.5	12.6	12.3	12.4	11.2
Railroad equipment.....		55.0	57.1	55.5	56.5	50.0	59.3	60.4	56.9	60.7	60.5	61.7	62.8	56.7	47.9
Other transportation equipment.....		11.4	11.3	10.9	10.4	9.9	9.7	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.3	9.8	9.9	9.7
Instruments and related products.....	253	250	246	242	234	230	233	233	236	234	233	232	232	223	186
Ophthalmic goods.....		21.9	21.6	21.3	21.3	21.6	21.9	22.3	22.5	22.4	22.3	22.3	22.7	22.5	20.6
Photographic apparatus.....		47.0	46.6	46.8	47.0	46.5	46.1	45.5	45.2	44.8	44.7	44.7	44.9	43.4	37.3
Watches and clocks.....		34.3	33.8	32.9	31.7	28.8	30.7	30.8	30.8	30.5	30.2	30.1	30.0	29.0	25.8
Professional and scientific instruments.....		146.8	143.9	140.9	137.6	133.2	134.6	133.9	137.1	136.4	135.8	135.1	134.1	127.7	103.0
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....	430	434	428	414	395	375	382	376	380	382	381	374	381	402	385
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware.....		39.6	39.2	38.0	35.6	34.2	35.4	35.5	36.9	37.1	37.4	36.8	37.7	42.0	44.5
Toys and sporting goods.....		29.5	31.2	28.3	24.1	27.3	27.3	26.2	26.1	25.9	27.3	24.9	26.2	64.1	64.2
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions.....		50.1	49.3	48.2	45.8	43.4	42.3	40.2	42.2	44.8	45.5	43.5	43.7	47.8	49.2
Other miscellaneous manufacturing industries.....		265.2	258.8	249.4	239.9	230.1	236.5	238.5	241.0	241.0	240.4	238.3	243.8	247.8	227.2

¹ See footnote 1, table A-2. Production workers refer to all full- and part-time employees engaged in production and related processes, such as fabricating, processing, assembling, inspecting, storing, packing, shipping, maintenance and repair, and other activities closely associated with production operations.

² See footnote 2, table A-2.

³ See footnote 3, table A-2.

TABLE A-4: Indexes of Production-Worker Employment and Weekly Payrolls in Manufacturing Industries¹

[1947-49 average = 100]

Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll	Period	Employment	Weekly payroll
1939: Average.....	66.2	29.9	1948: Average.....	102.8	105.1	1952: April.....	102.9	128.1
1940: Average.....	71.2	34.0	1949: Average.....	93.8	97.2	May.....	101.8	128.1
1941: Average.....	87.9	49.3	1950: Average.....	99.2	111.2	June.....	99.7	126.4
1942: Average.....	103.9	72.2	1951: Average.....	105.4	129.2	July.....	97.5	121.1
1943: Average.....	121.4	90.0				August.....	104.2	133.3
1944: Average.....	118.1	102.8	1951: December.....	104.4	132.9	September.....	107.4	142.1
1945: Average.....	104.0	87.8	1952: January.....	103.2	130.4	October.....	108.2	144.2
1946: Average.....	97.9	81.2	February.....	103.6	131.0	November.....	108.7	145.3
1947: Average.....	103.4	97.7	March.....	103.6	131.9	December.....	109.0	145.3

¹ See footnote 1, tables A-2 and A-3.

TABLE A-5: Federal Civilian Employment by Branch and Agency Group

(In thousands)

Year and month	All branches	Executive ¹				Legislative	Judicial
		Total	Defense agencies ²	Post Office Department ³	All other agencies		
Total (including areas outside continental United States)							
1950: Average.....	2,080.3	2,078.6	837.5	521.4	709.7	8.1	3.8
1951: Average.....	2,465.9	2,453.7	1,210.7	525.4	717.6	8.3	3.9
1951: December.....	2,021.6	2,009.2	1,203.0	808.1	718.1	8.4	4.0
1952: January.....	2,524.3	2,512.1	1,296.9	502.4	712.8	8.3	3.9
February.....	2,537.5	2,525.2	1,308.8	503.6	712.8	8.3	4.0
March.....	2,550.9	2,538.5	1,314.6	508.8	715.1	8.4	4.0
April.....	2,559.2	2,546.7	1,319.0	510.0	717.7	8.5	4.0
May.....	2,571.3	2,558.7	1,326.4	511.8	720.5	8.7	3.9
June.....	2,582.9	2,570.2	1,334.0	512.5	723.7	8.7	4.0
July.....	2,619.1	2,606.4	1,356.1	514.5	735.8	8.7	4.0
August.....	2,621.5	2,608.9	1,358.2	515.8	734.9	8.7	3.9
September.....	2,610.4	2,597.7	1,352.9	515.8	729.0	8.8	3.9
October.....	2,592.4	2,579.6	1,346.9	516.0	716.9	8.7	3.9
November.....	2,588.0	2,575.4	1,348.0	516.4	711.0	8.7	3.9
December.....	2,985.5	2,973.0	1,347.8	916.9	708.3	8.6	3.9
Continental United States ⁴							
1950: Average.....	1,930.5	1,918.7	732.3	519.4	667.0	8.1	3.7
1951: Average.....	2,296.9	2,284.5	1,093.7	523.4	667.7	8.3	3.8
1951: December.....	2,746.2	2,733.9	1,177.8	894.4	661.7	8.4	3.9
1952: January.....	2,350.0	2,337.8	1,181.1	500.3	656.4	8.3	3.9
February.....	2,362.9	2,350.7	1,192.2	501.5	657.0	8.3	3.9
March.....	2,373.5	2,361.2	1,195.3	506.6	659.3	8.4	3.9
April.....	2,380.8	2,368.4	1,198.5	507.9	662.0	8.5	3.9
May.....	2,390.0	2,377.4	1,203.6	509.6	664.2	8.7	3.9
June.....	2,399.8	2,387.2	1,210.4	510.3	666.5	8.7	3.9
July.....	2,434.7	2,422.1	1,232.3	512.3	677.5	8.7	3.9
August.....	2,437.1	2,424.6	1,233.7	513.6	677.3	8.7	3.8
September.....	2,425.9	2,413.3	1,228.0	513.6	671.7	8.8	3.8
October.....	2,407.7	2,395.2	1,221.0	513.8	660.4	8.7	3.8
November.....	2,403.4	2,390.9	1,221.5	514.1	655.3	8.7	3.8
December.....	2,799.6	2,787.2	1,221.1	913.1	653.0	8.6	3.8

¹ See footnote 2, table A-6.² See footnote 3, table A-6.³ Includes fourth class postmasters, excluded from table A-2.⁴ Includes the 48 States and the District of Columbia.TABLE A-6: Government Civilian Employment in Washington, D. C.,¹ by Branch and Agency Group

(In thousands)

Year and month	Total government	District of Columbia government	Federal						Legislative	Judicial
			Total	Executive 1						
				All agencies	Defense agencies 2	Post Office Department	All other agencies			
1950: Average.....	242.3	20.1	222.2	213.4	67.5	8.1	137.8	8.1	0.7	
1951: Average.....	271.4	20.3	251.1	242.1	83.8	8.3	150.0	8.3	.7	
1951: December.....	279.2	20.5	258.7	249.6	86.5	14.2	148.9	8.4	.7	
1952: January.....	272.0	20.5	251.5	242.5	86.5	7.9	148.1	8.3	.7	
February.....	273.0	20.6	252.4	243.4	87.1	8.0	148.3	8.3	.7	
March.....	272.7	20.6	252.1	243.0	87.1	8.0	147.9	8.4	.7	
April.....	273.1	20.4	252.7	243.5	87.4	8.1	148.0	8.5	.7	
May.....	273.0	20.5	252.5	243.1	87.6	8.1	147.4	8.7	.7	
June.....	272.7	20.5	252.2	242.8	87.8	8.1	146.9	8.7	.7	
July.....	275.5	20.1	255.4	246.0	89.7	8.2	148.1	8.7	.7	
August.....	274.3	19.6	254.7	245.2	89.9	8.2	147.1	8.7	.8	
September.....	271.8	20.1	251.7	242.1	89.0	8.1	145.0	8.8	.8	
October.....	269.6	20.4	249.2	239.7	88.4	8.1	143.2	8.7	.8	
November.....	269.3	20.4	248.9	239.4	88.6	8.1	142.7	8.7	.8	
December.....	274.6	20.4	254.2	244.9	88.4	14.5	142.0	8.6	.7	

¹ Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).² Includes all executive agencies (except the Central Intelligence Agency), Government corporations, Federal Reserve Banks, and mixed-ownership banks of the Farm Credit Administration. Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is included in total for executive agencies.³ Cover civilian employees of the Department of Defense (Secretary of Defense, Army, Navy, and Air Force), National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, Canal Zone Government, Selective Service System, National Security Resources Board, National Security Council, and War Claims Commission.

TABLE A-9: Insured Unemployment Under State Unemployment Insurance Programs,¹ by Geographic Division and State

[In thousands]														
Geographic division and State	1952											1951		1950
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Nov.
Continental United States.....	685.8	631.4	687.1	997.6	1,228.5	1,024.9	1,075.5	1,143.9	1,192.3	1,284.1	1,284.1	1,101.6	939.9	895.3
New England.....	60.4	60.8	72.5	95.5	116.7	118.3	131.5	135.2	110.3	113.1	123.3	107.4	102.2	77.4
Maine.....	5.8	4.3	4.1	5.0	8.6	7.4	12.4	14.7	9.8	9.2	10.2	9.8	8.6	10.3
New Hampshire.....	4.7	5.1	6.0	6.0	7.2	7.7	8.8	9.6	7.6	7.0	7.6	7.9	8.9	6.8
Vermont.....	1.4	1.5	2.1	2.8	3.1	3.9	2.8	2.9	2.3	2.3	3.0	2.3	1.9	1.3
Massachusetts.....	33.3	32.9	39.1	50.6	63.8	67.5	73.2	73.3	58.2	61.0	65.3	56.5	52.1	41.9
Rhode Island.....	8.3	9.4	11.2	14.7	18.9	18.0	19.8	19.3	18.6	18.6	21.0	18.4	17.7	6.9
Connecticut.....	6.9	7.6	10.0	16.4	18.1	13.8	14.5	15.4	13.8	15.0	16.2	12.5	13.0	10.2
Middle Atlantic.....	223.4	211.6	217.8	299.3	383.9	355.7	356.4	359.5	355.3	373.2	415.8	352.2	316.2	354.1
New York.....	122.6	108.4	107.4	136.4	190.3	185.2	199.0	200.6	198.4	209.6	232.6	219.3	196.0	257.8
New Jersey.....	32.4	32.1	31.8	42.8	51.5	41.7	50.6	51.0	50.4	54.7	63.1	42.8	41.6	38.7
Pennsylvania.....	68.4	71.1	78.6	111.1	142.1	128.8	106.8	107.9	106.5	108.9	120.1	90.1	78.6	57.6
East North Central.....	101.9	102.9	127.2	267.3	321.8	175.4	173.0	184.3	194.5	226.1	259.3	213.4	182.2	129.0
Ohio.....	20.9	19.9	23.6	39.1	57.4	36.0	35.6	36.7	42.8	47.8	49.7	41.8	38.0	30.2
Indiana.....	10.2	10.8	12.4	27.6	45.9	19.8	17.6	19.2	19.6	23.8	25.6	22.0	19.1	8.6
Illinois.....	38.8	40.9	52.3	78.2	84.3	81.6	76.1	71.3	55.5	63.3	73.8	57.4	55.8	58.6
Michigan.....	24.7	24.1	29.6	107.1	111.3	30.1	34.4	44.6	61.1	73.7	69.3	77.2	57.5	23.3
Wisconsin.....	7.3	7.2	9.3	18.3	21.9	7.9	9.3	12.4	15.5	17.5	20.9	15.0	11.8	8.3
West North Central.....	28.7	23.2	25.1	36.5	40.9	30.0	40.7	50.2	71.0	76.1	76.5	51.3	40.6	34.7
Minnesota.....	6.3	4.7	5.1	8.0	9.7	8.2	13.7	23.7	25.3	26.7	24.0	13.9	8.1	6.8
Iowa.....	2.8	3.0	6.0	7.3	4.5	3.8	4.5	6.1	8.1	8.9	8.4	4.4	2.6	2.9
Missouri.....	14.9	12.4	10.9	16.8	21.3	14.2	17.3	19.7	21.6	24.3	28.2	24.2	25.0	20.0
North Dakota.....	.8	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	2.0	3.5	3.7	3.1	1.8	.6	.3
South Dakota.....	.4	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.4	1.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	.9	.3	.5
Nebraska.....	.8	.7	.7	.9	1.2	1.1	1.5	2.6	4.3	5.1	4.7	1.9	.8	1.0
Kansas.....	2.7	2.0	2.0	3.2	3.8	2.3	2.9	4.0	5.4	5.5	6.3	4.2	3.2	3.2
South Atlantic.....	71.3	70.9	79.3	105.3	128.5	113.6	110.1	104.8	99.8	106.8	116.9	90.6	84.6	70.4
Delaware.....	.8	.6	.7	1.3	1.6	.8	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.4	1.1	.8
Maryland.....	6.8	5.9	7.2	12.7	15.6	12.8	14.4	12.7	9.5	11.6	13.5	10.0	7.7	8.5
District of Columbia.....	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.8	3.0	2.7	1.8	1.4	2.7
Virginia.....	5.3	4.9	6.0	10.2	14.5	16.0	12.3	7.1	8.1	9.3	10.6	7.3	7.5	5.6
West Virginia.....	12.2	11.4	11.6	18.4	24.8	20.2	16.3	15.7	14.4	15.7	16.3	11.3	9.0	9.4
North Carolina.....	16.7	15.2	17.1	20.2	26.9	27.1	30.4	31.8	29.3	28.4	30.2	24.7	25.2	14.5
South Carolina.....	6.8	6.4	6.9	8.7	10.8	9.6	10.7	11.3	11.2	12.2	12.9	10.0	9.3	8.3
Georgia.....	10.1	10.0	10.6	14.3	16.5	14.7	13.8	14.6	14.6	15.3	17.9	13.9	12.9	9.7
Florida.....	10.7	14.9	17.2	17.7	18.1	10.7	9.3	8.0	8.4	9.6	10.9	10.2	10.5	10.9
East South Central.....	51.9	50.2	54.2	66.4	83.2	72.4	71.8	74.8	78.5	79.1	81.4	66.1	63.1	46.6
Kentucky.....	14.2	14.8	14.8	19.8	24.8	21.7	20.8	20.8	20.1	19.7	18.8	15.5	14.9	12.0
Tennessee.....	18.1	16.7	19.1	21.0	25.2	22.8	26.1	28.6	31.4	31.4	35.0	28.4	26.0	16.9
Alabama.....	12.8	12.8	14.2	20.0	24.0	20.1	15.9	15.0	14.9	15.1	15.6	13.4	15.3	12.3
Mississippi.....	6.8	5.9	6.1	8.6	9.2	7.8	9.0	10.4	12.1	12.9	12.0	8.8	6.9	5.4
West South Central.....	32.6	27.9	29.6	39.1	41.4	39.7	46.4	53.1	60.7	63.3	58.7	42.7	34.5	36.0
Arkansas.....	6.8	4.4	4.4	6.4	6.9	5.8	7.4	11.3	14.2	15.5	15.1	10.5	7.7	6.2
Louisiana.....	9.2	8.7	10.2	13.9	15.1	15.4	17.4	18.6	21.0	21.5	19.5	13.9	11.5	11.7
Oklahoma.....	6.8	5.4	5.7	7.4	7.8	7.2	8.1	9.3	10.5	11.2	10.7	7.9	6.5	7.6
Texas.....	9.8	8.5	9.3	11.4	11.6	11.3	13.5	13.9	15.0	15.1	13.4	10.4	8.8	10.5
Mountain.....	9.6	6.2	6.1	7.7	9.9	10.0	11.4	18.9	28.3	31.9	30.7	18.8	10.3	13.4
Montana.....	1.2	.5	.4	.5	.7	.9	1.4	3.4	5.9	6.8	6.1	3.2	1.4	1.9
Idaho.....	1.9	.7	.7	.9	.9	.7	1.4	3.3	6.0	7.3	7.3	4.7	2.0	2.0
Wyoming.....	.2	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.8	1.2	1.5	1.4	.7	.3	.4
Colorado.....	1.0	.6	.6	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.6	1.4	1.0	2.1
New Mexico.....	.9	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.6	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.5	1.6	1.0	1.2
Arizona.....	2.0	1.8	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.9	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.0	2.6
Utah.....	1.5	1.1	1.1	1.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	3.5	5.4	5.8	5.7	3.2	1.7	1.9
Nevada.....	.9	.6	.6	.5	.5	.6	.9	1.2	1.6	2.0	2.1	1.4	.9	1.3
Pacific.....	106.0	78.2	75.2	86.7	101.9	110.1	134.3	154.2	193.9	214.0	221.5	159.0	106.5	133.8
Washington.....	25.3	16.1	12.8	12.2	11.9	11.6	15.3	19.7	28.3	38.4	46.3	31.1	18.1	19.0
Oregon.....	14.9	10.0	6.9	6.6	7.2	5.4	7.9	12.3	21.4	27.6	33.2	21.6	12.3	13.7
California.....	65.8	52.1	55.8	67.9	82.8	93.1	111.1	122.2	144.2	148.0	142.0	106.4	76.1	101.1

¹ Average of weekly data adjusted for split weeks in the month. For a technical description of this series, see the April 1950 Monthly Labor Review (p. 382).

Figures may not add to exact column totals because of rounding.

Sources: U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security.

B: Labor Turn-Over

TABLE B-1: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Manufacturing Industries, by Class of Turn-Over¹

Class of turn-over and year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total separation:[†]												
1952	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.6	3.5
1951	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.6
1950	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.9	4.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	3.6
1949	4.6	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.2	4.3	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.2
1948	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.4	5.1	5.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
1947	4.9	4.5	4.9	5.2	5.4	4.7	4.6	5.3	5.9	5.0	4.0	3.7
1946	6.8	6.3	6.6	6.3	6.3	5.7	5.8	6.6	6.9	6.3	4.9	4.6
1939	3.2	2.6	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.5
Quit:												
1952	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.5	2.2	1.4
1951	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.7
1950	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.9	3.4	2.7	2.1	1.7
1949	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	.9
1948	2.6	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.4	3.9	2.8	2.2	1.7
1947	3.5	3.2	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.1	3.1	4.0	4.5	3.6	2.7	2.3
1946	4.3	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.6	5.3	5.3	4.7	3.7	3.0
1939	.9	.6	.8	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	1.1	.9	.8	.7
Discharge:												
1952	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3
1951	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.3	.4	.3	.3
1950	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.3	.3	.4	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2	.3	.2	.2	.2	.2
1948	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1947	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1946	.6	.5	.4	.4	.3	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4
1939	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1
Lay-off:												
1952	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.3	1.0	.7	.7	.8	1.3
1951	1.0	.8	.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.3
1950	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.2	1.1	.9	.6	.6	.7	.8	1.1	1.3
1949	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.8	3.3	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.0
1948	1.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.4	2.2
1947	.9	.8	.9	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.0	.8	.9	.9	.8	.9
1946	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.2	.6	.7	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
1939	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.7
Miscellaneous, including military:												
1952	.4	.4	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3	.3
1951	.7	.6	.5	.5	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.4	.3
1950	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	.4	.3	.3
1949	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1948	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1947	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1	.1
1946	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.2	.1	.1
Total accession:												
1952	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.1	3.0
1951	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0
1950	3.6	3.2	3.6	3.5	4.4	4.8	4.7	6.6	5.7	5.2	4.0	3.0
1949	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.5	4.4	3.5	4.4	4.1	3.7	3.3	3.2
1948	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	5.7	4.7	5.0	5.1	4.5	3.9	2.7
1947	6.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	4.8	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.9	5.5	4.8	3.6
1946	8.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.1	6.7	7.4	7.0	7.1	6.8	5.7	4.3
1939	4.1	3.1	3.3	2.9	3.3	3.9	4.2	5.1	6.2	5.9	4.1	2.8

¹Month-to-month changes in total employment in manufacturing industries as indicated by labor turn-over rates are not comparable with the changes shown by the Bureau's employment and payroll reports, for the following reasons:

(1) Accessions and separations are computed for the entire calendar month; the employment and payroll reports, for the most part, refer to a 1-week pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month.

(2) The turn-over sample is not so large as that of the employment and payroll sample and includes proportionately fewer small plants; certain industries are not covered. The major industries excluded are: printing, publishing, and allied industries; canning and preserving fruits, vegetables and sea foods; women's, misses', and children's outerwear; and fertilizers.

(3) Plants are not included in the turn-over computations in months when work stoppages are in progress; the influence of such stoppage is reflected, however, in the employment and payroll figures. Prior to 1943, rates relate to production workers only.

[†] Preliminary figures.

[‡] Prior to 1940, miscellaneous separations were included with quits. Beginning with data for October 1952, components may not add to total because of rounding.

NOTE: Information on concepts, methodology, and special studies, etc., is given in a "Technical Note on Labor Turn-Over," October 1949, which is available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries ¹

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total †		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952
Manufacturing												
All manufacturing	3.6	4.2	2.2	2.8	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.3	4.1	5.2
Durable goods †	3.7	4.2	2.3	2.8	.4	.4	.7	.6	.3	.3	4.5	5.5
Nondurable goods †	3.4	4.2	2.1	2.7	.3	.4	.8	.9	.2	.2	3.5	4.5
Ordinance and accessories	3.5	4.1	2.4	2.8	.9	.8	.1	.3	.2	.3	5.4	5.3
Food and kindred products	4.8	6.0	2.4	3.4	.5	.6	1.7	1.8	.2	.3	4.6	5.8
Meat products	5.6	6.1	1.9	2.8	.8	.7	2.7	2.3	.3	.5	5.6	6.5
Grain-mill products	4.1	5.1	2.7	3.1	.5	.6	.8	1.3	.3	.2	4.7	4.2
Bakery products	4.2	5.9	3.0	3.9	.3	.7	.7	1.1	.2	.2	4.0	5.1
Beverages:												
Malt liquors	2.3	4.8	.8	1.3	.2	.2	1.2	3.0	.2	.3	2.1	2.0
Tobacco manufactures	3.5	3.3	1.7	2.3	.3	.4	1.2	.3	.3	.2	2.3	3.9
Cigarettes	3.3	3.0	1.3	1.7	.3	.3	3.2	.6	.1	.4	1.7	2.7
Cigars	2.8	3.6	2.2	2.8	.3	.5	.1	.2	.1	.1	3.0	5.0
Tobacco and snuff	2.0	2.6	1.3	1.8	.4	.4	.1	(*)	.2	.3	1.5	2.6
Textile-mill products	3.4	4.2	1.9	2.5	.3	.3	1.0	1.1	.3	.3	3.2	4.4
Yarn and thread mills	4.7	4.4	1.9	2.2	.2	.2	2.5	1.8	.1	.2	2.9	4.0
Broad-woven fabric mills	3.5	4.4	2.0	2.6	.3	.3	.9	1.2	.3	.3	3.4	4.7
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	3.3	4.3	2.1	2.7	.3	.3	.7	1.0	.3	.3	3.3	4.5
Woolen and worsted	4.9	5.6	1.6	2.1	.4	.4	2.6	2.6	.3	.5	4.7	6.8
Knitting mills	2.8	4.2	2.0	3.1	.2	.2	.5	.8	.2	.2	3.0	4.5
Full-fashioned hosiery	2.6	4.1	1.8	3.0	.1	.2	.5	.7	.2	.2	2.1	3.0
Seamless hosiery	2.5	3.8	1.9	2.8	.1	.1	.2	.7	.2	.2	3.4	4.3
Knit underwear	3.0	4.8	2.4	3.7	.1	.2	.4	.7	(*)	.2	3.2	5.7
Dyeing and finishing textiles	2.3	2.5	.9	1.4	.3	.5	.7	.3	.3	.3	2.8	3.6
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	2.5	2.8	1.3	1.4	.7	.5	.3	.6	.2	.4	3.0	2.8
Apparel and other finished textile products	4.2	5.0	3.4	4.3	.2	.3	.5	.3	.1	.1	4.9	6.1
Men's and boys' suits and coats	3.7	4.1	2.2	3.0	.1	.1	1.3	.8	.1	.2	3.4	3.6
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	4.4	5.2	3.9	4.7	.1	.3	.2	.2	.1	(*)	5.0	6.3
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	4.7	5.5	3.1	4.0	.3	.4	1.1	.8	.2	.3	4.5	5.7
Logging camps and contractors	10.3	9.5	6.2	7.1	.5	.4	3.4	1.9	.2	.1	7.0	7.4
Sawmills and planing mills	4.5	5.4	3.0	3.9	.3	.5	.9	.8	.2	.2	3.5	4.7
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	3.6	4.1	2.2	3.2	.1	.2	.8	.4	.4	.4	3.8	5.0
Furniture and fixtures	4.0	5.6	3.0	4.3	.5	.6	.3	.5	.3	.2	4.6	6.8
Household furniture	4.3	5.8	3.2	4.5	.6	.7	.2	.4	.3	.3	4.9	7.6
Other furniture and fixtures	3.4	5.1	2.3	3.7	.3	.4	.5	.7	.2	.2	3.8	5.0
Paper and allied products	3.2	3.6	1.9	2.5	.5	.5	.5	.4	.3	.3	4.0	5.0
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	2.3	2.5	1.2	1.8	.2	.3	.6	.4	.3	.3	2.0	2.8
Paperboard containers and boxes	4.0	5.4	2.9	4.1	.6	.7	.1	.3	.3	.2	5.6	8.2
Chemicals and allied products	1.6	2.0	.9	1.2	.2	.2	.3	.5	.2	.2	1.9	2.0
Industrial inorganic chemicals	2.3	2.7	1.4	1.8	.3	.3	.3	.4	.2	.2	2.9	2.3
Industrial organic chemicals	1.4	1.6	.7	.9	.2	.1	.3	.4	.2	.2	1.8	2.5
Synthetic fibers	1.7	1.9	.8	.9	.1	.1	.7	.7	.2	.2	1.9	2.8
Drugs and medicines	1.1	1.5	.6	1.0	.1	.1	.3	.3	.1	.1	.5	.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.3	.4	.3	.2	.1	.2	.2	2.0	2.5
Products of petroleum and coal	1.3	1.5	.7	.7	(*)	.1	.3	.5	.2	.2	.4	1.1
Petroleum refining	.6	1.1	.2	.5	(*)	(*)	.2	.4	.2	.3	.5	.7
Rubber products	2.9	3.3	1.9	2.3	.2	.3	.5	.4	.3	.3	3.4	4.6
Tires and inner tubes	1.6	2.2	.9	1.2	.1	.1	.3	.5	.2	.4	1.8	2.4
Rubber footwear	3.3	4.1	2.5	3.1	.2	.2	.1	.2	.6	.5	5.1	5.8
Other rubber products	4.1	4.2	2.6	3.2	.3	.4	.8	.4	.4	.2	4.5	6.5
Leather and leather products	3.4	4.6	2.6	3.4	.2	.3	.4	.7	.2	.2	4.3	4.8
Leather	3.0	3.3	1.8	2.2	.1	.2	.9	.7	.2	.3	3.6	5.0
Footwear (except rubber)	3.5	4.8	2.7	3.6	.2	.3	.3	.7	.2	.2	4.4	4.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	2.7	3.6	1.5	2.3	.3	.3	.6	.7	.2	.4	3.0	4.2
Glass and glass products	3.0	3.3	1.6	2.1	.3	.3	1.0	.6	.2	.4	4.2	6.4
Cement, hydraulic	2.7	3.1	1.6	2.3	.4	.4	.1	.2	.3	.4	1.9	3.1
Structural clay products	3.4	5.3	2.0	3.5	.3	.3	.8	1.2	.3	.4	2.5	3.7
Pottery and related products	2.7	4.1	1.8	2.6	.4	.6	.4	.8	.1	.2	3.4	3.9
Primary metal industries	2.9	3.1	1.7	2.1	.3	.3	.5	.3	.4	.4	3.1	3.7
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	2.1	2.3	1.3	1.7	.1	.2	.3	.1	.4	.4	2.4	2.9
Iron and steel foundries	4.2	4.7	2.3	3.1	.5	.6	1.1	.7	.3	.3	3.8	4.1
Gray-iron foundries	5.3	4.9	2.5	3.0	.5	.5	2.0	1.1	.3	.3	3.8	4.5
Malleable-iron foundries	3.4	3.8	2.0	2.7	.5	.5	.5	.4	.3	.2	4.5	4.1
Steel foundries	3.5	4.8	2.2	3.4	.6	.6	.4	.5	.3	.3	3.6	3.7
Primary smelting and refining of non-ferrous metals:												
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	3.1	2.0	2.0	1.3	.2	.2	.5	.1	.3	.3	2.3	2.3
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of non-ferrous metals:												
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	1.8	2.0	1.2	1.3	.2	.3	.2	.1	.2	.3	2.3	2.9
Nonferrous foundries	4.5	5.0	3.1	3.4	.7	.7	.4	.5	.4	.5	5.5	7.9
Other primary metal industries:												
Iron and steel forgings	2.9	3.3	1.9	2.4	.6	.4	.2	.1	.2	.3	4.1	5.1

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE B-2: Monthly Labor Turn-Over Rates (Per 100 Employees) in Selected Groups and Industries¹—Continued

Industry group and industry	Separation										Total accession	
	Total †		Quit		Discharge		Lay-off		Misc., incl. military			
	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952
Manufacturing—Continued												
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	3.7	4.6	2.4	2.9	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	5.1	6.4
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	2.9	3.5	1.8	2.5	.3	.3	.5	.4	.3	.3	3.7	5.3
Cutlery and edge tools	2.7	3.0	1.6	2.4	.2	.3	.8	.6	.1	.3	2.9	4.1
Hand tools	1.9	2.5	1.1	1.6	.4	.1	.3	.6	.1	.1	2.9	3.1
Hardware	3.3	3.8	2.1	2.9	.3	.4	.5	.2	.3	.3	4.2	6.5
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	4.7	5.8	3.1	4.0	.8	.9	.6	.7	.2	.3	4.9	6.6
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	3.5	5.0	2.3	3.4	.7	1.0	.3	.4	.2	.3	3.6	5.3
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	5.6	6.5	3.7	4.5	.9	.7	.8	.9	.2	.4	6.0	7.6
Fabricated structural metal products	3.2	3.9	2.0	2.5	.4	.5	.4	.6	.3	.3	4.6	4.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	5.2	5.6	3.3	3.3	.5	.4	.9	1.4	.6	.4	8.3	9.4
Machinery (except electrical)	2.9	3.3	1.8	2.1	.4	.4	.5	.5	.2	.3	3.5	4.5
Engines and turbines	3.7	4.1	2.0	2.7	.8	.5	.8	.6	.2	.3	4.7	3.2
Agricultural machinery and tractors	(1)	3.2	(1)	1.7	(1)	.6	(1)	.5	(1)	.5	(1)	12.0
Construction and mining machinery	2.9	3.9	2.1	2.6	.4	.5	.2	.4	.2	.3	3.4	4.0
Metalworking machinery	2.6	3.5	1.6	2.2	.4	.4	.4	.6	.2	.2	2.7	3.1
Machine tools	2.6	3.5	1.4	2.1	.4	.4	.6	.8	.2	.2	2.2	2.7
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	2.6	3.2	1.9	2.3	.4	.6	.1	.1	.2	.2	3.3	3.5
Machine-tool accessories	2.7	3.7	2.1	2.7	.3	.3	.2	.4	.1	.3	3.6	3.8
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.6	3.1	1.5	1.8	.4	.4	.6	.6	.2	.2	2.7	3.5
General industrial machinery	2.8	2.9	1.6	1.8	.5	.4	.4	.4	.3	.2	3.2	3.0
Office and store machines and devices	(1)	2.3	(1)	1.5	(1)	.2	(1)	.4	(1)	.2	(1)	2.5
Service-industry and household machines	3.1	3.3	2.1	2.1	.4	.3	.3	.4	.3	.5	5.3	6.0
Miscellaneous machinery parts	2.4	3.3	1.5	2.1	.3	.5	.3	.3	.3	.3	2.9	4.7
Electrical machinery	3.3	3.5	2.0	2.5	.4	.4	.6	.3	.2	.3	4.0	5.3
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	2.8	2.3	1.4	1.6	.2	.2	.8	.2	.4	.3	2.7	3.0
Communication equipment	3.4	4.4	2.4	3.3	.5	.6	.2	.2	.2	.2	5.0	7.0
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	4.3	5.0	2.8	3.6	1.0	.9	.3	.2	.1	.3	6.9	8.5
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	2.0	2.5	1.4	1.8	.1	.1	.1	.2	.3	.4	2.7	3.0
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	4.0	4.2	2.3	3.0	.3	.5	1.2	.5	.2	.3	4.4	6.6
Transportation equipment	4.8	5.3	2.7	3.1	.6	.6	1.0	1.0	.6	.6	6.9	7.3
Automobiles	5.2	4.8	2.9	2.9	.7	.5	.7	.6	.8	.8	5.8	8.3
Aircraft and parts	3.1	4.2	2.3	3.1	.3	.4	.3	.4	.2	.3	4.2	4.9
Aircraft	3.1	4.6	2.4	3.5	.3	.4	.3	.5	.2	.3	4.2	4.9
Aircraft engines and parts	2.8	3.3	1.9	2.2	.5	.6	.3	.1	.1	.4	3.4	4.7
Aircraft propellers and parts	2.0	2.5	1.7	2.0	.2	.4	(1)	(1)	.1	(1)	3.7	4.6
Other aircraft parts and equipment	4.1	3.7	2.6	2.6	.6	.6	.7	.4	.2	.2	6.5	6.8
Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing	(1)	12.2	(1)	4.8	(1)	1.2	(1)	5.9	(1)	.3	(1)	10.7
Railroad equipment	3.9	4.8	1.4	2.1	.3	.5	1.1	1.5	1.0	.7	5.5	10.1
Locomotives and parts	3.3	3.7	1.0	1.7	.3	.2	.6	.8	1.4	.9	2.5	3.4
Railroad and streetcars	4.3	6.2	1.8	2.6	.4	.8	1.5	2.3	.7	.6	7.9	18.7
Other transportation equipment	3.8	4.3	2.9	2.8	.6	.6	.2	.5	.1	.5	3.6	5.4
Instruments and related products	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.5	.2	.2	.5	.1	.4	.3	2.8	3.6
Photographic apparatus	(1)	1.5	(1)	1.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	.3	(1)	.2	(1)	1.5
Watches and clocks	2.0	2.6	1.4	2.2	.1	.1	.3	(1)	.2	.3	5.0	5.3
Professional and scientific instruments	2.0	2.4	1.3	1.7	.2	.4	.1	.1	.5	.4	2.8	4.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	6.3	6.0	4.0	4.3	.4	.6	1.7	.7	.2	.3	5.1	8.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	2.7	3.0	2.0	2.3	.2	.2	.4	.2	(1)	.3	2.7	5.7
Nonmanufacturing												
Metal mining	4.8	5.2	2.8	3.6	.6	.6	1.1	.7	.3	.3	4.6	5.8
Iron mining	3.2	2.9	1.0	1.3	.2	.1	1.8	1.0	.2	.4	1.1	2.3
Copper mining	3.4	4.6	2.8	4.0	.3	.3	(1)	(1)	.2	.3	5.5	6.0
Lead and zinc mining	4.5	4.8	2.7	3.5	.3	.3	.7	.4	.3	.3	4.2	3.0
Anthracite mining	2.2	2.1	1.2	1.4	(1)	(1)	.7	.4	.3	.3	1.8	1.9
Bituminous-coal mining	2.1	4.7	1.3	1.3	(1)	.1	.6	3.1	.2	.1	2.3	1.6
Communication:												
Telephone	(1)	2.2	(1)	1.8	(1)	.1	(1)	.1	(1)	.2	(1)	2.6
Telegraph	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ See footnote 1, table B-1. Data for the current month are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be indicated by footnotes.² See footnote 2, table A-2.
³ See footnote 3, table A-2. Printing, publishing, and allied industries are excluded.⁴ Less than 0.05.
⁵ Not available.
[†] See table B-1.

C: Earnings and Hours

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹

Year and month	Mining												Coal													
	Metal												Coal													
	Total: Metal			Iron			Copper			Lead and zinc			Anthracite			Bituminous										
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings								
1950: Average.....	\$65.58	42.2	\$1.554	\$61.96	40.9	\$1.515	\$72.05	45.0	\$1.601	\$66.64	41.6	\$1.602	\$63.24	32.1	\$1.970	\$70.35	35.0	\$2.010								
1951: Average.....	74.60	43.6	1.711	72.63	42.5	1.709	78.19	46.1	1.696	76.20	43.0	1.772	66.60	30.3	2.198	77.86	35.2	2.212								
1951: November.....	74.43	43.4	1.715	73.06	42.5	1.719	77.74	46.0	1.690	74.44	42.2	1.764	81.84	36.8	2.224	81.09	36.2	2.240								
December.....	79.43	44.4	1.789	76.83	43.9	1.750	84.38	46.8	1.803	81.52	43.2	1.887	69.98	31.1	2.250	86.28	38.4	2.247								
1952: January.....	79.12	44.3	1.786	74.57	44.1	1.691	86.11	46.7	1.844	83.02	43.4	1.913	73.58	32.6	2.257	86.39	38.5	2.244								
February.....	79.25	44.1	1.797	76.32	44.3	1.719	84.50	46.0	1.837	81.90	42.7	1.918	68.97	30.9	2.232	80.27	35.9	2.238								
March.....	80.59	44.5	1.811	78.42	45.2	1.735	84.69	45.9	1.845	82.45	42.7	1.931	67.00	30.1	2.226	79.26	35.4	2.259								
April.....	77.67	43.1	1.802	72.33	42.3	1.710	82.43	44.8	1.840	80.20	41.9	1.914	62.52	28.1	2.225	66.68	29.9	2.230								
May.....	80.45	44.4	1.812	77.80	45.1	1.725	83.57	45.2	1.849	82.52	42.6	1.937	74.69	33.3	2.243	70.25	31.8	2.209								
June.....	79.32	42.6	1.862	70.12	29.5	1.699	83.36	44.6	1.869	81.28	42.2	1.926	66.67	30.1	2.215	64.30	28.5	2.256								
July.....	80.38	43.1	1.865	70.58	41.2	1.713	84.18	44.8	1.879	80.21	41.8	1.919	59.35	26.7	2.223	63.45	28.1	2.258								
August.....	81.17	43.9	1.849	81.18	44.8	1.812	83.18	44.2	1.882	80.62	42.3	1.906	65.70	29.2	2.250	80.55	36.2	2.225								
September.....	85.40	44.9	1.902	86.04	45.0	1.912	91.10	47.3	1.926	81.99	43.2	1.868	76.73	34.1	2.250	87.91	38.9	2.290								
October.....	83.99	44.7	1.879	85.09	45.6	1.866	87.83	46.2	1.901	79.31	41.7	1.902	70.85	31.7	2.235	75.86	32.5	2.334								
November.....	82.62	43.1	1.917	83.08	42.0	1.978	84.19	44.9	1.875	80.17	41.8	1.918	80.86	35.7	2.265	86.16	35.4	2.434								
Mining—Continued																										
Contract construction																										
Crude petroleum and natural gas production						Nonbuilding construction																				
Petroleum and natural gas production (except contract services)						Total: Contract construction						Total: Nonbuilding construction						Highway and street			Other nonbuilding construction					
1950: Average.....	\$73.69	40.6	\$1.815	\$59.88	44.0	\$1.361	\$73.73	37.2	\$1.982	\$73.46	40.9	\$1.796	\$69.17	41.1	\$1.683	\$76.31	40.7	\$1.875								
1951: Average.....	79.67	40.9	1.948	67.19	45.0	1.493	81.71	37.9	2.156	80.82	40.8	1.981	74.66	41.0	1.821	85.06	40.6	2.095								
1951: November.....	79.02	40.4	1.956	68.35	44.5	1.536	81.66	36.8	2.219	79.30	38.7	2.049	71.73	38.4	1.868	84.72	38.9	2.178								
December.....	83.85	41.8	2.006	67.32	44.0	1.530	83.83	37.9	2.212	79.08	38.9	2.033	70.56	38.2	1.847	84.75	39.4	2.151								
1952: January.....	84.53	41.7	2.027	66.69	43.7	1.526	84.74	37.9	2.236	81.26	39.6	2.052	71.84	39.3	1.828	86.64	39.8	2.177								
February.....	82.29	40.8	2.017	67.60	44.3	1.526	85.95	38.3	2.244	82.73	40.2	2.058	73.34	39.6	1.852	88.01	40.5	2.173								
March.....	84.57	41.6	2.033	67.50	43.8	1.541	83.51	37.1	2.251	79.46	38.5	2.064	68.03	37.5	1.814	85.76	39.0	2.199								
April.....	83.10	41.1	2.022	69.31	44.8	1.547	85.20	38.0	2.242	82.43	39.8	2.071	73.64	39.7	1.855	88.00	39.8	2.211								
May.....	81.93	40.6	2.018	70.74	45.7	1.548	85.81	38.6	2.223	84.42	41.2	2.049	78.64	42.1	1.968	89.00	40.6	2.192								
June.....	85.53	41.3	2.071	71.31	45.8	1.557	87.25	39.4	2.217	86.72	42.2	2.055	80.68	42.8	1.885	91.49	41.7	2.194								
July.....	85.85	41.0	2.094	70.45	44.9	1.569	87.78	39.1	2.245	86.36	41.8	2.066	81.76	43.1	1.897	90.17	40.8	2.219								
August.....	85.70	40.5	2.116	73.10	45.8	1.596	86.64	39.3	2.281	89.03	42.4	2.121	83.96	43.3	1.939	94.64	41.6	2.275								
September.....	89.00	41.3	2.155	75.17	46.4	1.620	92.18	39.8	2.316	94.05	43.6	2.157	86.43	45.1	1.983	97.77	42.4	2.306								
October.....	87.02	40.7	2.138	75.86	46.6	1.628	93.10	39.7	2.345	94.35	43.2	2.184	88.62	44.4	1.996	98.79	42.2	2.341								
November.....	90.35	41.5	2.177	73.62	45.0	1.636	88.20	37.5	2.352	85.04	39.1	2.175	78.57	39.8	1.974	89.74	38.5	2.331								
Contract construction—Continued																										
Building construction																										
Total: Building construction						Special-trade contractors																				
						General contractors						Total: Special-trade contractors						Plumbing and heating			Painting and decorating			Electrical work		
1950: Average.....	\$73.73	36.3	\$2.031	\$68.56	35.8	\$1.915	\$77.77	36.7	\$2.119	\$81.72	38.4	\$2.128	\$71.26	35.4	\$2.013	\$89.16	38.4	\$2.322								
1951: Average.....	82.10	37.3	2.201	75.10	36.6	2.032	87.20	37.8	2.307	91.26	39.2	2.328	78.65	35.8	2.197	102.21	40.1	2.549								
1951: November.....	82.26	36.4	2.260	76.06	36.2	2.101	85.58	36.5	2.372	91.18	38.2	2.387	78.07	34.3	2.276	100.61	38.8	2.593								
December.....	84.94	37.7	2.253	77.98	37.4	2.085	89.51	37.8	2.358	95.92	40.2	2.386	80.31	35.1	2.288	106.28	40.8	2.605								
1952: January.....	85.35	37.5	2.276	78.82	37.6	2.091	90.00	37.5	2.400	95.92	39.8	2.410	78.07	34.8	2.276	106.74	40.6	2.629								
February.....	86.60	37.9	2.285	79.67	37.9	2.102	91.34	37.9	2.410	94.32	39.3	2.400	79.57	34.9	2.280	108.93	41.2	2.644								
March.....	84.57	36.9	2.292	76.26	36.4	2.095	90.17	37.2	2.424	93.77	38.7	2.423	78.51	34.6	2.299	108.43	40.4	2.684								
April.....	85.92	37.6	2.285	80.60	38.2	2.110	89.30	37.1	2.407	91.96	38.3	2.401	78.59	34.5	2.278	106.57	39.9	2.671								
May.....	86.03	37.9	2.270	79.78	38.3	2.083	90.28	37.6	2.401	91.90	38.6	2.373	81.36	35.1	2.318	108.63	40.1	2.709								
June.....	87.50	38.7	2.261	82.04	39.5	2.077	91.49	38.2	2.395	92.06	38.6	2.385	82.98	35.8	2.318	109.55	40.8	2.685								
July.....	88.09	38.4	2.294	83.81	39.2	2.138	91.26	37.9	2.448	93.78	38.8	2.417	83.31	35.8	2.327	109.42	40.8	2.695								
August.....	89.59	38.5	2.327	84.79	39.2	2.163	92.70	37.9	2.445	95.55	39.0	2.450	84.50	35.7	2.367	111.28	41.2	2.701								
September.....	91.68	38.8	2.363	86.07	39.0	2.207	95.59	38.7	2.470	97.03	39.3	2.469	87.07	36.1	2.412	113.12	41.3	2.739								
October.....	92.77	38.8	2.391	87.58	39.1	2.240	96.35	38.6	2.496	98.12	39.5	2.484	88.63	36.4	2.435	115.59	41.7	2.796								
November.....	88.93	37.1	2.397	84.78	37.7	2.248	91.79	36.7	2.501	93.60	37.5	2.496	83.31	34.7	2.401	111.83	40.4	2.768								

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹—Con.

Year and month	Contract construction—Continued																						
	Building construction—Continued																						
	Special-trade contractors—Continued																						
	Other special-trade contractors		Masonry			Plastering and lathing			Carpentry			Roofing and sheet-metal work			Excavation and foundation work								
Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings						
1950: Average	\$74.71	35.8	\$2.087	\$70.85	33.9	\$2.090	\$86.70	35.0	\$2.477	\$69.86	37.0	\$1.888	\$64.40	35.3	\$1.827	\$74.92	38.6	\$1.941					
1951: Average	83.62	37.0	2.260	78.83	35.1	2.246	89.66	34.9	2.569	72.92	35.8	2.037	71.13	36.2	1.965	80.17	39.3	2.040					
1951: November	82.91	35.6	2.329	74.93	33.2	2.257	83.05	32.8	2.532	71.14	33.7	2.111	70.55	34.6	2.039	77.53	36.9	2.101					
December	84.51	36.6	2.309	76.94	33.6	2.290	85.81	33.6	2.554	73.08	35.0	2.088	71.92	35.5	2.026	81.82	39.0	2.098					
1952: January	85.18	36.2	2.353	75.70	33.0	2.294	83.19	32.7	2.544	71.89	35.0	2.054	70.31	34.4	2.044	78.19	37.9	2.063					
February	87.80	37.0	2.373	75.73	33.2	2.281	87.88	34.3	2.562	73.43	35.7	2.057	72.04	34.7	2.076	83.28	39.3	2.119					
March	85.95	36.1	2.381	71.97	32.0	2.249	85.17	33.0	2.581	72.83	35.2	2.069	68.46	33.3	2.056	80.45	38.0	2.117					
April	86.32	36.5	2.365	74.84	33.1	2.261	86.45	33.3	2.596	71.77	35.2	2.039	72.79	35.2	2.098	81.90	39.7	2.093					
May	87.38	37.2	2.349	80.68	35.0	2.305	89.04	34.3	2.596	72.71	35.8	2.031	74.76	36.1	2.071	83.42	40.3	2.070					
June	88.88	38.0	2.339	84.08	36.7	2.291	90.87	34.2	2.657	76.56	37.2	2.058	78.08	37.5	2.082	88.35	41.5	2.129					
July	87.32	37.3	2.341	82.30	36.0	2.286	91.67	33.9	2.704	75.91	36.6	2.074	77.15	36.6	2.108	86.16	40.3	2.138					
August	88.95	37.2	2.391	83.37	35.4	2.355	94.39	34.2	2.760	76.50	35.6	2.149	78.55	37.0	2.123	86.90	40.8	2.130					
September	92.54	38.4	2.410	88.34	37.1	2.381	94.98	34.4	2.761	81.66	36.8	2.219	82.46	38.0	2.170	93.46	42.6	2.194					
October	92.38	38.0	2.431	88.44	36.5	2.423	95.04	34.2	2.779	79.68	36.4	2.189	82.64	37.7	2.192	93.45	42.0	2.225					
November	87.71	35.8	2.450	81.68	33.6	2.431	90.95	32.6	2.790	77.02	34.6	2.226	78.28	35.6	2.199	84.86	37.8	2.245					
Manufacturing																							
Total: Manufacturing												Durable goods ²		Nondurable goods ³		Total: Ordnance and accessories		Food and kindred products					
																		Total: Food and kindred products				Meat products	
1950: Average	\$59.33	40.5	\$1.465	\$63.32	41.2	\$1.537	\$54.71	39.7	\$1.378	\$64.79	41.8	\$1.550	\$56.07	41.5	\$1.351	\$60.07	41.5	\$1.444					
1951: Average	64.88	40.7	1.594	69.97	41.7	1.678	58.50	39.5	1.481	73.78	43.5	1.696	61.34	41.9	1.464	66.79	41.9	1.594					
1951: November	65.85	40.5	1.626	71.05	41.8	1.712	59.07	39.2	1.807	75.68	43.9	1.724	63.34	42.0	1.608	73.51	44.1	1.667					
December	67.40	41.2	1.636	72.71	42.2	1.723	60.45	39.9	1.815	77.62	45.1	1.721	64.13	42.3	1.616	73.96	44.2	1.653					
1952: January	66.91	40.8	1.640	72.15	41.8	1.726	60.04	39.5	1.820	77.26	44.4	1.740	63.40	41.6	1.524	69.66	42.5	1.639					
February	66.91	40.7	1.644	72.18	41.7	1.731	60.12	39.5	1.822	78.76	44.7	1.762	63.30	41.4	1.529	68.72	41.4	1.660					
March	67.40	40.7	1.656	72.81	41.7	1.746	60.13	39.3	1.830	78.85	44.3	1.780	63.30	41.0	1.544	68.09	40.6	1.677					
April	65.87	39.8	1.685	71.07	40.8	1.742	58.71	38.4	1.829	77.04	43.4	1.775	62.80	40.7	1.543	67.78	40.3	1.682					
May	66.65	40.2	1.658	71.76	41.1	1.746	59.71	39.0	1.831	78.22	43.7	1.790	64.09	41.4	1.548	68.82	40.7	1.691					
June	67.15	40.5	1.658	71.98	41.2	1.747	60.83	39.5	1.840	77.73	43.5	1.787	65.34	42.1	1.552	69.91	41.1	1.701					
July	65.76	39.9	1.648	69.67	40.2	1.733	61.03	39.5	1.845	75.55	42.3	1.786	66.13	42.1	1.547	70.35	40.9	1.720					
August	67.76	40.6	1.669	72.49	41.0	1.758	61.68	40.0	1.842	74.09	41.0	1.807	63.67	41.4	1.538	69.39	40.2	1.726					
September	70.04	41.3	1.696	75.84	41.9	1.810	62.42	40.4	1.845	79.64	42.7	1.865	64.34	42.3	1.521	71.17	41.4	1.719					
October	70.59	41.4	1.705	76.72	42.2	1.818	62.47	40.3	1.850	78.10	42.1	1.855	64.78	41.9	1.546	72.74	42.0	1.732					
November	70.78	41.2	1.718	76.82	42.0	1.829	62.83	40.2	1.863	75.81	41.2	1.840	66.24	41.9	1.581	76.78	43.6	1.761					
Manufacturing—Continued																							
Food and kindred products—Continued																							
Meat packing, wholesale				Sausages and casings			Dairy products			Condensed and evaporated milk			Ice cream and ices			Canning and preserving							
1950: Average	\$60.94	41.6	\$1.465	\$60.80	42.4	\$1.434	\$56.11	44.5	\$1.261	\$57.36	45.6	\$1.258	\$57.29	44.1	\$1.299	\$46.81	39.3	\$1.191					
1951: Average	68.34	41.9	1.631	65.87	41.9	1.572	60.61	44.6	1.359	63.25	46.1	1.372	62.35	44.6	1.398	51.42	40.2	1.279					
1951: November	75.98	44.2	1.719	68.19	42.3	1.612	60.09	43.8	1.372	61.92	45.2	1.370	62.48	44.0	1.420	47.80	37.0	1.292					
December	75.82	44.6	1.700	66.44	41.6	1.597	61.48	44.1	1.394	62.56	45.2	1.384	64.09	44.6	1.437	51.02	38.3	1.332					
1952: January	71.95	42.8	1.681	65.91	41.3	1.596	62.79	44.0	1.427	63.56	44.6	1.425	63.03	43.5	1.449	50.35	38.0	1.325					
February	70.97	41.6	1.706	66.01	40.8	1.618	62.29	43.9	1.419	63.50	45.1	1.408	63.66	43.9	1.450	51.11	38.4	1.331					
March	70.92	40.5	1.729	66.75	41.1	1.624	62.55	43.8	1.428	64.12	44.9	1.428	63.34	43.5	1.456	51.40	38.1	1.349					
April	69.87	40.2	1.738	66.95	40.8	1.641	62.24	43.8	1.421	64.36	45.1	1.427	62.89	43.4	1.449	50.44	37.5	1.345					
May	70.96	40.5	1.752	68.39	41.6	1.644	62.95	44.3	1.421	66.04	45.8	1.442	62.28	43.4	1.435	49.50	37.9	1.366					
June	71.94	40.9	1.759	70.54	42.7	1.652	65.30	45.6	1.432	68.39	47.2	1.449	64.65	44.8	1.443	50.62	38.7	1.368					
July	72.38	40.8	1.774	70.74	42.9	1.649	64.99	45.1	1.441	68.35	46.4	1.473	64.84	44.9	1.444	52.56	41.0	1.282					
August	71.31	40.2	1.774	71.39	42.8	1.668	63.72	44.1	1.445	66.87	45.8	1.460	63.55	43.8	1.451	52.98	40.2	1.318					
September	73.15	41.4	1.767	70.77	42.2	1.677	65.61	44.6	1.471	67.24	45.9	1.465	66.27	44.3	1.496	55.13	43.0	1.282					
October	75.01	42.0	1.786	70.90	42.0	1.688	63.89	43.7	1.462	65.66	45.0	1.459	64.11	43.2	1.484	55.05	41.3	1.333					
November	79.63	43.9	1.814	72.46	42.9	1.689	64.82	43.8	1.480	65.82	44.9	1.466	64.52	42.7	1.511	48.61	36.8	1.321					

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Food and kindred products-Continued																	
	Grain-mill products			Flour and other grain-mill products			Prepared feeds			Bakery products			Sugar			Cane-sugar refining		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$59.02	43.3	\$1.363	\$66.95	44.1	\$1.382	\$57.21	45.3	\$1.263	\$53.54	41.5	\$1.290	\$59.94	43.0	\$1.394	\$61.83	43.0	\$1.438
1951: Average.....	66.28	44.6	1.493	67.43	45.5	1.482	64.63	46.1	1.402	57.38	41.7	1.376	61.66	41.3	1.493	63.13	41.1	1.536
1951: November.....	68.00	44.5	1.528	71.37	45.9	1.555	67.04	46.3	1.448	59.26	41.5	1.428	65.20	43.5	1.433	62.36	39.9	1.563
December.....	68.38	44.4	1.540	71.28	45.4	1.570	65.98	45.5	1.450	59.43	41.5	1.432	64.75	43.6	1.485	63.45	40.7	1.559
1952: January.....	69.23	44.8	1.545	71.06	45.7	1.555	67.46	46.3	1.457	59.04	41.2	1.433	62.57	40.5	1.545	63.40	40.8	1.554
February.....	66.40	43.2	1.537	67.21	43.7	1.538	63.20	44.1	1.433	60.09	41.5	1.448	62.24	40.1	1.552	60.80	39.0	1.559
March.....	67.77	43.5	1.558	68.57	43.9	1.562	67.47	45.9	1.470	59.29	41.0	1.446	65.10	41.6	1.589	67.17	42.3	1.588
April.....	66.53	43.2	1.540	67.67	43.6	1.552	66.05	45.3	1.458	60.25	41.1	1.456	61.78	39.1	1.580	61.90	39.1	1.583
May.....	68.91	44.2	1.559	68.99	44.0	1.568	67.88	46.4	1.493	61.57	41.8	1.473	63.04	39.3	1.604	64.76	40.0	1.619
June.....	72.57	45.9	1.581	75.69	47.1	1.607	69.01	47.2	1.462	62.27	42.3	1.472	71.43	43.9	1.627	73.08	45.5	1.650
July.....	71.60	45.4	1.577	74.64	46.3	1.612	68.60	46.7	1.466	61.89	41.9	1.477	65.87	41.3	1.595	67.42	41.9	1.609
August.....	71.66	45.1	1.589	73.44	45.5	1.614	69.94	47.1	1.485	61.36	41.8	1.468	65.53	40.3	1.628	67.07	40.7	1.648
September.....	70.90	44.9	1.579	73.11	45.1	1.621	68.39	46.4	1.474	61.89	41.9	1.477	66.78	41.3	1.617	70.09	42.4	1.653
October.....	70.58	44.7	1.579	72.18	45.0	1.604	68.56	46.2	1.484	62.22	41.7	1.492	61.60	40.9	1.505	65.84	40.0	1.646
November.....	68.74	43.7	1.573	72.02	44.9	1.604	68.68	46.0	1.493	62.36	41.6	1.499	71.44	40.3	1.543	65.45	39.5	1.657
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Food and kindred products-Continued																	
	Beet sugar			Confectionery and related products			Confectionery			Beverages			Bottled soft drinks			Malt liquors		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$58.69	42.5	\$1.381	\$46.72	39.9	\$1.171	\$44.81	39.9	\$1.123	\$67.49	41.0	\$1.646	\$49.12	42.9	\$1.145	\$72.66	40.8	\$1.781
1951: Average.....	61.36	41.1	1.493	50.41	40.2	1.254	48.32	40.3	1.199	73.62	41.2	1.787	53.03	43.5	1.219	78.99	41.1	1.922
1951: November.....	68.12	47.7	1.428	51.74	41.1	1.259	49.68	41.3	1.203	74.54	40.6	1.836	54.59	43.5	1.255	80.11	40.5	1.978
December.....	66.60	43.9	1.517	52.33	41.6	1.258	50.61	42.0	1.205	73.48	40.8	1.801	52.58	43.1	1.220	79.34	41.0	1.935
1952: January.....	62.70	38.8	1.616	51.82	39.8	1.302	49.30	39.6	1.245	72.94	40.5	1.801	51.31	42.3	1.213	77.89	40.4	1.928
February.....	66.91	40.7	1.644	52.43	40.3	1.301	50.01	40.3	1.241	73.50	40.7	1.806	51.73	42.4	1.220	78.75	40.7	1.935
March.....	64.80	38.3	1.692	51.68	39.6	1.305	49.10	39.5	1.243	73.41	40.4	1.817	52.35	42.7	1.225	78.42	40.3	1.946
April.....	63.06	38.5	1.638	51.01	38.5	1.325	48.51	38.2	1.270	73.81	40.6	1.818	53.21	42.6	1.249	79.28	40.7	1.948
May.....	60.19	37.2	1.618	52.17	39.4	1.324	49.83	39.3	1.268	76.95	41.8	1.841	54.04	43.2	1.251	82.61	41.7	1.981
June.....	65.57	40.3	1.627	54.30	40.4	1.344	51.70	40.2	1.286	78.68	42.3	1.860	58.01	44.9	1.292	84.56	42.3	1.990
July.....	63.58	39.2	1.622	50.71	37.9	1.338	47.70	37.5	1.272	80.93	43.0	1.882	59.55	46.2	1.289	88.16	43.3	2.036
August.....	62.34	38.2	1.632	52.23	39.6	1.319	49.32	39.3	1.255	78.16	41.4	1.888	55.51	43.5	1.276	84.79	41.4	2.048
September.....	63.60	39.7	1.602	54.00	40.6	1.330	51.81	40.7	1.273	76.89	40.9	1.880	56.20	43.2	1.301	83.07	40.8	2.036
October.....	61.07	41.8	1.461	53.66	40.5	1.325	51.36	40.6	1.265	75.61	40.5	1.867	54.73	42.2	1.297	81.20	40.2	2.020
November.....	75.78	48.3	1.569	54.00	40.6	1.330	52.44	41.1	1.276	78.35	41.3	1.897	55.46	42.4	1.308	83.31	40.8	2.042
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Food and kindred products-Continued																	
	Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors			Miscellaneous food products			Total: Tobacco manufactures			Cigarettes			Cigars			Tobacco and snuff		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$61.94	40.3	\$1.537	\$54.99	42.2	\$1.303	\$41.08	37.9	\$1.084	\$50.19	39.0	\$1.287	\$35.76	36.9	\$0.969	\$42.79	37.7	\$1.135
1951: Average.....	68.86	40.2	1.713	59.22	42.0	1.410	44.20	38.3	1.154	54.21	39.4	1.376	38.92	37.6	1.035	46.07	37.7	1.222
1951: November.....	67.61	38.7	1.747	60.06	42.0	1.430	46.26	39.3	1.177	58.02	41.0	1.415	41.03	38.6	1.063	48.63	38.5	1.263
December.....	66.39	38.5	1.722	60.77	42.2	1.440	46.53	39.5	1.178	57.53	40.6	1.417	41.66	39.3	1.060	47.67	38.2	1.248
1952: January.....	68.43	39.1	1.750	61.36	41.8	1.468	45.27	38.4	1.179	55.24	39.4	1.402	40.14	37.9	1.059	47.82	38.1	1.255
February.....	68.87	39.2	1.757	61.82	42.2	1.465	43.69	38.9	1.184	51.84	39.9	1.405	38.86	36.8	1.056	46.30	37.1	1.248
March.....	68.60	38.8	1.768	61.30	41.7	1.470	43.88	36.6	1.199	52.59	37.3	1.410	39.05	36.6	1.067	44.09	34.8	1.267
April.....	68.38	38.7	1.767	60.92	41.3	1.475	41.43	34.6	1.198	48.40	34.4	1.407	37.03	34.8	1.064	43.42	34.6	1.255
May.....	73.04	41.5	1.760	61.28	41.6	1.473	45.40	37.9	1.198	54.41	38.7	1.406	40.25	37.9	1.062	45.74	36.3	1.260
June.....	70.88	39.8	1.781	62.96	42.6	1.478	46.74	38.6	1.211	56.78	39.9	1.423	40.29	37.9	1.063	48.04	37.8	1.271
July.....	66.58	39.0	1.784	64.31	42.9	1.499	46.24	37.9	1.220	57.10	39.3	1.453	39.04	36.8	1.061	48.58	38.4	1.265
August.....	71.02	39.5	1.798	61.84	41.5	1.490	46.92	39.1	1.200	61.34	42.1	1.457	39.69	37.3	1.064	49.14	38.3	1.283
September.....	69.43	38.7	1.794	63.49	42.3	1.501	47.01	39.6	1.187	59.45	41.0	1.450	41.12	38.0	1.082	50.44	38.5	1.310
October.....	68.07	37.9	1.796	62.96	42.2	1.492	47.52	40.0	1.188	59.55	40.9	1.456	42.79	39.4	1.086	49.18	37.8	1.301
November.....	76.06	41.0	1.855	63.23	42.1	1.502	46.83	38.7	1.210	58.21	39.9	1.459	42.52	38.8	1.096	49.01	37.5	1.307

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Tobacco manufactures—Con.			Textile-mill products														
	Tobacco stemming and redrying			Total: Textile-mill products			Yarn and thread mills			Yarn mills			Broad-woven fabric mills			Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber		
																United States		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$37.59	39.4	\$0.954	\$48.95	39.6	\$1.236	\$45.01	38.9	\$1.157	\$45.09	38.8	\$1.162	\$49.28	40.1	\$1.229	\$48.00	40.1	\$1.197
1951: Average.....	37.91	39.2	.967	51.33	38.8	1.323	47.86	38.6	1.240	48.02	38.6	1.244	51.63	39.2	1.317	50.38	39.3	1.282
1951: November.....	36.89	39.0	.946	50.46	37.8	1.335	46.57	37.2	1.252	46.97	37.4	1.256	50.01	37.6	1.330	48.35	37.6	1.286
December.....	37.67	38.6	.976	52.70	39.3	1.341	49.02	39.0	1.257	48.94	38.9	1.258	52.62	39.3	1.339	50.48	39.1	1.291
1952: January.....	38.04	38.5	.988	52.40	38.9	1.347	48.88	38.7	1.263	48.71	38.6	1.262	52.10	39.0	1.336	50.30	38.9	1.293
February.....	37.72	36.8	1.025	52.22	38.8	1.346	48.55	38.5	1.261	48.35	38.4	1.259	51.19	38.4	1.333	49.45	38.3	1.291
March.....	39.16	36.5	1.073	51.32	38.1	1.347	48.31	38.1	1.268	48.02	37.9	1.267	49.48	37.2	1.330	47.49	36.9	1.287
April.....	37.88	34.0	1.114	49.85	37.2	1.340	46.39	36.7	1.264	46.39	36.7	1.264	49.08	37.1	1.323	47.14	36.8	1.281
May.....	41.92	37.7	1.112	50.78	37.7	1.347	47.22	37.3	1.266	47.39	37.4	1.267	49.42	37.1	1.332	46.99	36.6	1.284
June.....	45.08	39.3	1.147	51.61	38.4	1.344	48.82	38.5	1.268	49.11	38.7	1.269	50.37	37.7	1.336	47.58	37.0	1.286
July.....	44.46	38.9	1.143	51.78	38.5	1.345	48.95	38.8	1.278	49.11	38.4	1.279	51.02	38.1	1.339	48.35	37.6	1.286
August.....	38.20	39.3	.972	53.48	39.7	1.347	50.13	39.5	1.269	50.45	39.6	1.274	52.62	39.3	1.339	50.23	39.0	1.288
September.....	39.18	42.4	.924	54.53	40.2	1.357	50.32	39.5	1.274	50.73	39.6	1.281	53.76	40.0	1.344	51.54	39.8	1.295
October.....	38.91	41.7	.933	55.16	40.5	1.362	50.20	39.4	1.274	50.63	39.4	1.285	54.89	40.6	1.352	52.94	40.6	1.304
November.....	35.69	37.1	.962	55.15	40.4	1.365	49.99	39.3	1.272	50.50	39.3	1.285	54.72	40.5	1.351	52.82	40.6	1.301
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Textile-mill products—Continued																		
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber—Continued						Woolen and worsted				Knitting mills			Full-fashioned hosiery					
North			South											United States		North		
1950: Average.....	\$51.23	40.5	\$1.265	\$47.08	40.0	\$1.177	\$54.01	39.8	\$1.357	\$44.13	37.4	\$1.180	\$53.63	37.9	\$1.415	\$54.25	37.7	\$1.439
1951: Average.....	53.66	38.8	1.383	49.41	39.4	1.254	57.71	39.1	1.476	46.57	36.7	1.269	56.69	36.6	1.549	58.16	38.9	1.620
1951: November.....	51.27	35.8	1.432	47.58	38.0	1.252	57.68	37.6	1.534	47.56	37.3	1.275	57.75	37.5	1.540	57.80	36.4	1.568
December.....	54.46	37.9	1.437	49.49	39.4	1.256	62.15	40.2	1.546	48.08	37.8	1.272	58.09	37.6	1.545	56.57	35.6	1.569
1952: January.....	54.89	37.7	1.456	49.12	39.2	1.253	61.42	39.6	1.551	47.66	37.0	1.288	58.18	37.2	1.564	58.76	36.7	1.601
February.....	53.13	37.2	1.455	48.20	38.5	1.252	60.37	39.1	1.544	48.31	37.8	1.278	56.06	38.5	1.534	57.36	37.6	1.525
March.....	52.53	36.2	1.451	46.21	37.0	1.249	59.25	38.6	1.535	48.16	37.8	1.274	56.83	38.6	1.524	56.36	37.7	1.495
April.....	52.74	36.4	1.449	45.87	36.9	1.243	59.29	38.7	1.532	45.94	36.2	1.269	55.20	36.1	1.529	54.13	35.8	1.512
May.....	52.67	36.3	1.451	45.68	36.6	1.248	61.69	39.9	1.546	46.86	36.9	1.270	55.70	36.5	1.526	54.75	36.5	1.500
June.....	53.43	36.8	1.452	46.25	37.0	1.250	63.28	40.8	1.551	47.23	37.6	1.256	54.94	36.6	1.501	53.94	36.2	1.490
July.....	53.98	37.2	1.451	47.13	37.7	1.250	63.31	40.4	1.567	47.80	38.0	1.258	57.15	37.9	1.508	54.83	37.0	1.482
August.....	55.39	38.9	1.424	49.02	39.0	1.257	63.50	40.6	1.564	49.14	39.9	1.260	57.83	38.3	1.510	57.12	37.9	1.507
September.....	56.47	39.6	1.426	50.35	39.8	1.265	64.51	41.3	1.592	49.71	39.2	1.268	58.33	38.4	1.519	59.44	38.9	1.528
October.....	57.85	40.2	1.439	51.60	40.6	1.271	64.25	40.9	1.571	50.67	39.8	1.273	59.38	39.3	1.511	59.04	39.2	1.506
November.....							62.84	39.8	1.579	50.75	39.8	1.275	59.84	39.6	1.511			
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Textile-mill products—Continued																		
Full-fashioned hosiery—Continued						Seamless hosiery						Knit outerwear			Knit underwear			
South			United States			North			South									
1950: Average.....	\$53.33	38.2	\$1.396	\$54.94	35.8	\$0.976	\$38.12	38.2	\$0.908	\$34.37	35.4	\$0.971	\$43.73	38.6	\$1.133	\$39.60	37.5	\$1.056
1951: Average.....	55.76	37.2	1.499	56.85	35.2	1.047	41.24	37.8	1.091	36.02	34.7	1.038	47.23	38.4	1.230	42.71	37.3	1.146
1951: November.....	57.68	38.2	1.510	58.66	36.4	1.062	42.48	38.0	1.118	37.94	36.1	1.051	48.33	38.6	1.252	43.14	36.9	1.169
December.....	58.70	38.8	1.513	59.41	37.0	1.065	44.31	39.6	1.119	38.43	36.5	1.053	48.21	38.6	1.249	44.50	38.0	1.171
1952: January.....	57.49	37.5	1.533	58.48	36.1	1.066	42.85	38.4	1.116	37.66	35.7	1.055	46.79	36.9	1.268	44.16	37.3	1.184
February.....	59.98	39.1	1.534	59.38	36.8	1.070	42.79	38.0	1.126	38.76	36.6	1.059	47.88	38.0	1.290	43.78	37.1	1.180
March.....	59.90	39.1	1.532	58.88	36.4	1.068	43.05	38.3	1.124	38.16	36.1	1.057	48.37	38.2	1.265	43.61	37.4	1.166
April.....	55.50	36.3	1.529	57.13	34.9	1.064	41.29	36.8	1.122	36.40	34.6	1.052	45.41	36.5	1.244	42.71	36.6	1.167
May.....	55.69	36.4	1.530	58.41	35.9	1.070	42.83	38.0	1.127	37.56	35.5	1.058	47.10	37.8	1.246	43.72	37.4	1.169
June.....	55.46	36.8	1.507	59.25	37.1	1.058	43.24	38.5	1.123	38.49	36.8	1.046	48.42	38.8	1.248	44.50	38.3	1.162
July.....	58.64	38.5	1.523	58.69	36.5	1.060	41.62	37.6	1.107	38.15	36.3	1.051	47.55	38.5	1.235	45.32	38.8	1.168
August.....	58.36	38.6	1.512	40.06	37.9	1.057	43.79	39.1	1.120	39.43	37.7	1.046	50.82	40.3	1.261	46.69	39.8	1.173
September.....	57.65	38.1	1.513	40.68	38.2	1.065	44.76	39.4	1.136	39.98	38.0	1.052	51.56	40.6	1.270	47.76	40.2	1.188
October.....	59.69	39.4	1.515	42.49	39.2	1.084	45.54	39.7	1.147	41.95	39.1	1.073	52.43	40.8	1.285	48.94	40.2	1.195
November.....				42.31	39.1	1.082							52.24	40.4	1.293	48.36	40.5	1.194

See footnotes at end of table.

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TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																		Apparel and other finished textile products
	Textile-mill products-Continued																		
	Dyeing and finishing textiles			Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings			Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn			Other textile-mill products			Fur-felt hats and hat bodies						
	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings				
1950: Average.....	\$53.87	40.9	\$1.317	\$52.33	41.5	\$1.502	\$52.72	41.1	\$1.526	\$52.37	40.6	\$1.290	\$51.05	35.9	\$1.422	\$43.68	36.4	\$1.200	
1951: Average.....	56.49	39.7	1.423	62.53	39.4	1.587	60.37	37.9	1.593	54.88	39.8	1.379	52.67	35.3	1.492	45.65	36.0	1.298	
1951: November.....	58.70	40.4	1.453	60.80	38.7	1.571	59.18	37.6	1.574	54.09	38.5	1.405	49.93	33.4	1.495	45.12	35.5	1.271	
December.....	61.76	42.3	1.460	63.12	39.9	1.582	61.15	38.8	1.576	56.30	40.1	1.404	57.23	37.8	1.514	46.26	36.2	1.278	
1952: January.....	60.60	41.4	1.466	64.80	40.5	1.600	63.68	39.9	1.596	56.41	39.7	1.421	55.12	36.6	1.506	46.40	36.0	1.289	
February.....	62.27	42.1	1.479	65.04	40.5	1.606	64.00	39.9	1.604	56.98	39.9	1.428	56.22	36.7	1.532	47.56	36.7	1.296	
March.....	60.76	41.0	1.482	66.79	41.0	1.629	64.96	40.1	1.620	56.97	39.7	1.435	55.31	36.7	1.507	47.36	36.8	1.287	
April.....	58.72	40.0	1.468	61.53	38.1	1.615	56.55	35.5	1.593	55.10	38.4	1.435	44.44	29.1	1.527	43.58	35.0	1.245	
May.....	59.91	40.7	1.472	65.64	40.1	1.637	62.47	38.8	1.610	56.67	39.3	1.442	52.41	34.3	1.528	45.06	36.4	1.238	
June.....	62.58	42.0	1.490	65.89	40.8	1.618	62.25	39.5	1.576	57.88	39.9	1.443	56.66	36.7	1.544	45.21	36.2	1.249	
July.....	60.40	40.7	1.484	63.15	39.1	1.615	59.25	37.5	1.580	56.72	39.5	1.436	51.95	33.6	1.546	45.72	36.0	1.270	
August.....	63.28	42.7	1.482	70.14	42.0	1.670	67.93	40.8	1.665	57.98	40.1	1.446	58.43	37.5	1.558	48.12	37.3	1.290	
September.....	63.79	42.9	1.487	71.53	42.1	1.699	70.79	41.3	1.714	59.99	41.2	1.456	56.15	36.2	1.551	48.47	37.4	1.296	
October.....	63.77	42.8	1.490	71.48	42.0	1.702	71.71	41.5	1.728	60.19	41.2	1.461	54.76	35.1	1.560	48.02	37.4	1.284	
November.....	64.09	42.7	1.501	71.81	41.7	1.722	72.29	41.5	1.742	59.68	40.6	1.470	58.06	36.4	1.595	47.72	37.4	1.276	
Manufacturing-Continued																			
Apparel and other finished textile products-Continued																			
Men's and boys' suits and coats			Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing			Shirts, collars, and nightwear			Separate trousers			Work shirts			Women's outerwear				
Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1950: Average.....	\$50.22	36.9	\$1.361	\$36.43	36.8	\$0.990	\$36.26	36.7	\$0.988	\$39.43	37.8	\$1.043	\$31.34	35.9	\$0.873	\$49.41	34.7	\$1.424	
1951: Average.....	52.73	35.8	1.473	38.05	36.0	1.057	37.95	35.6	1.066	40.14	36.0	1.115	33.02	35.7	1.025	51.31	35.0	1.466	
1951: November.....	47.59	32.2	1.478	38.13	35.6	1.071	38.84	36.0	1.079	37.56	33.6	1.118	32.85	33.1	1.036	50.41	34.6	1.457	
December.....	49.98	33.7	1.483	38.09	35.8	1.064	38.41	35.7	1.076	39.32	35.2	1.117	32.86	33.3	1.031	52.30	35.8	1.461	
1952: January.....	50.00	33.4	1.497	38.06	35.7	1.066	38.23	35.3	1.083	40.52	35.7	1.135	33.46	36.1	1.027	53.38	35.9	1.457	
February.....	51.67	34.7	1.489	39.02	36.5	1.069	38.84	35.7	1.088	42.03	36.8	1.142	33.32	35.9	1.028	54.78	36.4	1.505	
March.....	52.63	35.3	1.491	39.34	36.7	1.072	39.24	36.3	1.081	44.12	38.2	1.155	33.39	36.1	1.025	53.14	36.2	1.468	
April.....	48.20	32.9	1.465	38.02	35.8	1.062	38.41	35.6	1.079	41.95	36.8	1.140	34.63	37.2	1.031	47.81	34.2	1.398	
May.....	48.77	33.2	1.469	39.47	37.2	1.061	39.52	36.7	1.085	43.32	37.9	1.143	35.06	37.7	1.030	49.43	36.0	1.373	
June.....	50.86	34.2	1.487	39.35	37.3	1.055	39.27	36.5	1.076	42.82	37.4	1.145	35.59	38.6	1.022	48.79	34.8	1.402	
July.....	49.54	33.7	1.470	38.64	36.8	1.050	38.31	35.9	1.067	41.21	36.7	1.123	35.06	37.9	1.025	51.63	35.0	1.475	
August.....	54.16	36.2	1.496	40.13	38.0	1.056	39.19	36.8	1.065	43.09	38.1	1.131	36.03	38.7	1.031	54.70	36.2	1.511	
September.....	55.27	36.7	1.506	40.61	38.2	1.063	40.08	37.6	1.066	43.66	38.2	1.143	36.03	38.7	1.031	53.94	35.7	1.511	
October.....	54.37	36.1	1.506	41.52	38.8	1.070	41.90	38.9	1.077	43.81	38.4	1.141	36.22	38.9	1.031	51.56	35.0	1.473	
November.....	53.60	35.9	1.493	41.55	38.8	1.071	42.23	39.1	1.080	43.66	38.4	1.137	35.84	38.7	1.026	51.47	35.4	1.454	
Manufacturing-Continued																			
Apparel and other finished textile products-Continued																			
Women's dresses			Household apparel			Women's suits, coats, and skirts			Women's and children's undergarments			Underwear and nightwear, except corsets			Millinery				
Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wily. earnings	Avg. wily. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings		
1950: Average.....	\$48.09	34.8	\$1.382	\$34.66	36.1	\$0.960	\$63.77	33.6	\$1.898	\$38.38	36.9	\$1.040	\$36.55	36.4	\$1.004	\$54.21	35.2	\$1.540	
1951: Average.....	50.65	35.1	1.443	37.86	36.9	1.026	63.89	32.9	1.942	40.92	36.6	1.118	39.67	36.8	1.078	57.46	36.0	1.596	
1951: November.....	49.60	34.3	1.446	38.35	36.8	1.042	60.83	31.8	1.931	42.79	37.5	1.141	41.13	37.6	1.094	50.90	32.9	1.547	
December.....	52.60	36.1	1.457	39.07	37.9	1.031	63.21	33.2	1.904	42.90	37.5	1.144	41.21	37.4	1.102	55.91	35.5	1.575	
1952: January.....	51.77	35.9	1.442	39.34	37.5	1.049	67.01	34.0	1.971	41.95	36.7	1.143	40.00	36.6	1.093	61.82	38.4	1.610	
February.....	52.96	36.3	1.459	40.38	38.2	1.057	68.63	34.3	2.001	42.49	37.4	1.136	40.18	37.0	1.086	69.91	41.1	1.701	
March.....	52.82	36.4	1.451	41.24	38.8	1.063	63.31	32.4	1.954	43.39	37.8	1.148	40.62	37.1	1.095	68.86	40.7	1.692	
April.....	50.33	35.0	1.438	39.51	37.7	1.048	54.09	28.5	1.898	41.18	36.0	1.144	38.62	35.3	1.094	49.91	32.6	1.531	
May.....	52.45	36.1	1.453	41.00	38.5	1.055	54.41	30.9	1.781	43.12	37.3	1.156	40.00	36.3	1.102	50.46	33.2	1.520	
June.....	47.80	34.0	1.406	39.89	37.7	1.038	61.20	32.4	1.889	43.19	37.3	1.156	40.33	36.6	1.102	51.29	32.2	1.593	
July.....	48.27	34.8	1.387	37.24	35.7	1.043	67.47	34.3	1.967	41.54	36.6	1.135	39.10	36.2	1.090	56.24	34.8	1.616	
August.....	52.20	35.8	1.458	39.94	37.0	1.055	70.94	35.7	1.967	43.43	38.0	1.143	41.17	37.6	1.095	62.36	37.7	1.654	
September.....	53.35	35.4	1.507	39.49	37.5	1.053	67.32	34.0	1.980	44.62	38.5	1.159	42.77	38.6	1.108	62.66	38.3	1.636	
October.....	51.48	34.6	1.488	40.16	37.6	1.068	62.63	32.2	1.945	45.63	39.0	1.170	43.49	39.0	1.115	54.68	35.3	1.549	
November.....	51.11	35.2	1.452	40.50	38.1	1.063	62.22	32.8	1.897	45.55	38.7	1.177	43.57	38.9	1.120	47.55	31.1	1.529	

See footnote at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Apparel and other finished textile products—Continued															Lumber and wood products (except furniture)		
	Children's outerwear			Fur goods and miscellaneous apparel			Other fabricated textile products			Curtains and draperies			Textile bags					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$38.98	36.5	\$1.068	\$43.45	36.7	\$1.184	\$42.06	38.2	\$1.101	\$38.37	36.3	\$1.057	\$44.85	38.4	\$1.168	\$55.31	41.0	\$1.349
1951: Average.....	41.53	36.3	1.144	45.71	36.6	1.249	44.19	37.8	1.169	39.33	37.1	1.060	47.60	40.0	1.190	59.26	40.9	1.449
1951: November.....	42.37	36.4	1.164	47.62	37.0	1.287	44.65	37.9	1.178	38.00	36.5	1.041	46.21	38.8	1.191	60.86	40.6	1.490
December.....	42.79	36.7	1.166	47.13	37.2	1.267	45.74	38.6	1.185	39.33	37.1	1.060	47.60	40.0	1.190	60.18	40.8	1.475
1952: January.....	43.23	36.7	1.178	43.86	36.1	1.215	45.08	38.3	1.177	40.81	38.9	1.049	45.31	38.4	1.180	57.02	40.1	1.422
February.....	44.29	37.5	1.181	43.37	36.2	1.198	44.96	38.1	1.180	42.32	39.7	1.066	45.71	39.0	1.172	59.11	40.6	1.456
March.....	43.87	37.4	1.173	44.39	36.3	1.223	45.15	38.2	1.182	41.92	39.4	1.064	45.31	38.4	1.180	60.59	40.4	1.475
April.....	39.87	35.6	1.120	42.32	34.8	1.216	44.15	37.1	1.190	41.27	38.5	1.072	44.02	36.5	1.206	61.13	40.7	1.502
May.....	42.41	37.6	1.128	44.12	35.9	1.229	46.38	38.3	1.211	42.14	39.2	1.075	45.73	37.0	1.236	59.96	41.1	1.459
June.....	42.22	37.0	1.141	45.47	36.2	1.256	46.27	38.3	1.208	41.14	38.2	1.077	47.04	38.0	1.238	64.73	42.2	1.534
July.....	42.97	37.3	1.152	45.41	36.1	1.258	45.74	37.8	1.210	39.35	36.5	1.078	47.42	38.4	1.235	63.11	40.9	1.543
August.....	44.19	37.9	1.166	46.46	37.5	1.239	46.83	38.7	1.210	41.77	37.9	1.102	45.98	39.0	1.256	66.30	41.9	1.580
September.....	44.56	37.6	1.185	48.48	38.2	1.269	47.55	39.1	1.216	42.79	38.9	1.100	50.89	40.1	1.269	66.10	41.6	1.569
October.....	44.48	37.5	1.186	49.07	38.7	1.268	49.11	39.7	1.237	42.35	38.5	1.100	49.62	39.6	1.253	66.27	42.1	1.574
November.....	43.83	37.4	1.172	49.10	38.6	1.272	48.42	39.3	1.232	39.88	35.9	1.111	48.42	38.8	1.248	64.79	41.4	1.565
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																		
	Logging camps and contractors		Sawmills and planing mills		Sawmills and planing mills, general												Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	
					United States				South				West					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$66.25	38.9	\$1.703	\$54.95	40.7	\$1.350	\$55.53	40.5	\$1.371	\$38.90	42.1	\$0.924	\$70.43	38.7	\$1.820	\$60.52	43.2	\$1.401
1951: Average.....	71.37	39.3	1.816	58.73	40.5	1.450	59.58	40.5	1.471	41.19	42.2	.976	75.85	38.6	1.965	64.74	42.4	1.527
1951: November.....	79.38	41.3	1.922	60.56	40.4	1.199	61.49	40.4	1.522	41.75	42.3	.987	78.82	38.6	2.042	62.97	40.6	1.551
December.....	74.92	40.0	1.873	59.47	40.4	1.472	60.36	40.4	1.494	42.03	42.5	.989	77.19	38.1	2.026	65.15	41.9	1.555
1952: January.....	63.46	39.1	1.623	56.56	39.5	1.432	57.25	39.4	1.453	41.92	42.3	.991	72.67	36.3	2.002	65.06	41.6	1.564
February.....	72.82	41.4	1.759	58.47	40.1	1.458	59.16	40.0	1.479	41.18	41.6	.990	76.76	38.4	1.999	65.89	41.7	1.580
March.....	72.78	40.3	1.806	58.85	39.9	1.475	59.43	39.7	1.497	41.05	41.3	.994	76.72	38.0	2.019	66.62	41.9	1.590
April.....	78.85	40.6	1.942	60.37	40.3	1.498	61.30	40.3	1.521	41.86	41.9	.999	78.80	38.8	2.031	66.87	41.9	1.596
May.....	67.64	39.3	1.721	60.45	40.9	1.478	61.40	40.8	1.505	43.13	43.0	1.003	78.32	38.3	2.045	65.47	41.7	1.570
June.....	81.41	42.8	1.902	65.17	42.1	1.548	66.38	42.2	1.573	43.65	43.3	1.008	84.90	40.8	2.081	69.18	43.1	1.695
July.....	79.50	41.3	1.925	62.94	40.5	1.554	63.79	40.4	1.579	43.10	42.5	1.014	80.29	38.4	2.091	67.31	42.2	1.595
August.....	85.17	43.1	1.976	66.35	41.6	1.595	67.31	41.6	1.618	43.72	42.9	1.019	86.01	40.4	2.129	69.39	42.7	1.625
September.....	82.35	41.3	1.994	66.53	41.4	1.607	67.36	41.3	1.631	44.01	43.1	1.021	85.46	39.6	2.158	69.71	42.4	1.644
October.....	86.35	44.1	1.958	66.55	41.7	1.596	67.23	41.5	1.620	44.21	43.3	1.021	86.36	40.0	2.159	69.91	42.5	1.645
November.....	83.45	42.0	1.987	64.94	41.1	1.580	65.64	40.9	1.605	43.55	42.7	1.020	85.01	39.3	2.163	68.64	41.8	1.642
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued																		
	Lumber and wood products (except furniture)—Continued								Furniture and fixtures									
	Millwork		Wooden containers		Wooden boxes, other than cigar		Miscellaneous wood products		Total: Furniture and fixtures				Household furniture					
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$59.05	43.2	\$1.367	\$46.03	40.7	\$1.311	\$46.56	41.5	\$1.122	\$47.07	41.4	\$1.137	\$53.67	41.9	\$1.281	\$51.91	41.9	\$1.239
1951: Average.....	61.80	42.1	1.468	49.22	41.5	1.186	49.54	42.2	1.174	51.28	42.0	1.221	57.72	41.2	1.401	54.84	40.8	1.344
1951: November.....	61.74	41.3	1.495	49.48	41.3	1.198	49.16	41.8	1.176	50.92	40.8	1.248	58.81	41.1	1.431	56.50	41.0	1.378
December.....	63.09	42.2	1.495	51.07	42.0	1.216	50.37	42.4	1.188	52.08	41.7	1.249	60.48	42.0	1.440	57.75	41.7	1.385
1952: January.....	61.98	41.4	1.497	48.63	40.8	1.192	48.16	41.3	1.166	51.75	41.6	1.244	59.84	41.5	1.442	56.46	41.0	1.377
February.....	62.00	40.9	1.517	48.64	40.7	1.195	48.16	41.3	1.166	52.21	41.6	1.255	60.26	41.5	1.452	57.31	41.2	1.391
March.....	63.11	41.3	1.528	49.37	40.7	1.213	48.79	41.1	1.187	52.83	41.7	1.267	60.67	41.3	1.469	57.55	40.9	1.407
April.....	63.79	41.5	1.537	49.45	40.6	1.218	49.64	41.4	1.199	52.67	41.7	1.263	59.48	40.6	1.465	56.76	40.4	1.405
May.....	64.36	41.9	1.536	50.51	41.5	1.217	50.32	41.9	1.201	53.51	41.9	1.277	59.80	40.9	1.462	56.84	40.6	1.400
June.....	67.57	43.4	1.587	50.80	41.3	1.230	50.58	41.7	1.213	54.06	42.2	1.281	60.02	41.0	1.464	57.36	40.8	1.406
July.....	65.57	42.3	1.550	50.72	41.2	1.231	50.83	41.8	1.216	52.78	41.3	1.278	58.56	40.3	1.453	56.42	40.5	1.393
August.....	67.65	42.9	1.577	51.59	41.4	1.244	51.42	41.7	1.234	54.40	42.3	1.286	60.19	41.2	1.461	58.41	41.6	1.404
September.....	68.48	42.8	1.600	52.21	41.5	1.258	52.25	42.0	1.244	54.43	42.0	1.296	62.41	42.0	1.486	60.18	42.2	1.426
October.....	68.92	43.1	1.599	53.38	42.2	1.265	53.46	42.8	1.249	55.25	42.5	1.300	63.50	42.5	1.494	61.36	42.7	1.437
November.....	68.20	42.6	1.601	53.30	42.2	1.263	53.41	42.8	1.248	54.51	41.9	1.301	63.29	42.0	1.507	60.67	42.1	1.441

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Furniture and fixtures-Continued												Paper and allied products					
	Wood household furniture, except upholstered			Wood household furniture, upholstered			Mattresses and bedsprings			Other furniture and fixtures			Total: Paper and allied products			Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$48.39	42.3	\$1.144	\$56.35	41.4	\$1.361	\$57.27	41.2	\$1.380	\$58.53	41.9	\$1.397	\$61.14	43.3	\$1.412	\$65.06	43.9	\$1.482
1951: Average	50.88	41.3	1.232	58.03	39.8	1.458	60.37	40.3	1.498	64.69	42.2	1.533	65.77	43.1	1.526	71.17	44.4	1.603
1951: November	51.58	41.3	1.249	61.39	41.2	1.490	63.15	40.4	1.563	64.49	41.5	1.554	65.64	42.4	1.548	71.31	43.8	1.628
1951: December	52.54	41.8	1.257	65.33	42.7	1.530	63.08	40.8	1.546	67.07	42.8	1.567	66.68	42.8	1.558	72.22	44.2	1.634
1952: January	51.87	41.4	1.253	59.12	39.6	1.493	63.45	40.7	1.559	67.85	42.7	1.589	66.39	42.5	1.562	71.29	43.6	1.635
1952: February	52.37	41.5	1.262	62.34	40.8	1.528	63.78	40.7	1.567	67.22	42.2	1.593	66.57	42.4	1.570	71.08	43.6	1.644
1952: March	51.89	40.7	1.275	63.28	41.2	1.536	64.39	40.7	1.582	67.94	42.2	1.610	67.48	42.6	1.584	72.93	43.8	1.665
1952: April	51.56	40.6	1.270	62.42	40.4	1.545	62.92	39.9	1.577	65.97	41.1	1.605	65.33	41.4	1.578	69.88	42.2	1.656
1952: May	51.65	40.8	1.266	61.97	40.4	1.534	62.76	39.9	1.573	66.65	41.5	1.606	66.34	41.8	1.587	71.01	42.6	1.667
1952: June	51.82	40.9	1.267	63.51	41.0	1.549	64.19	40.6	1.581	66.08	41.3	1.600	67.71	42.4	1.597	72.54	43.1	1.683
1952: July	51.54	41.0	1.257	60.63	39.6	1.531	62.64	40.0	1.566	63.80	39.8	1.603	68.39	42.4	1.613	74.17	43.4	1.709
1952: August	53.59	42.3	1.267	64.18	41.3	1.554	64.51	40.7	1.585	64.80	40.4	1.604	69.36	43.0	1.613	73.90	43.6	1.697
1952: September	55.00	42.7	1.288	66.75	42.3	1.578	67.42	41.9	1.609	67.73	41.4	1.636	71.08	43.5	1.634	75.72	44.0	1.721
1952: October	55.51	42.9	1.294	68.52	43.2	1.586	68.81	42.5	1.619	69.04	42.1	1.630	71.64	43.9	1.632	75.89	44.3	1.713
1952: November	55.25	42.7	1.294	68.94	42.9	1.607	64.32	40.1	1.604	70.27	41.9	1.677	72.04	43.9	1.641	76.72	44.5	1.724
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Paper and allied products-Continued									Printing, publishing, and allied industries								
	Paperboard containers and boxes			Other paper and allied products			Total: Printing, publishing, and allied industries			Newspapers			Periodicals			Books		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$57.96	43.0	\$1.348	\$55.48	42.0	\$1.321	\$72.98	38.8	\$1.881	\$80.00	36.9	\$2.168	\$74.18	39.5	\$1.878	\$64.08	39.1	\$1.639
1951: Average	60.65	41.8	1.451	59.73	41.8	1.429	76.05	38.8	1.960	83.34	36.6	2.277	79.28	39.8	1.992	67.48	39.6	1.704
1951: November	59.49	40.8	1.458	59.80	41.1	1.455	77.09	38.7	1.992	85.51	36.7	2.330	80.48	39.8	2.022	66.68	39.2	1.701
1951: December	60.77	41.2	1.475	60.76	41.5	1.464	79.43	39.4	2.016	88.65	37.5	2.364	80.11	39.5	2.028	68.03	39.6	1.718
1952: January	61.25	41.3	1.483	60.00	41.4	1.471	77.28	38.6	2.002	83.13	35.8	2.322	78.67	39.1	2.012	68.19	39.3	1.735
1952: February	61.13	41.0	1.491	60.64	41.0	1.479	77.64	38.4	2.022	84.19	36.1	2.332	81.69	40.2	2.032	68.56	39.0	1.758
1952: March	61.57	41.1	1.498	61.59	41.5	1.484	79.06	38.7	2.043	84.55	36.1	2.342	84.24	40.5	2.080	69.36	39.3	1.765
1952: April	60.18	40.2	1.497	60.63	40.9	1.483	78.23	38.2	2.048	85.02	36.1	2.355	80.99	39.2	2.066	69.68	39.1	1.782
1952: May	61.83	41.0	1.508	60.61	40.9	1.482	79.86	38.6	2.069	87.42	36.5	2.395	81.85	39.6	2.067	70.54	39.3	1.795
1952: June	63.67	42.0	1.516	61.33	41.3	1.485	80.16	38.8	2.066	87.32	36.4	2.390	82.33	40.2	2.048	70.55	39.7	1.777
1952: July	63.05	41.4	1.523	61.22	41.2	1.486	79.93	38.5	2.076	86.64	36.1	2.400	85.81	39.8	2.156	69.10	38.8	1.781
1952: August	65.76	42.7	1.540	62.92	42.0	1.498	80.83	38.9	2.078	86.89	36.1	2.407	89.66	41.3	2.171	73.08	40.4	1.809
1952: September	68.06	43.6	1.561	64.10	42.2	1.519	82.16	39.2	2.096	88.91	36.5	2.436	89.18	41.4	2.154	75.00	41.3	1.816
1952: October	69.13	44.2	1.564	61.74	42.4	1.527	81.90	39.0	2.100	88.89	36.4	2.442	85.43	39.9	2.141	74.01	40.6	1.823
1952: November	69.55	44.3	1.570	64.25	41.8	1.537	81.57	38.9	2.097	88.57	36.3	2.440	81.08	39.4	2.134	72.88	40.2	1.813
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Printing, publishing, and allied industries-Continued									Chemicals and allied products								
	Commercial printing			Lithographing			Other printing and publishing			Total: Chemicals and allied products			Industrial inorganic chemicals			Industrial organic chemicals		
	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wklly. earnings	Avg. wklly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$72.34	39.9	\$1.813	\$73.04	40.0	\$1.826	\$65.18	39.1	\$1.667	\$62.67	41.5	\$1.510	\$67.89	40.9	\$1.660	\$65.69	40.6	\$1.618
1951: Average	75.36	40.0	1.884	75.09	40.1	1.895	67.42	39.2	1.720	68.22	41.8	1.632	75.13	41.6	1.806	71.62	40.9	1.751
1951: November	76.87	39.9	1.919	75.56	39.6	1.908	66.90	38.7	1.731	68.72	41.8	1.644	76.36	41.5	1.840	71.63	40.4	1.773
1951: December	78.75	40.7	1.935	78.47	40.7	1.928	69.38	39.6	1.752	69.10	41.8	1.653	75.89	41.0	1.851	72.45	40.7	1.780
1952: January	78.18	40.3	1.940	79.40	39.2	1.949	68.90	39.4	1.751	69.06	41.6	1.660	76.74	41.3	1.858	72.11	40.4	1.785
1952: February	77.26	39.7	1.946	77.14	39.1	1.973	68.84	38.5	1.788	68.81	41.4	1.662	75.46	40.9	1.845	72.02	40.3	1.787
1952: March	79.55	40.3	1.974	78.96	39.6	1.954	70.71	39.0	1.813	69.18	41.3	1.675	75.70	40.7	1.860	72.54	40.3	1.800
1952: April	78.21	39.5	1.980	77.93	39.2	1.988	69.45	38.5	1.804	69.09	41.0	1.685	76.55	41.0	1.867	73.20	40.2	1.821
1952: May	79.96	40.0	1.999	79.48	39.6	2.007	69.74	38.7	1.802	68.73	40.9	1.705	76.82	40.9	1.871	73.67	40.3	1.828
1952: June	80.52	40.2	2.003	81.28	40.0	2.032	69.26	38.8	1.785	70.65	41.1	1.719	77.12	41.0	1.881	74.07	40.3	1.838
1952: July	80.64	40.3	2.011	82.71	40.1	2.050	68.56	38.3	1.790	70.29	40.7	1.727	77.26	40.9	1.889	74.68	40.5	1.844
1952: August	80.20	40.3	1.990	85.78	40.9	2.085	69.43	38.7	1.794	70.68	40.9	1.728	76.91	40.8	1.885	75.13	40.7	1.846
1952: September	81.45	40.6	2.011	86.86	41.5	2.093	70.85	39.1	1.812	71.30	41.5	1.718	77.71	40.9	1.900	76.21	40.8	1.868
1952: October	81.89	40.4	2.027	85.70	41.2	2.080	70.77	39.1	1.810	71.47	41.7	1.714	76.87	40.5	1.898	76.51	41.0	1.866
1952: November	81.32	40.0	2.033	81.46	41.2	2.050	72.12	39.8	1.812	72.15	41.8	1.726	79.60	41.5	1.918	77.67	41.4	1.876

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued																	
	Plastics, except synthetic rubber			Synthetic rubber			Synthetic fibers			Drugs and medicines			Paints, pigments, and fillers			Fertilizers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$65.54	41.8	\$1.568	\$71.93	40.8	\$1.763	\$58.40	39.3	\$1.486	\$59.59	40.9	\$1.457	\$64.80	42.3	\$1.532	\$47.00	41.3	\$1.138
1951: Average.....	72.66	42.0	1.730	78.31	41.0	1.910	62.76	39.4	1.593	62.51	41.1	1.521	68.84	41.9	1.643	52.16	42.2	1.236
1951: November.....	73.49	41.4	1.775	80.42	41.2	1.952	63.10	38.9	1.622	63.59	41.0	1.551	69.85	41.6	1.679	53.09	41.9	1.267
December.....	73.61	41.4	1.778	81.20	41.6	1.952	63.91	39.4	1.622	63.67	41.0	1.553	70.27	41.9	1.677	54.95	42.6	1.290
1952: January.....	73.86	41.4	1.784	78.86	40.4	1.952	63.38	39.0	1.628	64.25	40.9	1.571	69.63	41.3	1.686	54.23	42.2	1.285
February.....	72.69	40.7	1.786	77.62	40.3	1.926	64.06	39.4	1.626	64.93	41.2	1.576	69.41	41.0	1.693	53.76	42.1	1.277
March.....	73.36	40.8	1.798	77.84	40.0	1.946	65.18	39.6	1.646	64.55	40.8	1.582	70.66	41.3	1.711	54.23	42.7	1.270
April.....	72.54	40.3	1.800	78.83	40.2	1.961	67.28	40.0	1.682	63.00	40.0	1.575	69.89	40.8	1.713	57.14	44.4	1.287
May.....	73.83	40.5	1.823	76.75	39.2	1.958	66.02	39.7	1.663	62.37	39.3	1.587	71.34	41.6	1.715	56.31	42.5	1.325
June.....	74.78	41.0	1.824	78.92	40.1	1.968	65.93	39.6	1.665	63.40	40.1	1.581	71.72	41.6	1.724	57.44	42.8	1.342
July.....	75.92	41.6	1.825	80.23	40.4	1.986	67.46	40.3	1.674	62.01	39.1	1.586	70.57	41.1	1.717	56.75	42.1	1.348
August.....	76.59	41.9	1.828	82.86	41.1	2.016	66.76	40.0	1.669	62.33	39.2	1.590	70.57	41.1	1.717	57.81	42.6	1.357
September.....	77.89	42.1	1.850	82.09	40.3	2.037	67.86	40.2	1.688	63.12	39.7	1.590	71.86	41.3	1.740	57.51	42.6	1.350
October.....	79.38	42.7	1.859	81.84	40.0	2.046	67.07	39.9	1.681	64.12	39.8	1.611	73.12	41.9	1.745	55.50	41.7	1.331
November.....	81.65	43.2	1.890	82.70	40.3	2.052	67.32	40.0	1.683	63.82	39.3	1.624	72.75	41.5	1.753	56.31	41.9	1.344
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Chemicals and allied products—Continued									Products of petroleum and coal								
	Vegetable and animal oils and fats			Other chemicals and allied products			Soap and glycerin			Total: Products of petroleum and coal			Petroleum refining			Coke and byproducts		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$53.46	45.5	\$1.175	\$64.41	41.5	\$1.552	\$71.81	41.7	\$1.722	\$75.01	40.9	\$1.834	\$77.93	40.4	\$1.929	\$62.85	39.7	\$1.583
1951: Average.....	58.60	46.0	1.274	69.31	41.7	1.662	77.11	41.5	1.838	81.30	41.0	1.983	84.70	40.7	2.081	69.47	39.9	1.741
1951: November.....	58.95	45.6	1.213	70.47	41.6	1.694	79.25	41.6	1.905	81.28	40.7	1.997	84.89	40.6	2.091	69.32	39.5	1.755
December.....	59.65	48.3	1.235	70.72	41.5	1.704	79.06	41.2	1.919	82.94	41.2	2.013	87.14	41.3	2.110	70.35	40.2	1.750
1952: January.....	59.53	47.4	1.256	70.38	41.4	1.700	77.79	40.9	1.902	82.66	40.9	2.021	86.67	41.0	2.114	70.05	39.6	1.769
February.....	58.79	46.4	1.267	70.46	41.3	1.706	77.93	40.8	1.910	82.09	40.8	2.012	85.63	40.7	2.104	70.46	39.9	1.766
March.....	59.16	45.4	1.303	70.71	41.3	1.712	78.65	40.9	1.923	82.09	40.7	2.017	85.60	40.5	2.111	69.48	39.8	1.759
April.....	60.08	44.7	1.344	69.69	40.8	1.708	77.80	40.5	1.921	82.34	40.5	2.033	85.68	40.3	2.126	68.53	38.5	1.780
May.....	61.20	43.9	1.394	70.49	41.1	1.715	78.50	40.8	1.924	75.22	37.2	2.022	76.58	35.7	2.145	65.25	36.8	1.773
June.....	62.43	44.5	1.403	71.15	41.2	1.727	79.18	40.5	1.955	84.95	40.8	2.082	87.83	40.4	2.174	64.73	35.9	1.803
July.....	61.06	43.4	1.407	70.45	40.7	1.731	80.91	41.3	1.959	88.05	41.3	2.132	90.82	40.8	2.226	72.28	39.8	1.816
August.....	61.41	43.8	1.402	71.56	41.2	1.737	82.81	41.8	1.981	87.31	40.8	2.140	90.37	40.2	2.248	74.74	39.8	1.878
September.....	60.02	47.3	1.269	72.72	41.6	1.748	86.20	42.8	2.014	89.28	41.2	2.167	92.10	40.5	2.274	77.47	40.1	1.932
October.....	60.31	47.6	1.267	72.94	41.8	1.745	84.77	42.3	2.004	87.96	40.8	2.156	90.79	40.1	2.264	75.55	39.7	1.903
November.....	61.01	48.0	1.271	73.23	41.8	1.752	84.70	42.2	2.007	88.38	40.9	2.161	91.92	40.6	2.264	75.29	39.5	1.906
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Products of petroleum and coal—Con.									Rubber products								
	Other petroleum and coal products			Total: Rubber products			Tires and inner tubes			Rubber footwear			Other rubber products			Total: Leather and leather products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$66.78	44.7	\$1.494	\$64.42	40.9	\$1.575	\$72.48	39.8	\$1.821	\$52.21	40.1	\$1.302	\$59.76	42.2	\$1.416	\$44.56	37.6	\$1.188
1951: Average.....	69.09	43.7	1.581	68.70	40.6	1.692	77.93	39.6	1.968	57.81	41.0	1.410	63.26	41.4	1.528	47.10	37.0	1.273
1951: November.....	67.37	42.4	1.589	69.46	40.5	1.715	80.27	39.5	1.982	56.64	40.2	1.409	62.36	40.6	1.536	45.85	35.6	1.268
December.....	64.75	41.4	1.564	73.91	41.2	1.794	86.26	41.0	2.104	59.95	40.7	1.473	65.45	41.5	1.577	48.61	37.8	1.286
1952: January.....	64.88	41.3	1.571	74.19	40.9	1.814	86.99	40.9	2.127	60.27	40.1	1.503	65.63	41.2	1.593	49.54	38.4	1.290
February.....	67.43	42.3	1.594	73.31	40.5	1.810	85.75	40.6	2.112	60.46	39.8	1.519	64.43	40.6	1.587	50.19	38.7	1.297
March.....	68.95	42.8	1.611	72.88	40.3	1.801	83.46	39.8	2.097	61.51	40.2	1.530	64.83	40.8	1.589	50.46	38.7	1.304
April.....	70.54	43.3	1.629	71.40	39.6	1.803	81.90	39.3	2.084	59.42	39.3	1.512	63.68	39.9	1.596	48.53	37.1	1.308
May.....	75.41	45.4	1.661	73.47	40.5	1.814	84.96	40.4	2.103	60.69	39.9	1.521	65.32	40.8	1.601	48.90	37.3	1.311
June.....	74.93	45.3	1.654	75.01	40.9	1.834	87.79	41.1	2.136	61.38	40.3	1.523	65.73	40.9	1.607	50.04	38.2	1.310
July.....	76.05	45.4	1.675	72.15	39.6	1.822	84.22	39.8	2.116	58.83	39.3	1.497	62.29	39.4	1.581	50.01	38.5	1.299
August.....	77.77	45.8	1.698	73.65	40.6	1.814	85.29	40.5	2.106	61.93	40.4	1.533	65.44	40.8	1.604	52.02	39.5	1.317
September.....	80.17	46.5	1.724	75.17	41.1	1.829	86.24	40.7	2.119	63.03	40.9	1.541	67.65	41.5	1.630	51.26	38.6	1.328
October.....	79.75	46.1	1.730	75.11	41.2	1.825	85.45	40.4	2.115	63.71	41.1	1.550	68.54	42.0	1.632	51.11	38.2	1.334
November.....	75.98	44.2	1.719	77.10	41.1	1.876	87.40	40.0	2.185	68.71	42.0	1.636	69.85	41.8	1.671	50.78	37.7	1.347

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Leather and leather products—Continued									Stone, clay, and glass products								
	Leather			Footwear (except rubber)			Other leather products			Total: Stone, clay, and glass products			Glass and glass products			Glass containers		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1990: Average.....	\$57.21	39.7	\$1.441	\$41.99	36.9	\$1.138	\$44.85	38.5	\$1.165	\$59.20	41.2	\$1.437	\$61.58	40.3	\$1.528	\$56.36	\$59.8	\$1.416
1991: Average.....	60.41	39.1	1.545	44.10	36.0	1.225	48.16	38.5	1.251	64.94	41.6	1.561	65.81	40.2	1.637	60.67	40.1	1.513
1991: November.....	59.06	38.3	1.596	41.93	33.9	1.237	48.79	38.6	1.264	65.03	40.9	1.560	65.50	39.2	1.671	62.22	40.3	1.544
December.....	61.11	38.9	1.571	45.57	36.9	1.235	50.17	39.5	1.270	65.30	41.2	1.585	66.28	40.0	1.657	64.48	41.6	1.550
1992: January.....	61.82	39.1	1.581	47.52	38.2	1.244	48.92	38.7	1.264	64.35	40.6	1.585	64.14	38.8	1.653	60.92	39.2	1.554
February.....	61.78	39.0	1.584	48.52	38.6	1.257	49.17	38.9	1.264	65.23	41.0	1.591	65.54	39.6	1.655	60.76	39.1	1.554
March.....	61.78	39.0	1.584	49.15	38.7	1.270	48.80	38.7	1.261	65.76	41.1	1.600	66.59	39.9	1.669	61.80	39.6	1.563
April.....	61.61	38.8	1.586	46.37	36.7	1.269	47.66	37.5	1.271	64.88	40.5	1.602	65.16	38.9	1.675	60.76	38.6	1.574
May.....	62.17	39.1	1.590	46.63	36.8	1.267	48.42	37.8	1.281	65.85	41.0	1.606	66.78	39.8	1.678	61.70	39.4	1.566
June.....	64.52	40.2	1.605	47.74	37.8	1.263	48.93	38.2	1.281	66.09	40.9	1.616	67.37	39.7	1.697	61.98	39.3	1.577
July.....	63.91	39.5	1.618	47.80	38.3	1.248	49.01	38.5	1.273	64.92	40.2	1.615	65.49	38.5	1.701	61.95	39.2	1.581
August.....	65.69	40.2	1.634	50.80	39.7	1.272	49.70	38.8	1.281	67.03	41.1	1.631	68.48	40.0	1.712	63.47	40.4	1.571
September.....	66.09	40.2	1.644	48.73	38.1	1.279	50.58	39.0	1.297	68.39	41.3	1.656	69.32	39.7	1.746	64.88	40.0	1.622
October.....	66.70	40.3	1.655	47.91	37.2	1.288	51.85	39.7	1.306	70.43	42.1	1.673	71.86	40.9	1.757	65.37	40.3	1.622
November.....	68.01	40.7	1.671	47.21	36.4	1.297	51.77	39.7	1.304	70.17	41.4	1.695	73.40	40.6	1.808	65.45	40.5	1.616
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued																	
	Pressed and blown glass			Cement, hydraulic			Structural clay products			Brick and hollow tile			Sewer pipe			Pottery and related products		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1990: Average.....	\$53.71	39.7	\$1.353	\$60.13	41.7	\$1.442	\$54.19	40.5	\$1.338	\$53.75	42.9	\$1.253	\$52.17	39.7	\$1.314	\$52.16	37.5	\$1.391
1991: Average.....	57.50	39.9	1.441	65.17	41.8	1.559	61.01	41.5	1.470	58.09	42.9	1.354	58.19	40.1	1.451	57.65	38.1	1.513
1991: November.....	56.70	38.6	1.469	65.64	41.7	1.574	61.98	41.4	1.497	57.34	42.1	1.362	61.11	40.5	1.509	58.79	38.0	1.547
December.....	58.76	40.3	1.458	65.27	41.5	1.569	62.13	41.5	1.497	57.92	42.4	1.366	60.25	39.9	1.510	59.40	38.2	1.555
1992: January.....	58.12	39.4	1.475	66.06	41.3	1.575	61.21	41.0	1.493	55.62	41.2	1.350	58.37	39.2	1.489	58.97	37.8	1.500
February.....	59.09	40.7	1.474	65.81	42.0	1.567	60.48	40.7	1.486	56.22	41.8	1.345	56.76	38.3	1.482	60.92	39.0	1.562
March.....	60.51	40.5	1.494	65.27	41.6	1.569	60.41	40.6	1.488	56.63	41.7	1.358	59.09	39.5	1.496	61.86	39.3	1.574
April.....	60.30	39.3	1.509	65.89	41.6	1.584	59.70	40.2	1.485	57.11	41.9	1.363	60.39	40.1	1.505	60.40	38.3	1.577
May.....	60.33	39.9	1.512	66.31	41.6	1.594	59.79	40.1	1.491	58.80	42.9	1.361	53.04	35.6	1.490	60.88	38.8	1.569
June.....	60.22	39.7	1.517	66.00	41.2	1.602	60.34	40.2	1.501	59.66	43.2	1.381	60.49	39.9	1.516	60.21	38.4	1.568
July.....	57.47	37.2	1.545	67.94	42.2	1.610	59.92	40.0	1.498	58.94	42.8	1.377	59.33	38.8	1.529	58.30	36.9	1.580
August.....	61.05	39.9	1.530	68.45	42.1	1.626	61.53	40.8	1.508	59.56	43.1	1.382	60.60	39.3	1.512	60.31	38.1	1.583
September.....	60.99	39.4	1.548	69.06	41.7	1.656	62.27	40.7	1.530	60.62	42.9	1.413	61.30	39.6	1.548	61.92	38.8	1.596
October.....	64.02	41.2	1.554	70.04	42.4	1.652	64.50	41.4	1.558	61.21	43.2	1.417	64.64	40.6	1.592	64.20	40.2	1.597
November.....	64.36	40.3	1.597	71.06	41.9	1.696	63.46	40.5	1.567	59.69	42.3	1.411	62.41	39.2	1.592	63.72	39.9	1.597
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Stone, clay, and glass products—Continued									Primary metal industries								
	Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products			Concrete products			Other stone, clay, and glass products			Total: Primary metal industries			Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills			Iron and steel foundries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1990: Average.....	\$62.64	45.0	\$1.392	\$61.15	43.9	\$1.393	\$60.94	41.4	\$1.472	\$67.24	40.8	\$1.648	\$67.47	39.9	\$1.691	\$65.32	41.9	\$1.559
1991: Average.....	68.37	45.4	1.506	67.41	45.0	1.498	67.67	41.8	1.619	75.12	41.5	1.810	77.06	40.9	1.884	71.95	42.4	1.697
1991: November.....	69.06	44.9	1.538	68.67	45.0	1.528	66.94	40.4	1.657	75.23	41.2	1.826	77.49	41.0	1.890	71.37	41.4	1.794
December.....	67.98	44.4	1.531	68.36	44.8	1.526	67.73	41.1	1.648	77.73	42.2	1.842	79.44	41.9	1.896	73.69	42.4	1.738
1992: January.....	67.49	44.4	1.520	66.66	44.5	1.498	67.52	40.6	1.663	76.86	41.5	1.852	77.93	40.8	1.910	72.86	41.8	1.743
February.....	68.44	44.8	1.538	68.73	45.2	1.521	68.46	40.7	1.682	75.85	41.2	1.841	78.53	40.6	1.885	72.32	41.3	1.751
March.....	67.83	44.1	1.538	66.14	43.6	1.517	69.45	41.0	1.694	76.55	41.4	1.849	78.33	41.4	1.892	72.02	40.9	1.761
April.....	69.22	44.6	1.552	68.11	44.4	1.534	67.69	40.1	1.688	71.53	39.0	1.834	73.16	37.4	1.876	71.00	40.5	1.753
May.....	70.24	45.2	1.554	69.89	45.8	1.536	68.57	40.5	1.693	72.17	39.2	1.841	70.46	37.4	1.884	72.02	40.9	1.761
June.....	71.17	45.8	1.571	72.15	46.4	1.555	68.14	40.2	1.695	73.38	40.1	1.830	70.77	36.8	1.923	71.88	40.7	1.760
July.....	70.38	45.0	1.564	70.52	45.7	1.543	66.21	39.2	1.689	71.89	39.5	1.820	72.04	37.7	1.911	68.66	39.3	1.747
August.....	72.34	45.7	1.583	70.53	45.5	1.550	68.22	39.8	1.714	77.77	40.4	1.925	81.97	40.2	2.034	70.03	39.7	1.764
September.....	73.97	46.0	1.608	72.27	46.0	1.571	70.50	40.8	1.728	81.91	41.1	1.963	86.79	40.9	2.122	74.17	41.0	1.809
October.....	75.91	46.4	1.636	74.42	46.6	1.597	71.67	41.0	1.748	82.14	41.4	1.984	84.86	40.8	2.080	76.70	41.8	1.835
November.....	72.79	44.6	1.632	69.23	43.9	1.577	71.78	40.9	1.755	83.00	41.5	2.000	85.69	41.0	2.090	77.46	41.6	1.862

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Gray-iron foundries			Malleable-iron foundries			Steel foundries			Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals			Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc			Primary refining of aluminum		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$65.06	42.3	\$1.538	\$65.46	41.3	\$1.585	\$65.43	41.1	\$1.592	\$63.71	41.0	\$1.554	\$62.37	40.9	\$1.525	\$63.97	40.9	\$1.564
1951: Average.....	70.01	42.2	1.659	71.98	41.9	1.718	75.68	43.1	1.756	70.13	41.4	1.694	69.34	41.3	1.679	70.92	41.5	1.700
1951: November.....	68.96	41.0	1.682	70.79	40.5	1.748	76.37	43.0	1.776	69.95	41.1	1.702	69.17	41.1	1.683	71.70	41.3	1.736
December.....	70.43	41.6	1.693	72.99	41.4	1.763	79.56	44.1	1.804	71.58	41.4	1.729	72.44	41.8	1.733	69.12	40.4	1.711
1952: January.....	70.59	41.4	1.705	70.79	40.2	1.761	77.01	42.9	1.795	73.54	41.5	1.772	74.82	41.8	1.790	71.60	41.8	1.713
February.....	68.75	40.3	1.706	70.09	39.8	1.761	78.78	43.5	1.811	73.17	41.6	1.759	73.77	41.7	1.769	72.19	41.9	1.723
March.....	69.63	40.6	1.715	68.85	38.9	1.770	76.97	42.2	1.824	74.03	41.8	1.771	74.67	41.9	1.782	72.15	41.8	1.726
April.....	68.60	40.0	1.715	68.58	38.7	1.772	75.20	41.8	1.799	73.33	41.5	1.767	73.88	41.6	1.776	72.10	41.7	1.729
May.....	68.80	40.0	1.720	71.18	39.7	1.793	76.97	42.5	1.811	74.41	41.9	1.776	74.31	41.7	1.782	74.42	41.6	1.747
June.....	68.51	39.9	1.717	72.22	39.9	1.810	76.83	42.1	1.825	74.36	41.8	1.779	75.05	42.0	1.787	72.29	41.5	1.771
July.....	64.58	38.6	1.673	64.86	36.6	1.772	73.15	41.0	1.833	75.55	41.9	1.803	75.07	41.5	1.809	75.98	42.9	1.912
August.....	68.16	39.7	1.717	60.44	34.3	1.762	75.33	41.3	1.824	76.67	41.6	1.843	74.87	41.5	1.804	80.11	41.9	1.912
September.....	72.85	41.3	1.764	73.89	39.9	1.852	75.83	40.9	1.854	77.81	41.7	1.866	76.49	41.8	1.830	80.94	41.7	1.941
October.....	74.34	41.6	1.787	75.74	40.7	1.861	79.30	42.0	1.888	76.90	41.5	1.853	74.84	41.3	1.812	80.05	41.2	1.943
November.....	74.23	41.1	1.806	77.18	40.9	1.887	81.08	42.1	1.926	77.75	41.6	1.869	76.33	41.8	1.826	80.81	41.0	1.971
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Primary metal industries—Continued																	
	Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper			Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum			Nonferrous foundries			Other primary metal industries			Iron and steel forgings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$66.75	41.9	\$1.593	\$70.24	42.7	\$1.645	\$59.99	40.1	\$1.496	\$67.65	41.5	\$1.630	\$71.27	41.9	\$1.701	\$74.09	41.6	\$1.781
1951: Average.....	68.70	40.7	1.688	70.47	40.9	1.723	64.14	39.4	1.628	73.83	41.9	1.762	79.45	42.6	1.865	84.87	43.3	1.960
1951: November.....	68.94	40.6	1.698	69.64	40.0	1.726	66.50	40.4	1.646	74.48	41.4	1.799	80.39	42.4	1.896	85.46	42.9	1.992
December.....	73.00	42.1	1.734	75.35	42.5	1.773	67.07	40.6	1.652	77.97	42.7	1.826	83.69	43.5	1.924	91.10	44.7	2.008
1952: January.....	71.54	41.4	1.728	73.37	41.5	1.768	67.15	40.6	1.654	78.88	42.8	1.843	82.75	43.1	1.920	91.30	44.8	2.038
February.....	70.21	40.7	1.725	71.33	40.3	1.770	66.21	40.2	1.647	76.94	42.0	1.832	83.01	43.1	1.926	89.85	44.0	2.043
March.....	70.74	40.7	1.738	72.11	40.4	1.785	66.00	40.1	1.646	77.24	42.0	1.839	81.79	42.4	1.929	87.51	43.0	2.033
April.....	69.85	40.4	1.729	71.33	40.3	1.770	66.21	40.2	1.647	74.79	40.8	1.833	77.40	40.5	1.911	84.44	41.8	2.020
May.....	70.47	40.5	1.740	71.64	40.2	1.782	66.77	40.2	1.661	74.97	40.7	1.842	78.69	41.2	1.910	85.03	42.2	2.018
June.....	71.03	40.8	1.741	73.23	41.0	1.786	65.29	39.5	1.653	75.56	41.0	1.843	79.46	41.3	1.924	84.50	42.0	2.012
July.....	72.55	41.4	1.762	76.38	41.9	1.823	65.28	39.3	1.661	72.55	39.6	1.832	75.48	39.6	1.906	75.89	38.6	1.906
August.....	76.41	41.9	1.828	78.03	42.5	1.836	72.40	40.0	1.810	75.25	40.7	1.849	77.74	40.3	1.929	76.58	39.1	1.961
September.....	77.19	41.5	1.860	79.70	42.6	1.873	72.69	39.4	1.845	79.27	41.7	1.901	80.97	41.1	1.979	81.73	40.7	2.008
October.....	79.54	42.4	1.876	81.57	43.0	1.897	76.18	41.2	1.849	82.07	42.5	1.931	84.61	42.2	2.005	85.43	41.9	2.039
November.....	80.57	42.7	1.887	82.96	43.3	1.916	75.81	41.0	1.849	81.78	42.2	1.938	86.74	42.5	2.041	87.53	42.0	2.094
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)																	
	Wire drawing			Total: Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)			Tin cans and other tinware			Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware			Cutlery and edge tools			Hand tools		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$73.79	42.9	\$1.729	\$63.42	41.4	\$1.532	\$60.90	41.6	\$1.464	\$61.01	41.5	\$1.470	\$55.54	41.7	\$1.332	\$61.31	41.2	\$1.488
1951: Average.....	80.15	43.0	1.864	69.36	41.7	1.663	66.45	41.3	1.609	66.47	41.7	1.594	60.53	41.6	1.455	69.49	42.5	1.635
1951: November.....	80.33	42.5	1.890	69.92	41.4	1.689	66.50	40.7	1.634	66.74	41.3	1.616	60.87	41.1	1.481	68.06	41.1	1.656
December.....	81.00	42.9	1.888	71.78	42.3	1.697	68.51	41.9	1.635	68.21	42.0	1.624	62.36	41.6	1.499	69.68	42.1	1.656
1952: January.....	78.58	41.6	1.889	71.06	41.8	1.700	66.22	40.5	1.635	67.81	41.6	1.630	61.49	40.8	1.507	69.26	41.9	1.653
February.....	79.34	42.0	1.889	71.27	41.8	1.705	65.65	40.4	1.625	67.57	41.2	1.640	61.39	40.6	1.512	69.35	41.7	1.663
March.....	79.04	41.8	1.891	71.43	41.7	1.713	67.57	41.1	1.644	67.37	40.8	1.650	61.01	40.3	1.514	69.26	41.5	1.669
April.....	70.16	37.6	1.866	69.64	40.7	1.711	66.87	40.6	1.647	66.86	40.3	1.659	60.37	39.9	1.513	68.97	41.2	1.674
May.....	75.13	40.2	1.869	70.95	41.3	1.718	66.74	40.5	1.648	67.60	40.6	1.665	62.09	40.5	1.533	69.51	41.4	1.679
June.....	77.49	41.0	1.890	70.18	40.9	1.716	68.35	41.6	1.643	67.64	40.5	1.670	62.67	40.5	1.545	67.93	40.9	1.661
July.....	78.45	40.9	1.918	67.66	39.8	1.700	70.18	42.3	1.659	65.38	39.6	1.651	60.12	39.4	1.525	65.55	39.8	1.647
August.....	82.27	41.7	1.973	70.67	40.8	1.732	72.07	42.9	1.680	66.61	40.1	1.661	63.15	40.9	1.544	66.94	40.4	1.657
September.....	81.84	41.0	1.996	74.26	42.0	1.768	73.87	43.3	1.706	70.33	41.3	1.703	65.18	41.7	1.563	68.99	40.8	1.691
October.....	88.16	43.3	2.036	75.68	42.4	1.785	70.14	41.8	1.678	71.59	41.6	1.721	65.45	41.5	1.577	71.46	41.5	1.723
November.....	89.20	43.3	2.060	75.71	42.2	1.794	71.69	41.8	1.715	73.56	42.3	1.739	67.07	42.0	1.597	71.84	41.5	1.731

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
	Hardware			Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies			Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies			Oil burners, non-electric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified			Fabricated structural metal products			Structural steel and ornamental metalwork		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$62.65	41.8	\$1.506	\$63.91	41.1	\$1.555	\$67.64	41.6	\$1.626	\$61.20	40.8	\$1.500	\$63.29	41.1	\$1.540	\$63.23	41.3	\$1.531
1951: Average.....	66.70	41.3	1.615	69.58	41.0	1.697	75.03	41.8	1.795	65.93	40.6	1.624	71.74	42.6	1.684	71.61	42.3	1.698
1951: November.....	67.82	41.4	1.631	69.53	40.4	1.721	72.96	40.0	1.824	66.91	40.7	1.644	72.93	42.6	1.712	73.10	42.5	1.722
December.....	69.09	42.0	1.645	71.49	41.3	1.731	75.84	41.4	1.832	68.27	41.2	1.657	74.87	43.4	1.725	74.78	43.0	1.739
1952: January.....	69.26	41.8	1.657	70.07	40.5	1.730	73.61	40.4	1.822	67.40	40.6	1.660	73.36	42.7	1.718	73.74	42.7	1.727
February.....	68.60	41.2	1.665	69.85	40.4	1.729	73.83	40.5	1.823	67.10	40.4	1.661	73.74	42.8	1.723	74.34	42.8	1.737
March.....	68.13	40.6	1.678	70.35	40.5	1.737	74.09	40.4	1.834	67.55	40.5	1.668	74.04	42.8	1.730	74.99	43.1	1.740
April.....	67.77	40.1	1.690	67.74	39.0	1.737	68.04	37.1	1.834	67.21	40.2	1.672	72.23	41.8	1.728	72.34	41.6	1.739
May.....	68.11	40.3	1.690	69.99	40.2	1.741	71.59	39.4	1.817	68.45	40.6	1.685	73.39	42.4	1.731	73.00	42.1	1.734
June.....	68.83	40.3	1.708	70.11	40.2	1.744	71.25	39.3	1.813	68.78	40.6	1.694	72.02	41.7	1.727	69.85	40.8	1.712
July.....	66.83	39.5	1.692	68.43	39.6	1.728	70.31	38.8	1.812	68.79	39.9	1.674	70.93	41.0	1.730	70.33	41.2	1.707
August.....	67.67	39.7	1.702	71.17	40.6	1.753	73.78	40.1	1.840	69.61	40.9	1.702	74.30	41.6	1.786	74.38	41.6	1.788
September.....	72.56	41.3	1.757	74.05	41.6	1.780	75.23	40.6	1.853	73.90	42.1	1.731	76.64	42.6	1.799	77.83	43.0	1.810
October.....	73.81	41.7	1.770	75.36	42.1	1.790	76.03	40.9	1.859	74.51	42.6	1.749	77.73	42.9	1.812	79.06	43.5	1.818
November.....	76.30	42.6	1.791	78.47	41.0	1.792	78.56	40.6	1.861	72.57	41.4	1.753	77.31	42.5	1.819	77.54	42.7	1.816
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)—Continued																	
	Boiler-shop products			Sheet-metal work			Metal stamping, coating, and engraving			Stamped and pressed metal products			Other fabricated metal products			Total: Machinery (except electrical)		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$62.16	40.6	\$1.531	\$62.14	41.1	\$1.512	\$64.22	41.3	\$1.555	\$66.15	41.5	\$1.594	\$64.76	41.7	\$1.553	\$67.21	41.8	\$1.608
1951: Average.....	71.57	42.7	1.676	70.31	41.9	1.678	68.54	40.7	1.684	70.50	40.8	1.728	70.43	42.3	1.665	76.73	43.5	1.764
1951: November.....	73.53	43.3	1.702	71.13	41.5	1.714	69.64	40.3	1.728	71.85	40.5	1.774	70.22	41.9	1.676	77.83	43.2	1.797
December.....	75.11	43.9	1.711	74.69	43.0	1.737	71.15	41.2	1.727	73.40	41.4	1.773	72.71	43.1	1.687	79.95	44.1	1.813
1952: January.....	73.70	43.1	1.710	72.01	41.6	1.731	73.06	41.7	1.752	75.77	42.0	1.804	71.19	42.3	1.683	79.81	43.9	1.818
February.....	74.38	43.2	1.721	71.93	41.6	1.729	73.35	41.7	1.759	76.02	42.0	1.810	71.66	42.4	1.690	79.70	43.6	1.828
March.....	74.78	43.1	1.735	71.32	41.2	1.731	73.54	41.5	1.772	76.19	41.7	1.827	71.23	42.1	1.692	80.00	43.5	1.839
April.....	73.27	42.4	1.728	69.05	39.8	1.735	71.21	40.6	1.754	73.68	40.8	1.806	69.54	41.1	1.692	78.62	42.8	1.837
May.....	74.30	42.8	1.736	73.02	41.8	1.747	72.41	41.0	1.766	74.90	41.2	1.818	70.76	41.5	1.705	79.06	42.9	1.843
June.....	74.34	42.8	1.737	73.03	41.4	1.764	71.55	40.4	1.771	74.40	40.8	1.821	69.20	40.9	1.692	78.87	42.7	1.847
July.....	72.28	41.3	1.750	73.10	41.0	1.783	66.37	38.3	1.733	68.01	38.1	1.785	65.97	39.5	1.670	76.46	41.6	1.838
August.....	72.92	41.5	1.757	75.71	41.9	1.807	71.27	40.4	1.764	73.53	40.4	1.820	68.10	40.2	1.694	77.94	42.1	1.849
September.....	75.30	42.1	1.790	79.33	43.3	1.832	77.02	42.2	1.825	80.05	42.4	1.888	72.77	41.8	1.741	80.31	42.9	1.872
October.....	76.34	42.2	1.809	79.87	43.5	1.836	79.58	42.9	1.855	83.05	43.3	1.916	74.67	42.4	1.761	80.87	42.9	1.885
November.....	76.73	42.2	1.818	79.37	43.3	1.833	78.87	42.7	1.847	81.98	43.1	1.902	75.26	42.4	1.775	81.36	42.8	1.901
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)—Continued																	
	Engines and turbines			Agricultural machinery and tractors			Tractors			Agricultural machinery (except tractors)			Construction and mining machinery			Metalworking machinery		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$69.43	40.7	\$1.706	\$64.60	40.1	\$1.611	\$66.09	40.3	\$1.640	\$62.57	39.8	\$1.572	\$65.97	42.4	\$1.556	\$71.54	43.2	\$1.656
1951: Average.....	79.79	42.9	1.860	73.46	40.7	1.805	75.75	40.9	1.852	70.92	40.5	1.751	75.38	44.5	1.694	85.55	46.8	1.828
1951: November.....	79.97	42.4	1.868	73.42	40.1	1.831	76.58	40.8	1.877	69.97	39.4	1.776	76.96	44.9	1.714	87.33	46.5	1.878
December.....	83.55	43.7	1.912	76.55	41.2	1.838	79.23	41.7	1.900	73.40	40.6	1.808	80.47	45.3	1.738	90.30	47.6	1.895
1952: January.....	84.42	43.9	1.923	75.85	40.8	1.859	78.06	41.0	1.904	73.63	40.7	1.809	79.24	45.7	1.734	90.30	47.5	1.901
February.....	84.90	43.9	1.934	76.10	40.2	1.893	78.63	40.3	1.951	73.30	40.1	1.828	79.04	45.4	1.741	89.82	47.0	1.911
March.....	83.29	43.0	1.937	77.94	41.0	1.901	79.01	40.6	1.946	76.94	41.5	1.854	79.54	45.4	1.752	90.43	47.0	1.924
April.....	82.37	42.5	1.938	78.25	40.8	1.918	80.94	40.9	1.979	75.21	40.7	1.848	77.79	44.5	1.748	88.33	46.1	1.916
May.....	79.30	41.6	1.911	77.94	40.7	1.915	79.10	40.4	1.958	76.34	41.0	1.862	77.31	44.1	1.753	89.55	46.4	1.930
June.....	81.99	42.2	1.943	75.84	40.0	1.896	77.64	40.0	1.941	73.54	39.9	1.843	74.90	42.7	1.764	89.64	46.4	1.932
July.....	80.45	41.3	1.948	70.01	37.4	1.872	67.69	35.2	1.923	72.35	39.6	1.827	72.41	41.4	1.749	86.49	45.0	1.922
August.....	80.70	41.6	1.940	72.92	39.1	1.865	74.34	38.8	1.916	72.29	39.5	1.830	74.35	42.1	1.766	89.13	45.8	1.946
September.....	81.30	41.8	1.945	71.44	39.1	1.827	72.02	38.7	1.861	71.14	39.5	1.801	76.42	42.5	1.798	92.12	46.5	1.981
October.....	80.74	41.3	1.953	73.93	39.9	1.853	75.68	40.0	1.892	72.75	39.8	1.828	77.54	43.1	1.799	92.55	46.3	1.990
November.....	86.14	42.6	2.022	73.25	38.9	1.883	75.35	39.1	1.927	71.37	38.6	1.849	78.49	43.2	1.817	93.34	46.3	2.016

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹-Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)-Continued																	
	Machine tools			Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)			Machine-tool accessories			Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)			General industrial machinery			Office and store machines and devices		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$69.72	43.2	\$1.614	\$70.54	42.7	\$1.652	\$74.69	43.5	\$1.717	\$65.74	41.9	\$1.569	\$66.33	41.9	\$1.583	\$66.95	41.1	\$1.629
1951: Average.....	84.75	47.4	1.788	81.90	45.2	1.814	88.08	46.8	1.882	74.69	43.6	1.713	76.91	44.2	1.740	73.88	41.9	1.756
1951: November.....	86.80	47.3	1.837	82.89	45.0	1.842	90.64	46.6	1.945	74.65	42.9	1.740	78.14	44.0	1.776	74.95	41.8	1.793
December.....	89.69	48.3	1.857	85.75	46.1	1.860	93.68	47.7	1.964	76.47	43.8	1.746	79.97	44.8	1.785	75.35	41.7	1.807
1952: January.....	90.59	48.6	1.864	84.64	45.7	1.852	94.00	47.5	1.979	76.39	43.5	1.756	78.90	44.2	1.785	75.24	41.5	1.813
February.....	89.39	47.7	1.874	85.97	45.9	1.873	92.70	46.7	1.985	76.47	43.4	1.762	79.07	44.1	1.793	75.04	41.3	1.817
March.....	89.77	47.6	1.886	86.67	46.1	1.880	94.32	46.9	2.011	77.25	43.4	1.780	79.02	43.8	1.804	75.72	41.4	1.829
April.....	88.08	46.9	1.878	83.37	44.7	1.865	92.61	46.1	2.009	75.71	42.7	1.773	77.45	43.1	1.797	74.85	40.9	1.830
May.....	88.45	46.9	1.886	84.66	45.2	1.873	94.78	46.6	2.034	76.28	42.9	1.777	78.00	43.4	1.811	74.05	40.4	1.823
June.....	87.75	46.5	1.887	84.89	45.3	1.874	95.61	46.8	2.043	76.84	43.0	1.787	78.05	43.0	1.815	75.28	40.8	1.845
July.....	84.58	45.3	1.867	81.01	43.3	1.871	92.64	45.3	2.045	74.13	41.6	1.782	75.68	42.0	1.802	73.93	40.2	1.839
August.....	88.63	46.5	1.906	84.21	44.8	1.901	92.98	45.4	2.048	75.41	42.2	1.787	76.23	42.0	1.815	74.43	40.3	1.847
September.....	91.19	47.1	1.936	86.24	44.8	1.925	98.23	46.8	2.099	78.22	43.0	1.819	79.30	43.1	1.840	76.55	41.0	1.867
October.....	92.33	47.3	1.952	87.56	44.9	1.950	98.39	46.5	2.116	78.46	42.9	1.829	80.36	43.3	1.856	76.05	40.8	1.864
November.....	92.20	46.8	1.970	90.59	45.5	1.991	98.39	46.5	2.116	78.18	42.7	1.831	80.73	43.1	1.873	76.71	41.0	1.871
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)-Continued																	
	Computing machines and cash registers			Typewriters			Service-industry and household machines			Refrigerators and air-conditioning units			Miscellaneous machinery parts			Ball and roller bearings		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$71.70	40.9	\$1.753	\$62.68	41.5	\$1.496	\$67.26	41.7	\$1.613	\$66.42	41.1	\$1.616	\$66.15	42.0	\$1.575	\$68.55	42.5	\$1.613
1951: Average.....	78.81	41.5	1.869	68.00	42.5	1.600	71.06	40.7	1.746	69.41	39.8	1.744	74.26	43.2	1.719	76.69	43.4	1.767
1951: November.....	81.62	41.6	1.962	68.51	42.5	1.612	72.41	40.7	1.779	71.44	40.6	1.786	74.00	42.6	1.737	75.28	42.2	1.784
December.....	81.91	41.6	1.969	68.51	41.9	1.635	74.04	41.2	1.797	72.80	40.4	1.802	75.86	43.4	1.748	76.70	42.8	1.792
1952: January.....	82.43	41.8	1.972	67.81	41.4	1.638	75.59	41.9	1.804	75.25	41.6	1.809	76.39	43.5	1.756	78.38	43.4	1.806
February.....	81.08	41.2	1.968	69.18	41.7	1.659	74.49	41.2	1.808	74.65	41.2	1.812	75.85	43.0	1.764	76.73	42.7	1.797
March.....	82.15	41.3	1.989	69.26	41.8	1.657	74.03	40.7	1.819	74.11	40.7	1.821	75.66	42.7	1.772	76.70	42.4	1.809
April.....	80.99	40.7	1.990	68.52	41.2	1.663	72.34	39.9	1.813	70.90	39.3	1.804	74.16	41.9	1.770	73.62	41.2	1.787
May.....	80.24	40.3	1.991	67.13	40.2	1.670	73.71	40.5	1.820	72.90	40.1	1.818	74.69	42.1	1.774	73.28	41.1	1.783
June.....	81.16	40.7	1.994	70.68	41.7	1.695	74.56	40.9	1.823	74.91	41.0	1.827	74.14	41.7	1.778	72.43	40.6	1.784
July.....	80.76	40.5	1.994	67.14	40.4	1.662	74.68	40.7	1.835	75.07	40.8	1.840	72.19	40.9	1.765	70.31	40.2	1.748
August.....	81.44	40.6	2.008	68.04	40.5	1.680	75.40	41.0	1.859	76.88	41.4	1.857	72.41	40.7	1.779	69.75	39.9	1.793
September.....	83.72	41.1	2.037	68.91	40.7	1.693	78.31	41.9	1.869	79.21	42.0	1.886	75.27	41.7	1.805	73.38	40.1	1.830
October.....	83.11	40.9	2.032	69.27	40.7	1.702	78.54	41.8	1.879	78.16	41.4	1.888	76.27	41.7	1.829	71.13	38.7	1.838
November.....	84.33	41.3	2.042	68.55	40.3	1.701	77.61	41.5	1.870	75.88	40.6	1.869	77.76	42.1	1.847	76.51	41.2	1.857
Year and month	Manufacturing-Continued																	
	Machinery (except electrical)-Con.			Electrical machinery														
	Machine shops (job and repair)			Total: Electrical machinery			Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus			Motors, generators, transformers, and industrial controls			Electrical equipment for vehicles			Communication equipment		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$65.18	41.7	\$1.563	\$60.83	41.1	\$1.480	\$63.75	41.1	\$1.551	\$64.90	41.1	\$1.579	\$66.22	41.7	\$1.588	\$56.20	40.9	\$1.374
1951: Average.....	74.17	43.2	1.717	66.86	41.4	1.615	71.53	42.1	1.699	72.92	42.1	1.732	68.84	40.4	1.704	61.86	41.1	1.505
1951: November.....	75.90	43.1	1.761	69.10	41.8	1.653	73.78	42.4	1.740	75.30	42.4	1.776	70.86	40.4	1.754	65.02	42.0	1.548
December.....	78.15	44.2	1.768	69.97	42.0	1.666	74.81	42.7	1.752	75.95	42.5	1.787	72.99	41.1	1.776	64.69	41.6	1.558
1952: January.....	78.14	44.0	1.776	70.22	41.9	1.676	75.19	42.7	1.761	76.92	42.9	1.793	74.41	41.9	1.776	65.35	41.6	1.571
February.....	78.62	43.9	1.791	69.93	41.6	1.681	75.06	42.5	1.766	76.37	42.5	1.797	71.83	40.4	1.778	65.17	41.3	1.578
March.....	78.58	43.8	1.794	70.43	41.5	1.697	76.37	42.5	1.797	78.35	42.7	1.835	72.34	40.3	1.795	64.86	41.0	1.582
April.....	78.21	43.4	1.802	69.03	40.7	1.696	75.11	41.8	1.797	77.20	42.0	1.838	71.66	39.9	1.796	63.28	40.1	1.578
May.....	78.83	43.6	1.808	68.90	40.6	1.697	73.64	41.3	1.783	74.56	41.1	1.814	69.71	38.9	1.792	64.52	40.4	1.597
June.....	78.42	43.3	1.811	69.73	40.9	1.705	74.67	41.6	1.795	76.09	41.6	1.829	72.42	39.9	1.815	64.80	40.5	1.600
July.....	75.74	42.1	1.799	67.91	39.9	1.702	73.35	41.0	1.789	74.48	40.9	1.821	68.00	37.1	1.833	62.96	39.4	1.508
August.....	76.01	42.3	1.797	66.86	40.9	1.708	74.16	41.2	1.800	75.40	41.2	1.830	69.92	38.5	1.816	65.80	40.9	1.611
September.....	78.27	43.1	1.816	72.11	41.9	1.721	76.49	42.4	1.804	79.11	42.6	1.857	76.38	40.8	1.872	67.60	41.7	1.621
October.....	79.88	43.6	1.832	72.66	42.0	1.730	76.97	42.5	1.811	79.12	42.4	1.866	77.81	41.3	1.884	68.18	41.8	1.631
November.....	80.16	43.4	1.847	72.40	41.8	1.732	77.22	42.5	1.817	79.20	42.4	1.868	73.43	39.5	1.859	68.18	41.8	1.631

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued																	
	Electrical machinery—Continued									Transportation equipment								
	Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment			Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment			Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products			Total: Transportation equipment			Automobiles			Aircrafts and parts		
	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wky. earnings	Avg. wky. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1930: Average	\$53.85	40.7	\$1.323	\$65.84	40.1	\$1.642	\$61.58	41.0	\$1.502	\$71.18	41.0	\$1.736	\$73.25	41.2	\$1.778	\$63.39	41.6	\$1.644
1951: Average	58.40	40.5	1.442	77.20	43.2	1.787	65.73	40.8	1.611	75.77	40.8	1.857	75.82	39.5	1.912	78.05	43.8	1.782
1951: November	60.98	41.4	1.473	81.33	44.3	1.836	66.26	40.5	1.636	77.05	40.7	1.863	76.44	39.1	1.955	79.85	43.9	1.819
December	61.14	41.2	1.484	81.08	43.9	1.847	68.89	41.6	1.656	79.48	41.7	1.906	79.91	40.4	1.978	80.57	44.1	1.827
1952: January	61.24	41.1	1.490	82.19	44.0	1.868	67.77	40.9	1.657	79.47	41.5	1.915	80.55	40.5	1.989	79.53	43.2	1.841
February	61.01	40.7	1.499	82.73	44.1	1.876	67.98	40.9	1.662	79.24	41.4	1.914	79.83	40.4	1.976	80.01	43.2	1.852
March	60.91	40.5	1.504	81.91	43.8	1.870	68.18	40.8	1.671	80.08	41.3	1.939	80.84	40.4	2.001	80.57	42.9	1.878
April	59.62	39.8	1.498	80.81	43.1	1.875	66.60	40.0	1.665	78.47	40.7	1.929	79.68	39.9	1.967	78.08	42.0	1.859
May	61.23	40.4	1.518	82.06	43.6	1.882	67.39	40.4	1.668	79.57	41.1	1.936	80.24	40.1	2.001	80.38	42.8	1.878
June	61.58	40.3	1.528	81.16	43.4	1.870	67.76	40.5	1.673	79.12	40.7	1.944	79.27	39.4	2.012	80.36	42.7	1.882
July	60.25	39.2	1.537	74.17	40.8	1.818	67.54	40.3	1.676	75.50	39.3	1.921	71.33	35.9	1.987	80.66	42.7	1.889
August	62.44	40.6	1.538	80.22	42.9	1.870	69.34	41.2	1.683	78.38	40.3	1.945	77.76	38.4	2.025	80.03	42.3	1.892
September	63.46	41.1	1.544	82.45	43.6	1.891	71.19	41.8	1.703	85.16	42.2	2.018	88.20	41.8	2.110	84.24	43.6	1.932
October	63.79	41.1	1.552	82.97	43.6	1.903	71.14	41.6	1.710	85.80	42.1	2.038	90.23	42.3	2.133	83.09	42.7	1.946
November	63.35	41.0	1.545	84.48	43.5	1.942	72.13	41.6	1.734	85.19	41.7	2.043	88.74	41.8	2.123	84.50	43.0	1.965
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
Aircraft			Aircraft engines and parts			Aircraft propellers and parts			Other aircraft parts and equipment			Ship- and boatbuilding and repairing			Shipbuilding and repairing			
1930: Average	\$67.15	41.4	\$1.622	\$71.40	42.1	\$1.696	\$73.90	42.4	\$1.743	\$70.81	41.7	\$1.698	\$63.28	38.4	\$1.648	\$63.83	38.2	\$1.671
1951: Average	75.82	43.3	1.751	85.90	45.4	1.892	89.17	46.2	1.930	78.53	43.7	1.797	70.56	40.0	1.764	71.18	39.9	1.784
1951: November	77.95	43.8	1.792	87.02	45.3	1.921	87.67	45.1	1.944	78.50	43.3	1.813	72.37	39.1	1.851	72.97	39.0	1.871
December	78.13	43.5	1.796	88.44	45.8	1.931	88.98	45.4	1.960	81.16	44.4	1.828	74.12	40.5	1.830	74.72	40.5	1.845
1952: January	76.82	42.3	1.816	88.80	45.9	1.928	88.97	45.3	1.964	80.78	44.0	1.836	74.85	40.7	1.839	75.58	40.7	1.857
February	78.40	42.7	1.836	85.66	44.8	1.912	87.36	44.8	1.950	79.75	43.2	1.846	74.32	40.0	1.858	75.04	40.0	1.876
March	78.59	42.3	1.858	87.23	44.8	1.947	91.21	45.2	2.018	79.71	42.9	1.858	76.81	40.9	1.878	77.90	41.0	1.900
April	76.56	41.7	1.836	81.98	42.7	1.920	89.27	44.5	2.006	78.33	42.0	1.865	75.01	40.5	1.852	75.86	40.5	1.873
May	78.58	42.5	1.849	85.13	43.5	1.957	92.75	45.0	2.061	80.98	43.1	1.879	76.36	41.1	1.858	77.12	41.0	1.881
June	78.48	42.4	1.851	85.32	43.2	1.975	93.59	45.5	2.057	80.21	43.1	1.861	76.03	40.9	1.859	76.74	40.8	1.881
July	78.59	42.3	1.858	85.67	43.2	1.983	93.58	45.4	2.059	79.22	42.9	1.849	74.76	40.5	1.846	75.57	40.5	1.866
August	79.25	42.4	1.869	82.19	42.0	1.957	92.86	45.1	2.059	77.26	41.9	1.844	75.87	40.4	1.878	76.64	40.4	1.897
September	83.00	43.8	1.895	86.86	43.5	2.006	94.62	45.1	2.098	82.21	43.2	1.903	77.68	40.5	1.918	78.41	40.5	1.936
October	80.47	42.0	1.916	88.43	43.8	2.019	89.31	43.5	2.053	81.89	43.1	1.900	76.16	39.5	1.928	76.95	39.5	1.948
November	81.57	42.2	1.933	88.91	43.5	2.044	95.14	45.5	2.091	82.00	43.0	1.907	72.91	37.6	1.939	73.50	37.5	1.960
Manufacturing—Continued																		
Transportation equipment—Continued																		
Boatbuilding and repairing			Railroad equipment			Locomotives and parts			Railroad and street-cars			Other transportation equipment			Total: Instruments and related products			
1930: Average	\$55.99	40.6	\$1.379	\$66.33	39.6	\$1.675	\$70.00	40.3	\$1.737	\$62.47	38.9	\$1.606	\$64.44	41.9	\$1.538	\$60.81	41.2	\$1.476
1951: Average	60.79	40.1	1.516	75.99	40.9	1.858	81.16	41.6	1.951	70.48	40.0	1.762	68.44	42.3	1.618	68.87	42.2	1.632
1951: November	63.48	39.9	1.591	76.49	40.6	1.884	81.93	41.8	1.960	70.66	39.3	1.798	71.06	42.6	1.668	70.98	42.5	1.670
December	65.53	40.3	1.626	77.81	40.8	1.907	83.76	41.9	1.999	71.05	39.3	1.808	73.48	44.0	1.670	71.70	42.6	1.683
1952: January	63.99	39.6	1.616	76.79	41.0	1.873	81.61	41.7	1.957	72.19	40.4	1.787	68.80	41.9	1.642	71.02	42.1	1.687
February	63.40	39.5	1.605	78.12	41.4	1.887	81.90	42.0	1.950	74.22	40.8	1.819	68.72	41.5	1.656	71.02	41.7	1.703
March	62.84	39.5	1.591	78.55	41.3	1.902	81.62	41.6	1.962	75.58	41.1	1.839	70.39	41.8	1.684	71.47	41.7	1.714
April	63.28	39.5	1.602	76.25	40.3	1.892	78.74	40.4	1.949	73.57	40.2	1.830	70.69	42.1	1.679	70.71	41.4	1.708
May	66.13	41.1	1.609	76.11	40.4	1.884	81.32	41.7	1.950	72.10	39.7	1.816	71.28	42.2	1.680	71.81	41.8	1.718
June	66.38	40.8	1.627	77.79	40.6	1.916	82.31	41.3	1.963	74.17	40.4	1.836	73.02	42.8	1.706	71.97	41.6	1.730
July	65.56	39.9	1.643	74.83	40.1	1.896	80.97	41.8	1.937	71.90	39.7	1.811	72.38	42.5	1.703	70.49	40.7	1.732
August	66.80	40.0	1.670	75.82	39.8	1.906	81.72	41.4	1.974	71.03	38.9	1.826	73.27	42.7	1.716	72.04	41.5	1.736
September	68.91	39.9	1.727	74.75	39.3	1.902	81.19	41.4	1.961	69.36	37.9	1.830	74.00	43.0	1.721	74.45	42.3	1.760
October	69.20	40.2	1.723	76.00	39.4	1.929	80.61	41.0	1.966	73.10	38.8	1.884	75.95	43.4	1.750	75.10	42.5	1.767
November	68.30	39.5	1.729	76.01	38.2	1.939	80.88	41.1	1.968	73.30	38.5	1.904	80.77	44.8	1.803	75.52	42.5	1.777

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Instruments and related products—Continued												Miscellaneous manu- facturing industries		
	Ophthalmic goods			Photographic apparatus			Watches and clocks			Professional and scientific instruments			Total: Miscellaneous manufacturing industries		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$50.88	40.7	\$1.250	\$55.59	41.2	\$1.392	\$53.25	39.8	\$1.338	\$53.01	41.7	\$1.311	\$54.04	41.0	\$1.318
1951: Average.....	55.65	40.8	1.364	73.08	42.0	1.740	59.49	40.8	1.458	71.99	42.9	1.678	58.00	40.9	1.418
1951: November.....	55.36	40.2	1.377	74.53	42.3	1.762	60.57	40.9	1.481	74.78	43.3	1.727	58.71	40.6	1.446
December.....	55.14	39.9	1.382	74.96	42.3	1.772	60.55	40.8	1.484	75.95	43.6	1.742	60.53	41.4	1.462
1952: January.....	55.62	39.7	1.401	75.39	42.4	1.778	59.52	40.0	1.488	74.77	42.9	1.743	59.94	41.0	1.462
February.....	56.22	39.4	1.427	74.92	41.9	1.788	59.86	40.2	1.489	74.71	42.4	1.762	60.18	40.8	1.475
March.....	57.20	40.0	1.430	76.47	41.4	1.847	60.68	40.4	1.502	74.67	42.4	1.761	60.57	40.9	1.481
April.....	57.49	40.2	1.430	76.62	41.8	1.833	59.31	39.7	1.494	73.40	41.8	1.756	59.31	40.1	1.479
May.....	57.73	40.2	1.436	76.71	41.6	1.844	59.40	40.0	1.485	75.27	42.5	1.771	60.39	40.5	1.491
June.....	53.52	37.4	1.431	75.84	41.4	1.832	59.07	39.2	1.507	75.58	42.9	1.785	60.01	40.3	1.490
July.....	51.62	36.2	1.426	74.01	40.8	1.814	56.21	37.3	1.507	75.50	42.2	1.789	59.06	39.8	1.484
August.....	54.85	38.6	1.421	75.63	40.5	1.818	59.81	39.4	1.518	76.90	42.7	1.801	60.68	40.7	1.491
September.....	57.47	40.3	1.428	76.60	41.5	1.848	62.18	40.8	1.524	79.24	43.3	1.830	62.69	41.6	1.507
October.....	58.01	40.4	1.436	77.44	41.7	1.857	62.73	41.0	1.530	79.73	43.4	1.837	63.85	42.2	1.513
November.....	59.35	41.1	1.444	79.23	42.3	1.873	62.58	40.9	1.530	79.88	43.2	1.849	64.40	42.2	1.526
Year and month	Manufacturing—Continued														
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Continued ¹														
	Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware			Jewelry and findings			Silverware and plated ware			Toys and sporting goods			Costume jewelry, buttons, notions		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$59.45	42.8	\$1.389	\$54.25	41.6	\$1.304	\$64.08	43.8	\$1.463	\$50.98	40.4	\$1.262	\$49.52	40.0	\$1.238
1951: Average.....	62.11	41.6	1.493	58.21	41.7	1.396	65.73	41.6	1.580	53.54	39.6	1.352	53.65	40.1	1.338
1951: November.....	63.42	41.4	1.532	61.07	42.0	1.454	65.73	40.9	1.607	54.53	39.8	1.370	54.94	39.3	1.375
December.....	66.33	42.6	1.557	63.02	42.9	1.469	69.25	42.2	1.641	56.17	40.7	1.380	54.20	40.0	1.355
1952: January.....	63.55	41.4	1.535	60.77	42.2	1.440	66.30	40.7	1.629	57.21	40.6	1.409	54.48	40.0	1.362
February.....	63.47	41.0	1.548	60.44	41.6	1.453	66.42	40.6	1.636	57.39	40.7	1.410	54.54	40.1	1.360
March.....	64.35	41.3	1.556	60.90	41.8	1.457	67.44	40.8	1.653	58.14	41.0	1.418	55.43	40.4	1.372
April.....	62.98	40.4	1.559	58.90	40.5	1.455	66.41	40.3	1.648	55.98	39.7	1.410	53.92	39.1	1.379
May.....	63.43	40.4	1.570	60.48	41.0	1.475	65.99	39.9	1.654	57.87	41.1	1.408	54.84	39.4	1.392
June.....	64.66	41.0	1.577	61.92	41.7	1.485	66.90	40.3	1.660	56.92	40.4	1.409	54.68	39.2	1.395
July.....	64.24	40.4	1.590	60.25	40.3	1.495	67.55	40.4	1.672	55.75	39.4	1.415	51.60	38.0	1.358
August.....	66.06	41.6	1.588	61.59	41.7	1.477	69.55	41.2	1.688	57.57	40.8	1.411	54.86	39.9	1.375
September.....	70.47	43.5	1.620	65.08	43.5	1.496	74.82	43.2	1.732	59.29	41.2	1.439	56.67	40.8	1.389
October.....	73.49	45.0	1.633	66.24	44.1	1.502	79.89	45.6	1.752	60.84	41.9	1.452	58.79	41.2	1.427
November.....	75.18	45.7	1.645	67.51	44.8	1.507	82.90	46.6	1.779	60.07	41.2	1.458	59.96	41.7	1.438
Year and month	Manufacturing—Con.														
	Transportation and public utilities														
	Miscellaneous manufacturing industries—Con.			Class I railroads			Local railways and bus lines ²			Communication			Telephone ³		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average.....	\$54.91	41.1	\$1.336	\$63.20	40.8	\$1.549	\$66.96	45.0	\$1.488	\$54.38	38.9	\$1.398	\$46.65	37.5	\$1.244
1951: Average.....	59.20	41.2	1.437	*69.78	*41.0	*1.702	72.32	46.3	1.562	58.30	39.1	1.491	49.54	37.7	1.314
1951: November.....	59.84	40.9	1.463	71.40	40.8	1.750	73.11	46.3	1.579	60.84	39.2	1.552	52.79	37.9	1.393
December.....	61.73	41.6	1.484	69.95	39.5	1.771	75.35	47.6	1.583	59.44	38.8	1.532	49.70	37.2	1.336
1952: January.....	61.02	41.2	1.481	74.09	41.6	1.781	73.92	46.4	1.593	59.68	38.7	1.542	49.63	36.9	1.345
February.....	61.50	41.0	1.500	76.69	42.7	1.796	73.52	46.5	1.591	59.83	38.5	1.554	50.33	36.9	1.364
March.....	61.55	40.9	1.505	71.52	40.2	1.779	74.89	46.6	1.607	59.29	38.5	1.540	49.31	36.8	1.340
April.....	60.49	40.3	1.501	72.65	41.3	1.759	74.31	46.1	1.612	53.92	34.9	1.545	43.30	32.1	1.349
May.....	61.44	40.5	1.517	70.57	39.8	1.773	76.17	46.9	1.624	60.60	38.7	1.566	52.11	37.6	1.386
June.....	61.01	40.3	1.514	70.78	39.5	1.792	76.91	47.1	1.633	60.80	39.0	1.559	51.56	37.8	1.364
July.....	60.50	40.1	1.511	71.86	39.7	1.810	78.14	46.9	1.666	62.29	39.3	1.585	53.25	38.2	1.394
August.....	61.99	40.7	1.523	72.96	40.0	1.824	78.68	47.0	1.674	62.05	39.0	1.591	52.44	37.7	1.391
September.....	63.77	41.6	1.533	74.85	40.9	1.830	77.56	46.0	1.686	62.95	39.0	1.614	53.42	37.7	1.417
October.....	64.22	42.0	1.529	76.49	41.8	1.830	77.63	45.8	1.695	63.72	38.9	1.638	54.41	37.5	1.451
November.....	64.96	42.1	1.543				77.70	45.6	1.704	64.66	39.0	1.658	55.09	37.4	1.473

See footnotes at end of table.

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees ¹-Con.

Year and month	Transportation and public utilities-Continued														
	Communication*						Other public utilities								
	Line construction, installation, and maintenance employees ¹			Telegraph*			Total: Gas and electric utilities			Electric light and power utilities			Gas utilities		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$73.30	42.1	\$1.741	\$64.19	44.7	\$1.436	\$66.60	41.6	\$1.601	\$67.81	41.6	\$1.630	\$63.37	41.5	\$1.527
1951: Average	81.28	42.8	1.899	68.33	44.6	1.532	71.77	41.9	1.713	72.74	41.9	1.736	68.76	41.8	1.648
1951: November	83.79	42.6	1.967	72.13	44.2	1.632	73.29	42.0	1.745	73.56	41.7	1.764	71.49	42.4	1.686
December	83.91	42.7	1.965	72.21	44.3	1.630	73.63	42.1	1.749	74.56	42.1	1.771	71.53	42.3	1.691
1952: January	83.90	42.5	1.974	70.77	43.9	1.612	73.20	41.9	1.747	74.25	41.9	1.772	70.56	41.8	1.688
February	83.97	42.3	1.985	70.00	43.9	1.615	72.82	41.4	1.759	73.39	41.3	1.777	70.38	41.4	1.700
March	83.39	41.8	1.995	71.02	44.0	1.614	73.28	41.4	1.770	74.27	41.4	1.794	70.09	41.4	1.693
April	76.55	38.7	1.978	(†)	(†)	(†)	73.24	41.4	1.769	73.62	41.2	1.787	70.34	41.4	1.699
May	83.99	42.1	1.995	(†)	(†)	(†)	73.46	41.2	1.783	74.25	41.0	1.811	70.20	41.2	1.704
June	85.71	42.6	2.012	72.40	44.5	1.627	74.41	41.2	1.806	75.42	41.1	1.835	70.56	41.0	1.721
July	87.63	42.6	2.057	72.84	44.8	1.626	74.78	41.5	1.802	76.15	41.5	1.835	70.78	41.2	1.718
August	88.39	42.7	2.070	72.00	44.5	1.618	74.81	41.4	1.807	75.70	41.3	1.833	71.49	41.3	1.731
September	88.66	42.5	2.086	74.51	42.6	1.749	76.25	41.6	1.833	77.44	41.5	1.866	72.84	41.6	1.751
October	80.08	42.3	2.106	74.62	42.3	1.764	77.17	41.6	1.855	78.85	41.3	1.885	73.18	42.4	1.774
November	90.40	42.6	2.122	73.79	41.9	1.761	78.54	41.8	1.879	80.23	41.7	1.924	76.51	42.6	1.796
	Transportation and public utilities-Continued						Trade								
	Other public utilities-Continued						Retail trade								
	Electric light and gas utilities combined			Wholesale trade			Retail trade (except eating and drinking places)			General merchandise stores			Department stores and general mail-order houses		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$67.02	41.6	\$1.611	\$60.36	40.7	\$1.483	\$47.63	40.5	\$1.176	\$35.95	36.8	\$0.977	\$41.56	38.2	\$1.088
1951: Average	72.36	41.9	1.727	64.51	40.7	1.585	50.25	40.1	1.253	37.25	36.2	1.029	44.11	37.8	1.167
1951: November	73.96	42.0	1.761	65.52	40.8	1.606	49.92	39.4	1.267	36.12	35.1	1.029	43.28	36.8	1.176
December	73.66	41.9	1.758	66.58	41.1	1.620	49.92	40.1	1.245	37.52	37.0	1.014	46.49	39.4	1.180
1952: January	73.58	42.0	1.752	66.42	40.7	1.632	51.22	39.8	1.287	38.27	35.8	1.069	45.27	37.2	1.217
February	73.62	41.5	1.774	66.13	40.4	1.637	50.98	39.8	1.281	37.44	35.9	1.043	43.67	37.1	1.177
March	74.29	41.5	1.790	66.62	40.4	1.649	50.90	39.8	1.279	37.30	35.8	1.039	43.63	37.1	1.176
April	74.55	41.6	1.792	66.49	40.1	1.658	50.97	39.7	1.284	37.64	36.0	1.029	43.94	37.3	1.178
May	74.62	41.5	1.798	66.94	40.4	1.657	51.68	39.6	1.305	37.91	35.7	1.062	44.71	37.1	1.205
June	75.56	41.4	1.825	67.59	40.5	1.669	52.85	40.1	1.318	38.80	36.3	1.069	45.19	37.1	1.218
July	75.50	41.6	1.815	67.80	40.6	1.670	53.09	40.4	1.314	38.98	36.6	1.065	45.09	37.2	1.212
August	76.02	41.7	1.823	68.13	40.6	1.678	53.00	40.4	1.312	38.84	36.5	1.064	45.10	37.0	1.219
September	76.89	41.7	1.844	68.70	40.7	1.688	52.30	39.5	1.324	37.66	35.2	1.070	44.71	36.5	1.225
October	77.83	41.6	1.871	69.07	40.7	1.697	52.29	39.2	1.334	37.51	34.7	1.081	44.57	36.0	1.238
November	77.94	41.5	1.878	69.06	40.6	1.701	51.87	39.0	1.330	37.02	34.6	1.070	43.76	35.9	1.219
	Trade-Continued														
	Retail trade-Continued						Other retail trade								
	Food and liquor stores			Automotive and accessories dealers			Apparel and accessories stores			Furniture and appliance stores			Lumber and hardware-supply stores		
	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings
1950: Average	\$51.79	40.4	\$1.282	\$61.65	45.7	\$1.349	\$40.70	36.5	\$1.115	\$56.12	43.5	\$1.290	\$54.62	43.8	\$1.247
1951: Average	53.96	40.0	1.349	60.51	45.4	1.465	42.20	36.1	1.169	59.61	43.1	1.383	58.64	43.6	1.346
1951: November	54.35	39.7	1.399	67.13	45.3	1.482	42.17	35.5	1.188	60.23	42.9	1.404	59.10	43.2	1.368
December	54.44	40.0	1.361	67.06	45.4	1.477	43.31	36.3	1.193	62.39	43.6	1.431	59.60	43.6	1.367
1952: January	54.53	39.4	1.384	66.66	44.9	1.485	43.64	36.1	1.209	59.45	42.8	1.389	58.65	43.0	1.364
February	54.45	39.4	1.382	67.37	45.0	1.497	42.76	35.9	1.191	59.72	42.9	1.392	59.36	43.2	1.374
March	54.87	39.5	1.389	67.74	45.1	1.502	41.83	35.6	1.175	59.24	42.8	1.384	59.21	43.0	1.377
April	55.16	39.6	1.393	69.28	45.4	1.526	42.97	35.6	1.207	58.96	42.6	1.384	60.36	43.3	1.394
May	55.12	39.2	1.406	71.08	45.3	1.569	42.48	35.4	1.200	60.51	42.7	1.417	59.96	43.2	1.388
June	56.68	40.2	1.410	71.71	45.3	1.583	44.22	36.1	1.225	61.27	42.7	1.435	61.80	43.8	1.411
July	56.96	40.6	1.403	70.91	45.4	1.562	44.10	36.3	1.215	60.75	42.6	1.426	61.85	43.8	1.412
August	56.94	40.7	1.399	69.81	45.2	1.540	44.03	36.6	1.203	61.05	42.6	1.433	61.70	43.8	1.410
September	56.32	39.8	1.415	70.65	45.2	1.563	43.52	35.7	1.219	61.29	42.5	1.442	62.62	43.7	1.433
October	56.02	39.2	1.429	71.53	45.3	1.579	43.88	35.7	1.229	61.69	42.4	1.455	62.94	43.5	1.447
November	56.13	39.2	1.432	71.73	45.2	1.587	43.98	35.7	1.232	61.47	42.1	1.460	61.67	42.8	1.441

See footnotes at end of table

TABLE C-1: Hours and Gross Earnings of Production Workers or Nonsupervisory Employees¹—Con.

Year and month	Finance ¹⁰			Service										Motion-picture production and distribution ¹⁰
	Banks and trust companies	Security dealers and exchanges	Insurance carriers	Hotels, year-round ¹¹			Laundries		Cleaning and dyeing plants					
				Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	Avg. wkly. hours	Avg. hrly. earnings	Avg. wkly. earnings	
1950: Average.....	\$46.44	\$51.48	\$58.49	\$33.85	43.9	\$0.771	\$35.47	41.2	\$0.861	\$41.69	41.2	\$1.012	\$92.79	
1951: Average.....	50.32	53.68	61.31	35.38	43.2	.819	37.52	41.1	.913	44.07	41.5	1.062	83.95	
1951: November.....	51.13	53.88	60.70	36.20	43.1	.840	37.93	41.0	.925	43.71	40.7	1.074	83.68	
December.....	51.81	53.09	62.25	36.81	43.2	.852	38.34	41.4	.926	44.14	41.1	1.074	86.19	
1952: January.....	52.05	52.79	62.09	36.47	42.8	.852	38.55	41.5	.929	44.06	40.7	1.083	89.35	
February.....	52.14	53.17	62.11	36.59	42.8	.855	37.96	40.9	.928	43.14	39.8	1.084	90.25	
March.....	52.30	51.34	63.22	36.38	42.5	.856	38.00	40.9	.929	43.39	40.1	1.082	90.47	
April.....	52.03	52.99	62.68	36.72	42.8	.858	38.47	41.1	.936	45.22	41.3	1.095	89.00	
May.....	52.12	51.54	62.55	36.76	42.6	.863	39.00	41.4	.942	46.41	42.0	1.105	90.52	
June.....	51.96	79.15	63.37	36.72	42.6	.862	39.54	41.8	.946	47.20	42.6	1.108	91.08	
July.....	52.44	79.80	64.76	36.72	42.4	.866	38.73	41.2	.940	44.45	40.3	1.103	93.22	
August.....	52.48	80.12	63.47	36.98	42.6	.868	38.20	40.6	.941	44.13	40.3	1.095	90.21	
September.....	52.41	77.78	63.25	36.97	42.4	.872	38.95	41.0	.950	46.02	41.5	1.109	90.19	
October.....	52.80	80.59	63.65	37.36	42.7	.875	39.06	40.9	.955	46.36	41.8	1.109	93.52	
November.....	53.12	79.11	64.30	37.70	42.6	.885	38.84	40.5	.959	45.18	40.7	1.110	89.64	

¹ These figures are based on reports from cooperating establishments covering both full- and part-time employees who worked during, or received pay for, any part of the pay period ending nearest the 15th of the month. For the mining, manufacturing, laundries, and cleaning and dyeing plants industries, data relate to production and related workers only. For the remaining industries, unless otherwise noted, data relate to nonsupervisory employees and working supervisors. All series are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Such requests should specify which industry series are desired. Data for the three current months are subject to revision without notation; revised figures for earlier months will be identified by asterisks for the first month they are published.

² Includes: ordnance and accessories; lumber and wood products (except furniture); furniture and fixtures; stone, clay, and glass products; primary metal industries; fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment); machinery (except electrical); electrical machinery; transportation equipment; instruments and related products; miscellaneous manufacturing industries.

³ Includes: food and kindred products; tobacco manufactures; textile-mill products; apparel and other finished textile products; paper and allied products; printing, publishing, and allied industries; chemicals and allied products; products of petroleum and coal; rubber products; leather and leather products.

⁴ Data relate to hourly rated employees reported by individual railroads (exclusive of switching and terminal companies) to the Interstate Commerce Commission. Annual averages include any retroactive payments made, which are excluded from monthly averages.

⁵ Data include privately and government operated local railways and bus lines.

⁶ Through May 1949 the averages relate mainly to the hours and earnings of employees subject to the Fair Labor Standards Act. Beginning with June 1949 the averages relate to the hours and earnings of nonsupervisory employees. June data comparable with earlier series are \$51.47, 38.5 hours, and \$1.337. Weekly earnings and hours data for April 1952 affected by work stoppage.

⁷ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators, service assistants, operating room instructors, and pay-station attendants. During 1951 such employees made up 47 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁸ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. During 1951 such employees made up 23 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in telephone establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

⁹ New series beginning with January 1952; data relate to domestic employees, except messengers, and those compensated entirely on a commission basis. Comparable data for October 1951 are \$70.52, 43.8 hours, and \$1.616; November—\$70.31, 43.7 hours, and \$1.609; December—\$70.47, 43.8 hours, and \$1.609.

¹⁰ Data on average weekly hours and average hourly earnings are not available.

¹¹ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

¹² Preliminary.

¹³ Data are not available because of work stoppage.

¹⁴ Data are affected by work stoppage.

TABLE C-2: Gross Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Selected Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars¹

Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries		Year and month	Manufacturing		Bituminous-coal mining		Laundries	
	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1939: Average.....	\$23.86	\$23.86	\$23.86	\$23.86	\$17.69	\$17.69	1952: January.....	\$66.91	\$35.17	\$86.39	\$45.41	\$38.55	\$20.26
1941: Average.....	29.38	27.95	30.86	29.16	19.00	17.95	February.....	66.91	35.40	80.27	42.46	37.96	20.08
1946: Average.....	43.82	31.22	58.03	41.35	30.30	21.59	March.....	67.40	35.64	79.26	41.91	38.00	20.09
1948: Average.....	54.14	31.31	72.12	41.70	34.23	19.79	April.....	65.87	34.70	66.66	35.12	38.47	20.26
1949: Average.....	54.92	32.07	63.28	36.96	34.98	20.43	May.....	66.65	35.05	70.25	36.95	39.00	20.51
1950: Average.....	59.33	34.31	70.35	40.68	35.47	20.51	June.....	67.15	35.20	64.30	33.71	39.54	20.73
1951: Average.....	64.88	34.75	77.86	41.70	37.52	20.09	July.....	65.76	34.26	63.45	33.06	38.73	20.18
1951: November.....	65.85	34.71	81.09	42.74	37.93	19.99	August.....	67.76	35.25	80.55	41.90	38.29	19.87
December.....	67.40	35.43	86.28	45.35	38.34	20.15	September.....	70.04	34.49	87.91	45.80	38.95	20.29
							October.....	70.59	35.76	75.86	39.50	39.01	20.34
							November.....	70.78	36.82	86.16	44.82	38.84	20.20

¹ These series indicate changes in the level of weekly earnings prior to and after adjustment for changes in purchasing power as determined from the Bureau's Consumers' Price Index, the year 1939 having been selected for the base period. Estimates of World War II and postwar understatement by

the Consumers' Price Index were not included. See the Monthly Labor Review, March 1947, p. 498. Data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Preliminary.

TABLE C-3: Gross and Net Spendable Average Weekly Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries, in Current and 1939 Dollars ¹

Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings				Period	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents					Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars		Amount	Index (1939=100)	Current dollars	1939 dollars	Current dollars	1939 dollars
1941: January.....	\$26.64	111.7	\$25.41	\$25.06	\$26.37	\$26.00	1951: November.....	\$55.85	276.0	\$54.04	\$28.48	\$51.96	\$52.66
1945: January.....	47.50	190.1	39.40	30.76	45.17	35.27	December.....	67.40	282.5	55.23	29.03	63.17	33.21
July.....	45.45	190.5	37.80	28.99	43.57	33.42	1952: January.....	66.91	280.4	54.85	28.83	62.79	33.01
1946: June.....	43.31	181.5	37.30	27.77	42.78	31.85	February.....	66.91	280.4	54.85	29.02	62.79	33.22
1939: Average.....	23.56	100.0	23.58	23.58	23.62	23.62	March.....	67.40	282.5	55.23	29.20	63.17	33.40
1940: Average.....	25.20	105.6	24.69	24.49	24.95	24.75	April.....	65.87	276.1	54.06	28.48	61.97	32.64
1941: Average.....	29.58	124.0	28.05	26.51	29.28	27.67	May.....	66.65	279.3	54.65	28.74	62.58	32.91
1942: Average.....	35.65	153.6	31.77	27.08	36.28	30.93	June.....	67.15	281.4	55.04	28.86	62.98	33.02
1943: Average.....	43.14	180.8	36.01	28.94	41.39	33.26	July.....	65.76	275.6	53.97	28.12	61.88	32.24
1944: Average.....	46.06	190.1	38.29	30.28	44.06	34.84	August.....	67.76	284.0	55.50	28.87	63.46	33.01
1945: Average.....	44.39	186.0	36.67	28.58	42.74	33.04	September.....	70.04	293.5	57.25	29.83	65.26	34.00
1946: Average.....	43.82	183.7	37.72	28.88	43.20	30.78	October ¹	70.59	295.9	57.68	30.03	65.70	34.21
1947: Average.....	49.97	209.4	42.76	36.63	48.24	38.04	November ¹	70.78	296.6	57.83	30.08	65.85	34.25
1948: Average.....	54.14	226.9	47.43	27.43	53.17	30.75							
1949: Average.....	54.92	230.2	48.09	28.09	53.83	31.44							
1950: Average.....	59.33	248.7	51.09	29.54	57.21	33.98							
1951: Average.....	64.88	271.9	54.18	29.02	61.41	32.89							

¹ Net spendable average weekly earnings are obtained by deducting from gross average weekly earnings, social security, and income taxes for which the specified type of worker is liable. The amount of income tax liability depends, of course, on the number of dependents supported by the worker as well as on the level of his gross income. Net spendable earnings have, therefore, been computed for 2 types of income-receivers: (1) A worker with no dependents; (2) a worker with 3 dependents.

The computation of net spendable earnings for both factory worker with no dependents and the factory worker with 3 dependents are based upon the

gross average weekly earnings for all production workers in manufacturing industries without direct regard to marital status and family composition. The primary value of the spendable series is that of measuring relative changes in disposable earnings for 2 types of income-receivers. That series does not, therefore, reflect actual differences in levels of earnings for workers of varying age, occupation, skill, family composition, etc. Comparable data from January 1939 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Preliminary.

TABLE C-4: Average Hourly Earnings, Gross and Exclusive of Overtime, of Production Workers in Manufacturing Industries ¹

Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods		Period	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime		Gross amount	Excluding overtime		Gross	Excluding overtime	Gross	Excluding overtime
		Amount	Index (1939=100)							Amount	Index (1939=100)				
1941: Average.....	\$0.729	\$0.702	110.9	\$0.808	\$0.770	\$0.640	\$0.625	1951: November...	\$1.626	\$1.569	247.9	\$1.712	\$1.644	\$1.507	\$1.465
1942: Average.....	.853	.805	127.2	.947	.881	.723	.698	December.....	1.636	1.571	248.2	1.723	1.644	1.515	1.408
1943: Average.....	.961	.894	141.2	1.059	.976	.803	.763	1952: January.....	1.640	1.579	249.4	1.726	1.653	1.520	1.476
1944: Average.....	1.019	.947	149.6	1.117	1.029	.861	.814	February.....	1.644	1.585	250.4	1.731	1.659	1.522	1.480
1945: Average.....	1.023	.963	152.1	1.111	1.042	.904	.858	March.....	1.656	1.597	252.3	1.746	1.673	1.530	1.489
1946: Average.....	1.066	1.051	166.0	1.156	1.122	1.015	.981	April.....	1.655	1.605	253.6	1.742	1.683	1.529	1.494
1947: Average.....	1.237	1.194	189.3	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133	May.....	1.658	1.604	253.4	1.746	1.682	1.531	1.492
1948: Average.....	1.350	1.310	207.0	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241	June.....	1.658	1.602	253.1	1.747	1.682	1.540	1.496
1949: Average.....	1.401	1.367	216.0	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292	July.....	1.648	1.601	252.9	1.733	1.683	1.545	1.502
1950: Average.....	1.465	1.415	223.5	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337	August.....	1.669	1.613	254.8	1.768	1.705	1.542	1.496
1951: Average.....	1.594	1.536	242.7	1.678	1.610	1.482	1.437	September.....	1.696	1.630	257.5	1.810	1.732	1.545	1.494
								October ¹	1.705	1.636	258.5	1.818	1.737	1.550	1.499
								November ¹	1.718	1.651	260.8	1.829	1.750	1.563	1.511

¹ Overtime is defined as work in excess of 40 hours per week and paid for at time and one-half. The computation of average hourly earnings exclusive of overtime makes no allowance for special rates of pay for work done on holidays. Comparable data from January 1941 are available upon request to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Eleven-month average. August 1945 excluded because of VJ-holiday period.

³ Preliminary.

D: Prices and Cost of Living

TABLE D-1: Consumers' Price Index¹ for Moderate-Income Families in Large Cities, by Group of Commodities

[1935-50=100]

Year and month	All Items	Food	Apparel	Rent	Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings	Miscellaneous ²
					Total	Gas and electricity	Other fuels	Ice		
1913: Average	70.7	79.9	69.3	92.2	61.9	(9)	(9)	(9)	59.1	50.9
1914: Average	71.8	81.8	69.8	92.2	62.3	(9)	(9)	(9)	60.7	51.9
1915: Average	72.5	80.9	71.4	92.9	62.5	(9)	(9)	(9)	63.6	53.6
1916: Average	77.9	90.8	78.3	94.0	65.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	70.9	56.3
1917: Average	91.6	116.9	94.1	93.2	72.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	82.8	65.1
1918: Average	107.5	134.4	127.5	94.9	84.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	106.4	77.8
1919: Average	123.8	149.8	168.7	102.7	91.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	134.1	87.6
1920: Average	143.3	168.8	201.0	120.7	106.9	(9)	(9)	(9)	164.6	100.5
1921: Average	127.7	128.3	138.6	114.0	114.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	138.5	104.3
1922: Average	119.7	119.9	125.6	113.1	113.1	(9)	(9)	(9)	117.5	101.2
1923: Average	121.9	125.0	125.9	114.4	115.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	126.1	100.8
1924: Average	122.2	122.8	124.9	113.7	113.7	(9)	(9)	(9)	124.0	101.4
1925: Average	125.4	132.9	122.4	115.2	115.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	121.5	102.2
1926: Average	126.4	137.4	120.6	117.2	117.2	(9)	(9)	(9)	118.8	102.6
1927: Average	124.0	132.3	118.3	115.4	115.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	115.9	103.2
1928: Average	122.6	130.5	116.5	114.8	113.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	113.1	103.8
1929: Average	122.5	132.5	115.3	114.4	112.5	(9)	(9)	(9)	111.7	104.6
1930: Average	119.4	126.0	112.7	115.5	111.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	108.9	101.8
1931: Average	108.7	103.9	102.6	106.9	106.9	(9)	(9)	(9)	98.0	104.1
1932: Average	97.6	96.5	90.8	116.9	103.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	85.4	101.7
1933: Average	92.4	84.1	87.9	100.7	100.0	(9)	(9)	(9)	84.2	98.4
1934: Average	95.7	93.7	96.1	94.4	101.4	(9)	(9)	(9)	92.8	97.9
1935: Average	98.1	100.4	96.8	94.2	100.7	102.8	98.4	100.0	94.8	98.1
1936: Average	99.1	101.3	97.6	96.4	100.2	100.8	99.8	100.0	96.3	98.7
1937: Average	102.7	105.3	102.8	100.9	100.2	99.1	101.7	100.0	104.3	101.0
1938: Average	100.8	97.8	102.2	104.1	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.0	103.3	103.3
1939: Average	99.4	95.2	100.5	104.3	99.0	98.9	99.1	100.2	101.3	100.7
1940: Average	100.2	96.6	101.7	104.6	99.7	98.0	101.9	100.5	100.5	101.1
1941: Average	105.2	105.5	106.3	106.4	102.2	97.1	108.3	104.1	107.3	104.0
1942: Average	116.6	123.9	124.2	108.8	105.4	96.7	115.1	110.0	122.2	110.9
1943: Average	123.7	138.0	129.7	108.7	107.7	96.1	120.7	114.2	125.6	118.8
1944: Average	125.7	138.1	138.8	109.1	109.8	95.8	126.0	115.8	126.4	121.3
1945: Average	128.6	139.1	145.9	109.5	110.3	95.0	128.3	115.9	145.8	124.1
1946: Average	139.5	150.6	160.2	110.1	112.4	92.3	136.9	115.9	150.2	128.8
1947: Average	159.6	193.8	185.8	113.6	121.1	92.0	156.1	125.9	184.4	139.9
1948: Average	171.9	210.2	198.0	121.2	133.9	94.3	183.4	135.2	195.8	149.9
1949: Average	170.2	201.9	190.1	126.4	137.5	96.7	187.7	141.7	189.0	154.6
1950: Average	171.9	204.5	187.7	131.0	140.6	96.8	194.1	147.8	190.2	156.5
1951: Average	185.6	227.4	204.5	136.2	144.1	97.2	204.5	155.6	210.9	165.4
1950: January 15	168.2	196.0	185.0	129.4	140.0	96.7	193.1	145.5	184.7	155.1
June 15	170.2	203.1	184.6	130.1	139.1	96.8	190.0	147.0	184.8	154.6
1951: January 15	181.5	221.9	198.5	133.2	143.3	97.2	202.3	152.0	207.4	162.1
January 15	181.0	221.0	199.7	135.0	144.5	97.8	201.8	152.9	208.9	163.7
December 15	189.1	232.2	206.8	139.2	144.9	97.5	206.6	156.3	210.2	169.1
1952: December 15	190.0	233.9	210.1	131.8	147.1	97.5	207.0	156.3	211.8	170.5
January 15	189.1	232.4	204.6	139.7	145.0	97.6	206.8	156.3	209.1	169.6
January 15	190.8	234.6	206.7	138.8	147.8	97.6	207.1	156.3	210.5	171.1
February 15	187.9	227.5	204.3	140.2	145.3	97.9	206.7	156.3	208.6	170.2
February 15	188.8	229.1	205.9	137.8	147.8	97.8	207.1	156.3	210.0	171.5
March 15	188.0	227.6	203.5	140.5	145.3	97.9	206.8	156.3	207.6	170.7
March 15	188.4	229.2	205.6	138.9	147.4	97.8	207.1	156.3	208.8	172.0
April 15	188.7	230.0	202.7	140.8	145.3	98.0	206.1	156.3	206.2	171.1
April 15	189.6	232.3	205.0	137.8	147.8	98.1	206.8	156.3	207.7	172.4
May 15	189.0	230.8	202.3	141.3	144.6	98.2	203.1	156.3	205.4	171.4
May 15	190.4	234.6	204.4	135.7	148.5	98.2	201.8	156.3	207.0	172.9
June 15	189.6	231.5	202.0	141.6	144.8	98.4	203.4	156.3	204.4	172.5
June 15	191.1	236.0	204.0	134.0	145.9	98.7	208.1	156.3	205.7	173.9
July 15	190.8	234.9	201.4	141.9	146.4	98.3	208.4	162.1	204.2	173.0
July 15	192.4	239.1	203.3	134.5	147.8	98.7	205.6	162.1	205.8	174.4
August 15	191.1	235.5	201.1	142.3	147.3	99.0	209.0	164.2	204.2	175.2
August 15	192.5	238.4	202.7	134.7	148.7	99.8	206.5	164.8	205.5	174.7
September 15	190.8	233.2	202.3	142.4	147.6	99.0	210.1	165.8	205.0	173.8
September 15	191.4	234.7	203.6	134.7	149.6	99.8	207.9	165.8	206.6	175.5
October 15	190.9	232.4	202.1	143.0	148.4	99.0	212.8	166.3	204.0	174.4
October 15	191.8	234.7	203.8	135.5	150.9	99.8	211.4	166.3	206.8	176.4
November 15	191.1	232.3	201.3	143.9	149.0	99.4	213.7	166.5	204.9	174.7
November 15	191.6	233.7	202.7	139.8	151.7	99.6	212.6	166.5	206.8	176.7
December 15	190.7	229.9	201.1	145.3	149.9	99.6	216.5	166.5	205.3	175.0
December 15	191.0	230.9	202.6	137.8	153.4	99.8	217.0	166.5	206.7	176.8

¹ The "Consumers' price index for moderate-income families in large cities" formerly known as the "Cost-of-living index" measures average changes in retail prices of goods, rents, and services purchased by wage earners and lower-salaried workers in large cities.

U. S. Department of Labor Bulletin No. 609, Changes in Cost of Living in Large Cities in the United States, 1913-41, contains a detailed description of methods used in constructing this index. Additional information on the index is given in the following reports: Report of the Joint Committee on the Consumers' Price Index of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, A Joint Committee Print (1949); September 1949 Monthly Labor Review, Construction of Consumers' Price Index (p. 284); April 1951 Monthly Labor Review, Interim Adjustment of Consumers' Price Index (p. 421), and Correction of New Unit Bias in Rent Component of CPI (p. 437); and Consumers' Price Index, Report of a Special Subcommittee of the House Committee on Education and Labor (1951).

The Consumers' Price Index has been adjusted to incorporate a correction of the new unit bias in the rent index beginning with indexes for 1940 and

adjusted population and commodity weights beginning with indexes for January 1950. These adjustments make a continuous comparable series from 1913 to date. See also General Note below.

Mimeographed tables are available upon request showing indexes for each of the cities regularly surveyed by the Bureau and for each of the major groups of living essentials. Indexes for all large cities combined are available since 1913. The beginning date for series of indexes for individual cities varies from city to city but indexes are available for most of the 34 cities since World War I.

² The Miscellaneous group covers transportation (such as automobiles and their upkeep and public transportation fares); medical care (including professional care and medicines); household operation (covering supplies and different kinds of paid services); recreation (that is, newspapers, motion pictures, radio, television, and tobacco products); personal care (barber and beauty-shop service and toilet articles); etc.

³ Data not available.

NOTE.—The old series of Indexes for 1951-52 are shown in italics in tables D-1, D-2, and D-5 for reference.

TABLE D-2: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City,¹ for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

City	Dec. 15, 1952	Nov. 15, 1952	Oct. 15, 1952	Sept. 15, 1952	Aug. 15, 1952	July 15, 1952	June 15, 1952	May 15, 1952	Apr. 15, 1952	Mar. 15, 1952	Feb. 15, 1952	Jan. 15, 1952	Dec. 15, 1951	Jan. 15, 1951	June 15, 1950	Dec. 15, 1949
Average.....	190.7	191.1	190.9	190.8	191.1	190.8	189.6	189.0	188.7	188.0	187.9	189.1	189.1	181.5	170.2	191.0
Atlanta, Ga.....	(7)	198.6	(7)	(7)	198.4	(7)	(7)	194.4	(7)	(7)	195.2	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Baltimore, Md.....	196.7	(7)	(7)	197.6	(7)	(7)	194.2	(7)	(7)	193.0	(7)	193.3	(7)	193.3	(7)	194.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	196.1	196.1	196.7	196.6	198.5	196.7	194.5	194.2	193.3	193.6	193.9	194.7	196.0	198.2	171.6	197.8
Boston, Mass.....	181.0	181.5	182.5	182.2	183.0	183.1	186.4	179.9	178.9	179.1	179.3	180.0	180.9	173.5	165.5	188.0
Buffalo, N. Y.....	(7)	(7)	190.3	(7)	(7)	189.9	(7)	(7)	188.8	(7)	(7)	188.3	(7)	180.8	(7)	(7)
Chicago, Ill.....	195.1	196.0	195.9	195.9	196.7	195.9	195.6	194.7	193.1	192.7	191.9	194.1	194.2	185.4	175.1	196.5
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	189.5	189.5	190.8	190.7	190.9	190.9	190.1	189.4	188.4	187.5	187.1	188.3	187.9	182.3	170.5	190.8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	(7)	193.6	(7)	(7)	194.2	(7)	(7)	192.7	(7)	(7)	191.8	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Denver, Colo.....	(7)	(7)	194.5	(7)	(7)	192.8	(7)	(7)	191.1	(7)	(7)	192.3	(7)	184.9	(7)	(7)
Detroit, Mich.....	195.8	194.6	195.0	193.6	194.2	193.5	192.3	191.8	191.7	190.7	190.7	192.0	191.9	184.2	173.5	198.1
Houston, Tex.....	197.5	196.4	196.6	195.6	196.0	195.1	194.6	194.3	194.7	194.3	194.3	195.4	196.0	190.1	175.8	195.7
Indianapolis, Ind.....	(7)	(7)	193.1	(7)	(7)	192.1	(7)	(7)	189.8	(7)	(7)	190.9	(7)	184.4	(7)	(7)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	198.6	(7)	(7)	199.5	(7)	(7)	198.2	(7)	(7)	195.6	(7)	(7)	195.9	(7)	176.3	199.8
Kansas City, Mo.....	(7)	(7)	185.5	(7)	(7)	185.6	(7)	(7)	183.3	(7)	(7)	182.3	(7)	175.6	(7)	(7)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	192.7	192.4	191.9	192.2	192.0	192.1	191.9	191.3	191.5	190.9	190.7	190.0	190.4	181.3	169.3	191.4
Manchester, N. H.....	(7)	(7)	189.3	(7)	(7)	190.2	(7)	(7)	187.0	(7)	(7)	187.0	(7)	180.6	(7)	(7)
Memphis, Tenn.....	191.3	(7)	(7)	192.9	(7)	(7)	191.2	(7)	(7)	190.2	(7)	(7)	191.4	(7)	172.7	189.8
Milwaukee, Wis.....	(7)	196.4	(7)	(7)	199.2	(7)	(7)	196.1	(7)	(7)	195.1	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Minneapolis, Minn.....	186.7	(7)	(7)	190.1	(7)	(7)	190.3	(7)	(7)	188.0	(7)	(7)	187.7	(7)	169.1	189.4
Mobile, Ala.....	188.0	(7)	(7)	189.4	(7)	(7)	188.4	(7)	(7)	187.9	(7)	(7)	187.3	(7)	168.2	187.7
New Orleans, La.....	(7)	191.7	(7)	(7)	192.7	(7)	(7)	190.1	(7)	(7)	190.5	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
New York, N. Y.....	185.4	186.9	186.0	186.0	185.7	185.9	183.6	183.2	183.5	182.4	183.0	184.2	184.0	177.8	167.0	185.5
Norfolk, Va.....	(7)	194.5	(7)	(7)	195.7	(7)	(7)	192.9	(7)	(7)	192.0	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Philadelphia, Pa.....	190.8	190.9	190.7	190.8	191.2	191.1	190.1	188.3	188.2	187.8	187.1	188.9	186.2	181.0	169.1	191.5
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	192.8	193.0	192.8	192.4	192.9	192.1	190.8	191.1	190.9	190.3	190.9	192.2	191.7	183.4	171.8	194.0
Portland, Maine.....	182.0	(7)	(7)	182.8	(7)	(7)	182.3	(7)	(7)	186.6	(7)	(7)	179.9	(7)	164.4	183.8
Portland, Oreg.....	(7)	(7)	190.2	(7)	(7)	198.6	(7)	(7)	198.6	(7)	(7)	190.0	(7)	190.4	(7)	(7)
Richmond, Va.....	(7)	(7)	186.4	(7)	(7)	185.8	(7)	(7)	184.5	(7)	(7)	183.8	(7)	179.8	(7)	(7)
St. Louis, Mo.....	191.8	(7)	(7)	192.7	(7)	(7)	192.7	(7)	(7)	190.2	(7)	(7)	190.2	(7)	168.8	198.7
San Francisco, Calif.....	197.6	(7)	(7)	195.6	(7)	(7)	196.3	(7)	(7)	193.1	(7)	(7)	193.1	(7)	172.4	199.0
Savannah, Ga.....	(7)	(7)	201.8	(7)	(7)	202.0	(7)	(7)	199.6	(7)	(7)	200.3	(7)	189.2	(7)	(7)
Scranton, Pa.....	(7)	187.9	(7)	(7)	186.4	(7)	(7)	186.3	(7)	(7)	184.2	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Seattle, Wash.....	(7)	197.6	(7)	(7)	195.9	(7)	(7)	195.8	(7)	(7)	195.3	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)
Washington, D. C.....	(7)	186.9	(7)	(7)	187.4	(7)	(7)	184.9	(7)	(7)	183.9	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)

¹ The indexes are based on time-to-time changes in the cost of goods and services purchased by moderate-income families in large cities. They do not indicate whether it costs more to live in one city than in another.

² Indexes are computed monthly for 10 cities and once every 3 months for 24 additional cities according to a staggered schedule.

³ Corrected.

TABLE D-3: Consumers' Price Index for Moderate-Income Families, by City and Group of Commodities¹

[1935-39=100]

City	Food		Apparel		Rent		Fuel, electricity, and refrigeration				Housefurnishings		Miscellaneous	
							Total		Gas and electricity					
	Dec. 15, 1952	Nov. 15, 1952	Dec. 15, 1952	Nov. 15, 1952	Dec. 15, 1952	Nov. 15, 1952	Dec. 15, 1952	Nov. 15, 1952	Dec. 15, 1952	Nov. 15, 1952	Dec. 15, 1952	Nov. 15, 1952	Dec. 15, 1952	Nov. 15, 1952
Average.....	229.9	232.3	201.1	201.3	145.3	143.9	149.9	149.0	99.6	99.4	205.3	204.9	175.0	174.7
Atlanta, Ga.....	228.4	231.1	(1)	215.4	(1)	157.0	163.4	163.4	87.2	87.2	(1)	215.7	(1)	185.8
Baltimore, Md.....	241.3	243.5	195.8	(1)	146.2	(1)	154.7	153.8	116.0	116.1	202.6	(1)	179.5	(1)
Birmingham, Ala.....	221.0	221.2	211.1	211.7	(1)	209.0	150.3	139.6	79.4	79.4	194.2	194.4	171.5	171.5
Boston, Mass.....	215.7	219.2	187.5	187.3	(1)	(1)	108.8	167.0	118.5	118.6	192.5	191.5	167.5	167.5
Buffalo, N. Y.....	224.0	226.9	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	159.1	154.8	110.0	110.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chicago, Ill.....	232.1	238.1	206.0	206.0	163.0	(1)	139.8	139.4	83.5	83.5	192.7	192.7	177.3	177.0
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	232.6	234.1	196.2	196.8	133.5	(1)	157.1	157.0	105.1	104.9	191.8	191.6	173.0	173.1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	234.3	238.9	(1)	200.5	(1)	156.6	154.9	154.9	107.0	107.0	(1)	184.6	(1)	170.7
Denver, Colo.....	232.5	234.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	116.1	115.7	69.7	69.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Detroit, Mich.....	230.7	231.9	193.5	193.2	(1)	(1)	161.5	157.7	94.5	90.0	219.0	219.0	190.6	190.7
Houston, Tex.....	241.2	239.7	215.2	215.6	(1)	174.6	103.1	103.1	86.3	86.3	199.4	198.5	177.9	176.7
Indianapolis, Ind.....	225.0	227.7	(1)	(1)	(2)	(2)	162.1	162.1	82.4	82.4	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Jacksonville, Fla.....	236.1	237.3	193.6	(1)	168.5	(1)	143.8	143.8	84.8	84.8	199.5	(1)	186.8	(1)
Kansas City, Mo.....	214.7	217.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	136.5	138.7	72.3	74.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Los Angeles, Calif.....	235.4	234.9	195.9	196.0	(1)	171.0	101.8	101.8	95.3	95.3	202.4	202.9	172.0	171.7
Manchester, N. H.....	220.3	222.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	176.1	175.1	115.5	115.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Memphis, Tenn.....	233.1	235.4	215.2	(1)	163.3	(1)	142.4	142.3	77.0	77.0	182.8	(1)	161.5	(1)
Milwaukee, Wis.....	230.1	232.7	(1)	199.9	(1)	181.4	154.0	153.9	99.2	99.2	(1)	217.0	(1)	173.3
Minneapolis, Minn.....	221.6	223.1	209.1	(1)	(1)	(1)	148.2	151.3	83.2	86.2	196.5	(1)	179.2	(1)
Mobile, Ala.....	227.1	226.3	202.8	(1)	159.9	(1)	131.1	130.9	85.1	85.0	173.5	(1)	164.4	(1)
New Orleans, La.....	240.2	240.4	(1)	206.9	(1)	153.3	112.0	112.0	74.1	74.1	(1)	205.4	(1)	154.6
New York, N. Y.....	228.6	234.0	204.8	205.1	(1)	(1)	152.0	150.9	106.5	106.5	196.8	196.3	174.2	174.0
Norfolk, Va.....	234.6	239.1	(1)	190.5	(1)	164.4	164.4	164.4	100.4	100.3	(1)	199.2	(1)	170.9
Philadelphia, Pa.....	230.7	231.2	197.1	197.0	(1)	133.2	153.9	153.6	104.2	104.2	212.2	211.8	175.2	175.1
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	235.0	237.4	228.3	229.2	(1)	(1)	153.3	153.3	111.6	111.6	206.5	206.3	171.9	170.5
Portland, Maine.....	212.3	214.8	203.3	(1)	133.4	(1)	165.0	163.9	112.3	112.4	200.7	(1)	167.9	(1)
Richmond, Va.....	242.6	247.7	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	149.3	139.4	110.2	97.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis, Mo.....	216.1	218.5	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	151.6	151.3	102.2	102.2	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
San Francisco, Calif.....	240.4	243.2	200.0	(1)	137.2	(1)	148.0	147.3	88.4	88.4	184.7	(1)	170.1	(1)
Savannah, Ga.....	245.0	242.1	195.0	(1)	141.5	(1)	107.2	107.2	94.6	94.6	173.6	(1)	191.3	(1)
Scranton, Pa.....	232.9	241.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	172.9	175.6	126.2	131.3	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Seattle, Wash.....	228.9	230.9	(1)	209.7	(1)	126.6	174.5	170.7	103.5	103.5	(1)	182.4	(1)	161.3
Washington, D. C.....	236.5	238.3	(1)	199.5	(1)	168.2	129.6	129.6	88.5	88.5	(1)	205.2	(1)	183.1
Washington, D. C.....	225.2	227.8	(1)	218.0	(1)	128.4	158.9	157.5	111.2	111.2	(1)	216.4	(1)	177.8

¹ Prices of apparel, housefurnishings, and miscellaneous goods and services are obtained monthly in 10 cities and once every 3 months in 24 additional cities on a staggered schedule.

² Rents are surveyed every 3 months in 34 large cities on a staggered schedule.

TABLE D-4: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods,¹ by Group, for Selected Periods

[1935-39=100]

Year and month	All foods	Cereals and bakery products	Meats, poultry, and fish	Meats				Chicken	Fish	Dairy products	Eggs	Fruits and vegetables					Beverages	Fats and oils	Sugar and sweets
				Total	Beef and veal	Pork	Lamb					Total	Frozen	Fresh	Canned	Dried			
1925: Average	124.0	105.5	101.2							129.4	136.1	169.5		173.6	124.8	175.4	131.5	126.2	175.4
1926: Average	137.4	115.7	117.8							127.4	141.7	210.8		226.2	122.9	152.4	170.4	145.0	120.0
1929: Average	132.5	107.6	127.1							131.0	143.8	169.0		173.5	124.3	171.0	164.8	127.2	114.3
1932: Average	86.5	82.6	79.3							84.9	82.3	103.5		105.9	91.1	91.2	112.6	71.1	89.6
1939: Average	95.2	94.5	96.6	96.6	101.1	88.9	90.5	93.8	101.0	95.9	91.0	94.5		95.1	92.3	93.3	95.5	87.7	100.6
August	93.5	93.4	95.7	95.4	90.6	88.0	98.8	94.6	90.6	93.1	90.7	92.4		92.8	91.6	90.3	94.9	84.5	95.6
1940: Average	96.6	96.8	95.8	94.4	102.8	81.1	99.7	94.8	110.6	101.4	93.8	96.5		97.3	92.4	100.6	92.5	82.2	96.8
1941: Average	105.5	97.9	107.5	105.5	110.8	100.1	106.6	102.1	124.5	112.0	112.2	103.2		104.2	97.9	106.7	101.5	94.0	106.4
December	113.1	102.5	111.1	109.7	114.4	103.2	108.1	100.5	138.9	120.5	138.1	110.5		111.0	106.3	118.3	114.1	108.5	114.4
1942: Average	123.9	105.1	126.0	122.5	123.6	120.4	124.1	122.6	163.0	125.4	136.5	130.8		132.8	121.6	136.3	122.1	119.6	126.5
1943: Average	128.0	107.6	133.8	124.2	124.7	119.9	136.9	145.1	206.5	134.6	161.9	168.8		178.0	130.6	158.9	124.8	126.1	127.1
1944: Average	136.1	108.4	129.9	117.9	118.7	112.2	134.5	151.0	207.6	133.6	153.9	168.2		177.2	129.5	164.5	124.3	123.3	126.5
1945: Average	139.1	109.0	131.2	118.0	118.4	112.6	136.0	154.4	217.1	133.9	164.4	177.1		188.2	130.2	168.2	124.7	124.0	126.5
August	140.9	109.1	131.8	118.1	118.5	112.6	136.4	157.3	217.8	133.4	171.4	183.5		196.2	130.3	168.6	124.7	124.0	126.6
1946: Average	150.6	125.0	161.3	150.8	150.5	148.2	163.9	174.0	236.2	165.1	168.8	182.4		190.7	140.8	190.4	139.6	152.1	143.9
June	145.6	122.1	134.0	120.4	121.2	114.3	139.0	162.8	219.7	147.8	147.1	183.5		196.7	127.5	172.5	125.4	126.4	136.2
November	187.7	140.6	203.6	197.0	191.0	207.1	205.4	188.9	265.0	198.5	201.6	184.5		182.3	167.7	251.6	167.8	244.4	170.5
1947: Average	193.8	155.4	217.1	214.7	213.6	215.9	220.1	183.2	271.4	186.2	200.8	190.4		201.5	166.2	263.5	186.8	197.5	180.0
1948: Average	210.2	170.9	246.5	243.9	238.5	222.5	246.8	203.2	312.8	204.8	208.7	205.2		212.4	158.0	246.8	205.0	195.5	174.0
1949: Average	201.9	169.7	233.4	229.3	241.3	205.9	251.7	191.5	314.1	186.7	201.2	208.1		218.8	152.9	227.4	220.7	148.4	176.4
1950: Average	204.5	172.7	243.6	242.0	265.7	203.2	257.8	183.3	308.5	184.7	173.6	199.2		206.1	146.0	228.5	312.5	144.3	179.9
January	196.0	169.0	219.4	217.9	242.3	177.3	234.3	158.9	301.9	184.2	152.3	204.8		217.2	143.3	223.9	296.5	135.2	178.9
June	203.1	169.8	246.5	246.7	268.6	209.1	268.1	185.1	295.9	177.8	148.4	209.3		224.3	142.7	222.9	296.5	140.1	174.3
1951: Average	227.4	188.5	272.2	274.1	310.4	215.7	288.8	192.1	352.0	206.0	211.3	217.9	98.6	223.3	165.9	249.9	344.5	168.8	186.6
December	232.2	190.4	270.1	274.6	316.9	203.8	300.0	181.9	351.2	213.2	216.7	236.5	95.0	255.4	163.3	238.9	346.8	157.8	186.4
1952: January	232.4	190.6	272.1	273.8	316.0	208.8	297.1	192.6	351.5	215.8	184.3	241.4	95.0	263.2	163.3	238.6	346.7	155.3	185.9
February	227.5	190.9	271.1	270.8	314.2	201.0	285.6	197.5	351.5	217.0	166.5	223.5	94.2	234.6	163.6	238.4	347.1	150.9	185.1
March	227.6	191.2	267.7	268.8	312.6	200.3	276.5	190.7	347.6	215.7	161.3	232.1	92.5	248.4	163.9	236.3	347.1	145.6	184.3
April	230.0	191.1	266.7	268.1	311.2	198.7	283.1	188.8	346.3	212.6	165.9	247.2	91.5	272.8	163.5	236.9	347.3	143.1	186.2
May	220.8	188.8	266.0	271.7	310.8	208.6	287.1	175.4	345.3	210.6	164.0	253.8	88.7	283.4	163.7	236.8	346.6	139.9	187.3
June	231.5	193.3	270.6	275.9	310.9	219.4	291.5	181.9	343.9	209.8	169.1	250.0	90.0	278.1	162.3	237.1	346.5	140.1	187.7
July	234.9	194.4	270.4	274.1	308.0	219.3	290.3	187.4	342.1	212.3	208.7	253.2	90.1	283.0	162.4	238.9	346.4	140.6	188.9
August	235.5	194.2	277.3	280.3	307.8	237.0	290.8	197.8	339.8	213.8	217.2	242.3	90.8	265.3	162.6	241.4	346.6	141.4	189.9
September	233.2	194.1	277.0	278.5	308.7	231.2	288.5	202.1	339.3	216.7	221.4	227.6	90.3	241.0	164.2	243.5	346.6	141.1	190.4
October	232.4	194.3	271.5	274.1	303.9	228.1	281.6	193.1	338.1	218.1	230.6	227.3	89.0	240.3	164.8	244.7	346.3	140.7	190.7
November	232.3	194.3	265.8	263.8	296.1	210.3	272.2	200.0	335.9	218.2	236.0	236.7	89.0	254.3	166.0	248.1	346.1	140.3	190.6
December	229.9	194.5	262.4	257.6	292.8	203.4	261.6	206.7	333.9	217.1	201.8	236.4	88.3	254.0	165.9	248.8	347.0	139.8	190.5

¹ The Bureau of Labor Statistics retail food prices are obtained monthly during the first three days of the week containing the fifteenth of the month, through voluntary reports from chain and independent retail food dealers. Articles included are selected to represent food sales to moderate-income families.

The indexes are computed by the fixed-base-weighted-aggregate method, using weights representing (1) relative importance of chain and independent store sales, in computing city average prices; (2) food purchases by families of wage earners and moderate-income workers, in computing city indexes;

and (3) population weights, in combining city aggregates in order to derive average prices and indexes for all cities combined.

Indexes of retail food prices in 56 large cities combined, by commodity groups, for the years 1923 through 1950 (1935-39=100), may be found in Bulletin No. 1055, Retail Prices of Food, 1950, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, table 3, p. 8. Mimeographed tables of the same data, by month, January 1935 to date, are available upon request.

² December 1950=100.

TABLE D-5: Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods, by City

[1935-39=100]

City	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	June 1950	Dec. 1949
United States.....	229.9	232.3	232.4	233.2	235.5	234.9	231.5	230.8	230.0	227.6	227.5	232.4	232.2	203.1	\$80.9
Atlanta, Ga.....	228.4	231.1	230.1	234.3	238.0	236.1	226.5	223.2	225.0	223.9	227.4	230.7	230.7	195.4	\$80.4
Baltimore, Md.....	241.3	243.5	243.7	246.9	249.9	248.6	242.4	243.2	242.6	239.5	238.6	243.8	242.5	215.6	\$43.0
Birmingham, Ala.....	221.0	221.2	223.8	224.2	230.8	225.5	217.4	216.4	215.8	215.3	217.3	220.2	222.7	192.2	\$74.8
Boston, Mass.....	215.7	219.2	221.9	221.3	223.5	225.9	219.9	218.8	215.2	214.6	214.5	218.2	219.3	196.1	\$16.9
Bridgeport, Conn.....	230.0	231.7	233.4	232.5	233.2	238.0	230.2	230.5	228.3	227.3	227.0	229.4	228.9	204.0	\$51.9
Buffalo, N. Y.....	234.0	236.0	227.4	227.8	229.7	228.3	227.0	227.0	224.7	221.8	231.0	225.2	230.7	190.0	\$89.0
Butte, Mont.....	229.6	231.0	232.4	233.6	232.8	231.8	231.7	229.4	228.9	228.1	227.5	230.2	233.7	203.0	\$71.5
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	235.3	236.6	236.3	237.0	238.7	240.9	240.6	238.0	236.4	235.1	235.1	238.3	239.8	208.6	\$40.0
Charleston, S. C.....	222.1	221.6	222.8	226.5	232.2	231.4	222.8	221.4	220.2	219.3	219.4	222.3	221.5	188.0	\$71.9
Chicago, Ill.....	232.1	238.1	238.5	238.6	241.5	239.9	239.2	239.3	234.8	233.3	231.4	237.5	238.1	208.4	\$53.4
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	232.6	234.1	237.6	237.4	239.7	239.1	236.9	234.3	231.9	228.6	228.1	233.2	230.4	205.1	\$55.8
Cleveland, Ohio.....	234.3	238.9	241.5	243.9	245.5	245.5	242.5	240.3	238.2	235.8	237.2	240.9	238.5	211.2	\$50.8
Columbus, Ohio.....	214.1	214.2	216.4	218.3	220.3	217.2	214.3	213.8	211.4	209.2	209.8	214.3	211.3	183.9	\$17.8
Dallas, Tex.....	231.2	232.3	233.9	237.1	237.4	233.7	232.0	231.8	231.3	229.8	228.8	236.3	235.4	201.5	\$79.4
Denver, Colo.....	232.5	234.2	236.6	235.6	237.7	237.7	235.1	232.6	232.0	230.4	230.0	236.2	230.2	205.9	\$58.8
Detroit, Mich.....	230.7	231.9	233.2	233.0	235.3	237.2	234.2	231.6	231.2	228.8	229.1	235.0	234.5	202.9	\$53.3
Fall River, Mass.....	219.5	222.5	224.2	225.6	227.6	228.6	225.2	224.4	220.4	221.4	220.7	224.0	223.8	200.7	\$58.7
Houston, Tex.....	241.2	239.7	240.3	240.9	242.8	239.7	237.2	236.1	237.9	236.1	236.0	241.4	241.2	208.1	\$55.4
Indianapolis, Ind.....	225.0	227.7	230.3	231.6	235.6	232.0	228.9	225.0	222.2	224.1	233.8	227.6	227.0	198.1	\$77.5
Jackson, Miss.....	227.6	227.6	228.4	231.6	232.8	229.7	225.2	222.7	223.7	223.9	225.8	230.3	229.0	201.0	\$59.1
Jacksonville, Fla.....	236.1	237.3	235.5	240.1	244.6	240.1	236.2	231.3	232.6	231.2	231.5	237.2	235.0	205.8	\$58.3
Kansas City, Mo.....	214.7	217.1	218.9	217.3	220.6	220.2	216.8	215.5	214.4	213.1	213.0	217.8	218.0	189.2	\$10.8
Knoxville, Tenn.....	255.4	254.0	253.6	258.5	263.4	256.6	251.5	249.6	250.9	250.5	253.2	256.9	256.6	223.1	\$55.4
Little Rock, Ark.....	228.0	229.0	228.8	231.6	233.6	230.4	228.7	226.5	228.1	224.3	224.6	229.7	229.9	204.1	\$52.7
Los Angeles, Calif.....	235.4	234.9	233.7	234.5	235.3	235.4	235.4	235.7	237.1	234.6	234.2	239.3	240.7	201.6	\$55.4
Louisville, Ky.....	214.6	215.6	218.1	221.1	224.4	221.2	218.1	216.4	214.5	213.2	213.6	218.4	219.1	192.0	\$17.4
Manchester, N. H.....	230.3	232.7	226.0	225.9	230.6	228.6	223.9	221.2	217.5	216.6	216.8	221.2	220.9	200.6	\$71.9
Memphis, Tenn.....	233.1	235.4	239.4	240.8	243.7	236.8	235.6	231.7	231.4	231.0	234.9	237.8	238.9	208.3	\$77.0
Milwaukee, Wis.....	230.1	232.7	235.9	234.3	240.1	237.6	237.9	237.1	231.6	228.0	227.3	232.8	232.6	206.6	\$55.8
Minneapolis, Minn.....	221.6	223.1	224.8	223.7	225.0	226.4	226.6	224.2	222.3	220.2	220.1	223.1	224.0	194.1	\$58.7
Mobile, Ala.....	227.1	226.3	226.3	233.1	236.0	235.2	230.4	224.4	229.1	228.0	228.0	231.6	231.4	200.1	\$59.8
Newark, N. J.....	230.2	232.7	230.5	229.9	230.0	230.2	226.4	228.6	228.2	224.1	225.0	227.7	227.2	203.3	\$58.1
New Haven, Conn.....	222.0	224.6	226.6	227.7	229.4	232.0	225.3	226.1	221.0	220.2	219.7	222.6	222.2	199.8	\$59.0
New Orleans, La.....	240.2	240.4	241.4	245.4	248.7	246.6	241.4	239.2	240.1	239.8	240.5	244.8	244.3	212.9	\$40.1
New York, N. Y.....	228.6	234.0	231.3	231.7	232.5	233.2	226.9	227.4	229.3	225.3	226.2	230.2	230.6	203.7	\$57.7
Norfolk, Va.....	234.6	239.1	235.1	238.9	244.0	242.0	236.0	235.0	234.7	231.0	232.7	237.2	233.6	205.9	\$55.8
Omaha, Neb.....	221.5	223.7	223.5	224.6	227.3	225.5	226.6	224.8	223.2	222.4	222.6	226.8	227.0	197.2	\$44.8
Peoria, Ill.....	232.6	238.7	237.6	244.0	245.9	243.7	243.3	240.0	239.8	235.6	238.5	243.8	242.5	216.8	\$59.0
Philadelphia, Pa.....	230.7	231.2	231.4	232.3	235.4	235.1	228.8	228.1	228.9	224.3	224.4	229.4	228.8	201.4	\$59.9
Pittsburgh, Pa.....	235.0	237.4	237.0	237.1	240.9	237.3	232.9	233.0	231.4	229.3	229.8	235.7	234.6	207.5	\$55.1
Portland, Maine.....	213.3	214.8	218.1	219.0	222.9	222.3	219.0	215.4	213.6	213.8	214.1	217.0	216.1	195.0	\$14.6
Portland, Ore.....	242.6	247.7	247.6	249.6	251.6	250.5	250.0	251.3	250.6	248.3	246.9	254.8	253.3	219.1	\$42.7
Providence, R. I.....	229.9	233.3	235.2	235.6	241.3	241.8	238.5	237.8	233.4	231.4	229.5	234.4	234.1	207.9	\$58.8
Richmond, Va.....	216.1	218.5	218.2	222.7	224.1	220.7	214.6	215.6	216.8	212.9	214.3	219.3	218.3	195.2	\$51.8
Rochester, N. Y.....	225.6	227.7	226.4	227.7	231.0	232.0	228.7	228.4	222.2	221.6	223.5	227.4	227.4	196.4	\$57.1
St. Louis, Mo.....	240.4	243.2	244.4	244.3	249.0	248.6	247.6	243.6	240.5	238.3	238.6	244.0	243.9	210.2	\$44.8
St. Paul, Minn.....	220.4	221.5	222.8	222.4	223.3	224.1	225.1	223.2	221.6	220.0	221.2	224.0	223.7	192.5	\$50.1
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	233.6	235.6	235.3	237.5	237.3	236.8	234.8	234.2	233.7	231.5	231.2	232.9	233.4	202.2	\$58.6
San Francisco, Calif.....	245.0	242.1	240.0	240.9	241.7	243.0	247.4	247.0	249.5	245.4	240.5	248.9	248.4	211.1	\$47.8
Savannah, Ga.....	242.9	241.6	242.1	245.0	252.0	247.3	242.9	241.3	239.3	238.7	238.9	242.6	241.7	206.3	\$45.9
Scranton, Pa.....	228.9	230.9	232.0	234.8	237.7	237.7	230.9	231.1	227.8	224.3	225.6	232.0	229.9	204.2	\$50.1
Seattle, Wash.....	236.5	238.3	238.5	240.7	239.0	239.2	237.8	239.7	241.5	239.7	238.2	243.4	239.9	208.6	\$59.0
Springfield, Ill.....	240.6	243.2	242.9	244.7	246.9	246.9	245.9	242.2	240.1	238.6	240.2	244.1	242.6	211.8	\$42.8
Washington, D. C.....	225.2	227.8	229.2	232.2	233.1	232.2	227.2	226.8	227.8	224.0	223.1	228.7	228.9	201.9	\$58.8
Wichita, Kans.....	247.5	248.2	248.6	249.9	250.9	246.0	245.9	241.5	240.4	240.8	242.7	248.3	248.8	209.4	\$51.9
Winston-Salem, N. C.....	222.5	222.4	222.7	224.7	228.6	224.9	219.0	217.1	218.0	217.6	218.6	223.2	222.8	197.3	\$54.0

* June 1940=100.

TABLE D-6: Average Retail Prices and Indexes of Selected Foods

Commodity	Average price Dec. 1952	[Indexes 1935-39=100]													
		Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Oct. 1952	Sept. 1952	Aug. 1952	July 1952	June 1952	May 1952	Apr. 1952	Mar. 1952	Feb. 1952	Jan. 1952	Dec. 1951	June 1950
Cereals and bakery products:															
Cereals:															
Flour, wheat.....5 pounds.....	52.1	201.9	201.3	201.4	201.2	202.0	202.8	203.5	203.4	203.6	203.7	204.4	204.3	203.1	190.5
Corn flakes.....12 ounces.....	22.3	210.6	210.4	210.4	210.3	210.5	210.3	209.8	209.9	210.1	209.6	209.4	208.2	207.7	176.5
Corn meal.....pound.....	10.5	223.9	226.0	229.0	231.0	229.6	218.5	217.7	217.1	217.4	218.0	218.1	212.7	209.0	181.9
Rice.....do.....	18.7	104.3	103.8	103.0	102.8	102.2	100.9	99.9	99.0	98.2	96.7	96.7	96.1	94.9	93.1
Rolls oats.....20 ounces.....	18.2	164.9	165.0	165.3	164.9	164.9	164.6	164.2	163.8	163.7	163.5	163.8	163.3	162.9	145.8
Bakery products:															
Bread, white.....pound.....	16.2	190.4	190.2	190.3	190.3	190.1	188.9	189.7	189.7	185.2	185.1	184.8	184.5	184.2	163.9
Vanilla cookies.....7 ounces.....	23.1	221.9	222.8	223.5	222.4	224.9	225.4	224.6	223.3	222.5	224.6	224.5	224.2	223.8	191.7
Layer cake.....pound.....	50.2	110.0	109.6	109.1	108.8	108.7	109.7	107.9	108.9	108.2	108.5	107.9	108.3	109.1	-----
Meats, poultry, and fish:															
Meats:															
Beef:															
Round steak.....do.....	108.1	320.0	324.7	328.2	331.2	331.1	330.2	330.1	330.3	330.0	330.4	331.9	333.3	333.6	287.9
Rib roast.....do.....	83.4	288.7	292.2	295.1	296.8	296.6	297.7	297.0	299.0	299.0	298.0	303.2	305.3	307.2	264.1
Chuck roast.....do.....	70.4	311.8	316.0	321.0	323.4	318.0	318.4	327.1	332.6	332.3	333.7	334.0	336.7	338.3	279.2
Frankfurters.....do.....	61.4	191.2	193.5	195.0	196.2	195.7	195.8	196.3	196.3	196.2	196.3	196.3	196.3	196.3	138.1
Hamburger.....do.....	57.5	187.9	192.3	200.0	207.3	207.1	207.6	211.9	210.6	211.7	214.3	215.9	217.0	217.9	181.8
Veal:															
Cutlets.....do.....	121.7	303.6	309.2	316.2	321.5	316.8	318.3	326.7	325.3	325.5	326.4	326.8	325.0	322.9	271.2
Pork:															
Chops.....do.....	72.3	219.0	232.5	263.7	266.0	278.7	254.4	257.5	245.8	223.2	225.1	223.9	227.6	226.0	243.5
Bacon, sliced.....do.....	64.6	169.4	175.2	183.6	185.7	185.2	170.7	167.3	158.8	159.2	160.6	161.9	163.5	165.2	161.9
Ham, whole.....do.....	65.0	221.2	219.4	229.6	236.1	230.2	227.1	226.1	213.4	210.8	211.9	214.4	216.8	217.2	215.8
Salt pork.....do.....	38.2	181.5	185.3	184.6	181.2	178.6	167.0	166.8	159.4	160.9	164.0	168.1	171.4	174.8	160.8
Lamb:															
Leg.....do.....	75.3	275.7	276.5	286.1	293.1	293.4	294.9	296.1	291.7	287.7	280.9	290.2	301.8	304.8	272.4
Poultry:															
Frying chickens.....do.....	206.7	200.0	193.1	202.1	197.8	187.4	181.9	175.4	188.8	190.7	197.5	192.6	181.9	185.1	-----
Dressed.....do.....															
Ready-to-cook.....do.....	52.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Fish:															
Fish, fresh or frozen:															
Ocean perch fillet, frozen.....do.....	45.1	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Haddock fillet, frozen.....do.....	50.4	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Salmon, pink.....16-ounce can.....	53.4	431.6	433.1	437.4	444.2	448.8	454.2	456.9	456.7	459.3	460.9	467.1	471.2	475.1	344.1
Dairy products:															
Butter.....pound.....	81.7	224.3	229.1	233.8	235.9	230.6	229.0	223.5	225.3	231.1	245.8	238.5	232.4	241.2	195.4
Cheese, American process.....do.....	61.8	273.0	274.5	272.6	269.6	267.4	265.4	265.3	266.2	266.1	265.6	265.4	266.8	263.3	226.2
Milk, fresh (delivered).....quart.....	24.8	202.4	202.8	201.8	199.6	197.0	195.7	193.3	193.7	195.0	196.7	196.5	196.0	195.0	160.4
Milk, fresh (grocery).....do.....	23.3	203.3	204.0	203.6	201.8	198.3	196.0	193.3	194.2	196.6	198.7	198.5	198.1	197.1	162.0
Ice cream.....pint.....	31.5	105.6	105.6	105.6	105.5	105.4	105.1	105.1	105.5	106.0	106.0	105.7	105.3	104.4	-----
Milk, evaporated.....14-ounce can.....	15.0	210.5	210.8	210.4	210.3	210.1	209.7	210.0	209.8	209.6	208.2	206.6	205.1	202.8	174.2
Eggs, fresh.....dozen.....	70.4	201.8	226.0	230.6	221.4	212.7	208.7	169.1	164.0	165.9	161.3	166.5	184.3	216.7	148.4
Fruits and vegetables:															
Frozen fruits:															
Strawberries.....12 ounces.....	38.5	80.7	87.0	87.8	88.6	88.8	88.6	89.2	89.8	88.5	91.9	92.0	92.7	93.2	-----
Orange juice concentrate.....6 ounces.....	18.3	78.1	78.9	78.5	78.3	78.5	74.6	73.9	73.3	83.0	84.2	85.3	88.8	92.5	-----
Frozen vegetables:															
Peas.....12 ounces.....	23.3	92.9	93.9	93.3	95.4	96.3	96.4	95.9	93.3	96.3	95.8	98.7	98.5	96.9	-----
Fresh fruits:															
Apples.....pound.....	15.0	279.9	266.7	250.4	258.1	288.7	366.9	395.9	310.0	270.7	239.4	229.2	215.8	204.3	301.1
Bananas.....do.....	16.1	265.9	261.4	255.6	267.7	269.4	265.5	277.9	278.7	282.1	281.5	273.4	269.9	267.7	271.9
Oranges, size 200.....dozen.....	47.2	165.9	193.7	216.6	303.0	193.2	188.6	170.0	164.3	159.9	160.8	156.2	161.7	164.7	172.8
Fresh vegetables:															
Beans, green.....pound.....	24.5	228.3	275.9	192.3	167.4	214.8	235.3	161.2	238.8	258.8	250.4	238.1	191.3	208.0	151.0
Cabbage.....do.....	7.7	204.6	192.2	185.1	199.4	286.2	287.6	229.7	327.6	235.5	198.1	200.0	419.8	268.0	174.3
Carrots.....bunch.....	13.3	245.1	228.1	214.8	218.7	216.2	216.8	220.9	234.7	193.4	196.3	220.0	291.7	281.8	181.7
Apples.....head.....	16.0	192.8	194.1	179.4	186.7	177.8	171.3	166.9	199.3	184.5	166.0	145.4	256.5	272.8	167.3
Onions.....pound.....	10.9	263.9	251.6	232.0	219.3	234.3	250.7	276.7	370.1	382.2	313.3	290.9	242.6	290.0	187.1
Potatoes.....15 pounds.....	109.4	390.3	394.0	389.3	312.7	334.4	360.1	351.9	333.7	307.0	282.0	270.5	289.5	256.2	219.3
Sweet potatoes.....pound.....	16.0	309.7	290.3	243.0	263.6	307.2	444.8	470.7	433.4	387.7	331.2	309.9	259.7	285.2	200.4
Tomatoes.....dozen.....	28.1	184.6	160.2	130.4	114.0	151.8	304.9	217.0	201.4	231.8	192.9	100.7	189.0	222.4	208.3
Canned fruits:															
Peaches.....No. 2 1/2 can.....	33.8	175.7	175.1	172.8	173.1	172.8	172.4	173.6	180.0	178.8	170.7	180.0	179.1	178.3	140.1
Pineapple.....do.....	38.1	175.5	175.6	175.6	175.9	176.1	176.2	176.6	176.6	176.5	176.4	176.8	176.7	177.3	172.0
Canned vegetables:															
Corn.....No. 303 can.....	19.1	176.5	177.1	176.1	176.5	174.4	173.0	172.6	172.2	172.0	171.3	171.3	169.5	168.3	138.4
Tomatoes.....No. 2 can.....	17.9	169.8	200.7	198.8	196.3	192.7	193.8	193.1	195.2	194.8	195.9	194.2	195.1	195.4	161.6
Peas.....No. 303 can.....	21.7	118.3	117.7	116.2	115.3	112.8	112.4	111.7	111.8	112.3	113.0	113.0	113.0	114.3	114.3
Baby foods.....4 1/2-5 ounces.....	10.0	101.9	101.9	101.8	101.9	102.0	101.8	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	102.0	101.9	101.9	-----
Dried fruits, prunes.....pound.....	28.0	265.7	263.7	259.4	257.7	256.0	256.0	256.0	256.2	256.3	259.0	260.6	261.6	237.8	-----
Dried vegetables, navy beans.....do.....	16.7	226.2	226.2	223.6	222.6	220.4	216.7	214.2	213.6	213.7	212.9	214.5	214.0	213.9	202.7
Beverages:															
Coffee.....do.....	80.6	344.1	344.0	344.4	344.8	344.7	344.8	345.0	345.2	345.8	345.9	345.9	345.2	345.4	294.9
Cola drink.....1 1/2 carton of 6, 6-ounce.....	29.3	112.7	111.7	111.6	111.8	111.6	111.3	111.3	111.2	111.4	111.2	111.2	111.3	111.2	-----
Fats and oils:															
Lard.....pound.....	16.1	108.8	111.0	114.8	118.2	122.2	120.7	122.4	118.3	124.8	130.3	143.7	149.8	155.5	110.0
Shortening, hydrogenated.....do.....	32.6	158.1	158.3	157.9	158.0	157.7	157.8	158.1	159.1	162.8	165.6	170.7	174.0	176.6	155.6
Salad dressing.....pint.....	34.1	141.6	141.9	142.0	143.1	142.6	142.0	141.1	142.9	146.7	147.9	151.1	153.6	153.4	142.1
Margarine, colored.....pound.....	30.3	161.7	161.9	161.4	159.2	158.5	156.7	153.9	151.8	151.7	153.8	157.2	165.4	160.4	161.1
Sugar and sweets:															
Sugar.....5 pounds.....	82.4	195.5	195.8	195.9	195.6	195.1	193.3	192.2	191.2	189.1	187.0	187.9	188.7	188.8	178.3
Grape jelly.....12 ounces.....	23.5	98.6	98.3	98.4	98.1	98.0	98.4	97.5	98.2	98.9	98.2	98.3	98.8	98.6	-----

TABLE D-7: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group of Commodities

[1947-49=100]¹

Commodity group	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Commodity group	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952
All commodities.....	109.6	110.7	All commodities other than farm and food—Continued		
Farm products.....	99.6	* 103.6	Rubber and products.....	127.7	* 126.4
Processed foods.....	104.3	107.7	Lumber and wood products.....	119.7	119.7
All commodities other than farm and food.....	112.9	112.8	Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	115.8	115.8
Textile products and apparel.....	98.3	98.6	Metals and metal products.....	124.0	123.9
Hides, skins, and leather products.....	99.0	* 97.6	Machinery and motive products.....	121.4	* 121.4
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	107.1	* 106.7	Furniture and other household durables.....	112.2	112.1
Chemicals and allied products.....	103.3	103.5	Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	114.6	114.5
			Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	110.8	110.8
			Miscellaneous.....	103.2	103.7

¹ The revised wholesale price index (1947-49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent months. The official index for December 1951 and previous dates is the former index (1926=100)—see table D-7a. The revised index has been computed back to January 1947 for purposes of comparison and analysis. Beginning with January 1952 the index is based on prices for one day in the month. Prices are collected from manu-

facturers and other producers. In some cases they are secured from trade publications or from other Government agencies which collect price quotations in the course of their regular work. For a more detailed description of the index, see A Description of the Revised Wholesale Price Index, Monthly Labor Review, February 1952 (p. 180).

* Revised.

TABLE D-7a: Indexes of Wholesale Prices,¹ by Group of Commodities, for Selected Periods

[1926=100]

Year and month	All commodities	Farm products	Foods	Hides and leather products	Textile products	Fuel and lighting materials	Metals and metal products	Building materials	Chemicals and allied products	House-furnishings goods	Miscellaneous commodities	Raw materials	Semi-manufactured articles	Manufactured products	All commodities except farm products	All commodities except farm products and foods
1913: Average.....	69.8	71.8	64.2	68.1	57.3	61.3	90.8	56.7	80.2	56.1	93.1	68.8	74.9	69.4	69.0	70.0
1914: July.....	67.3	71.4	62.9	69.7	55.3	53.7	79.1	52.9	77.9	56.7	88.1	67.3	67.8	66.9	65.7	65.7
1918: November.....	136.3	150.3	128.6	131.6	142.6	114.3	143.5	101.8	178.0	99.2	142.3	138.8	162.7	130.4	131.0	129.9
1920: May.....	167.2	169.8	147.3	193.2	188.3	159.8	155.5	164.4	173.7	143.3	176.5	163.4	253.0	157.8	165.4	170.6
1929: Average.....	95.3	104.9	96.9	109.1	90.4	83.0	100.5	95.4	94.0	94.3	82.6	97.5	93.9	94.5	93.3	91.6
1932: Average.....	64.8	48.2	61.0	72.9	54.9	70.3	80.2	71.4	73.9	75.1	64.4	55.1	59.3	70.3	68.3	70.2
1939: Average.....	77.1	65.3	70.4	93.6	69.7	73.1	94.4	90.5	76.0	80.3	74.8	70.2	77.0	82.4	79.5	81.3
August.....	75.0	61.0	67.2	92.7	67.8	72.6	93.2	89.6	74.2	85.6	73.3	66.5	74.5	79.1	77.9	80.1
1940: Average.....	78.6	67.7	71.3	150.8	73.8	71.7	95.8	94.8	77.0	88.5	77.3	71.9	79.1	81.6	80.8	83.0
1941: Average.....	87.3	82.4	82.7	108.3	84.8	76.2	99.4	103.2	84.4	94.3	82.0	83.5	86.9	89.1	88.3	89.0
December.....	93.6	94.7	90.5	114.8	91.8	78.4	103.3	107.8	90.4	101.1	87.6	92.3	90.1	94.6	93.3	93.7
1942: Average.....	98.8	105.9	99.6	117.7	96.9	78.5	103.8	110.2	95.5	102.4	89.7	100.6	92.6	98.6	97.0	95.5
1943: Average.....	103.1	122.6	106.6	117.5	97.4	80.8	103.8	111.4	94.9	102.7	92.2	112.1	92.9	100.1	98.7	96.9
1944: Average.....	104.0	123.3	104.9	116.7	98.4	83.0	103.8	118.5	95.2	104.3	93.6	113.2	94.1	100.8	99.6	98.8
1945: Average.....	105.8	128.2	106.2	118.1	100.1	84.0	104.7	117.8	95.2	104.5	94.7	116.8	95.9	101.8	100.8	99.7
August.....	105.7	128.9	106.4	118.0	99.6	84.8	104.7	117.8	95.3	104.5	94.8	116.3	95.5	101.8	100.9	99.9
1948: Average.....	121.1	148.9	130.7	137.2	116.3	90.1	115.5	132.6	101.4	111.6	100.3	134.7	110.8	116.1	114.9	109.5
June.....	112.9	140.1	112.9	122.4	109.2	87.8	112.2	129.9	96.4	110.4	98.5	128.3	105.7	107.3	106.7	105.6
1947: Average.....	139.7	169.8	165.4	172.5	131.6	94.5	130.2	145.5	118.9	118.2	106.5	133.4	129.1	134.7	132.9	129.7
1948: Average.....	152.1	181.2	168.7	182.4	141.7	108.7	130.2	170.7	127.3	131.1	115.5	165.6	148.5	148.0	145.5	135.2
1949: Average.....	165.1	188.3	179.1	188.8	149.8	134.2	162.6	190.1	135.7	144.5	130.5	178.4	158.0	159.4	159.8	151.0
1949: Average.....	155.0	165.5	161.4	180.4	140.4	131.7	170.2	193.4	118.6	145.3	112.3	163.9	150.2	151.2	152.4	147.3
1950: Average.....	161.8	170.4	166.2	191.9	148.0	133.2	173.6	206.0	122.7	153.2	120.9	172.4	150.0	156.8	150.2	153.2
December.....	175.3	187.4	179.0	218.7	171.4	135.7	184.9	221.4	139.6	170.2	140.5	187.1	178.1	169.0	172.4	166.7
1951: Average.....	180.4	196.1	180.9	221.4	172.2	138.2	189.2	225.5	143.3	176.0	141.0	192.4	177.6	174.9	176.7	169.4
1951: January.....	180.2	194.2	182.2	235.4	178.4	136.4	187.5	226.2	147.5	175.0	142.4	192.6	184.9	173.3	176.9	170.4
February.....	183.7	202.6	187.6	238.7	181.0	138.1	188.1	228.2	150.2	175.7	142.7	198.9	187.0	175.6	179.3	171.9
March.....	184.0	203.8	186.6	239.9	183.0	138.6	188.8	228.6	149.3	179.1	142.5	199.4	187.4	175.9	179.4	172.6
April.....	183.6	202.5	185.8	233.3	182.7	138.1	189.0	228.6	147.2	180.4	142.7	197.5	187.0	176.1	179.2	172.3
May.....	182.9	199.6	187.3	232.6	182.0	137.5	188.8	227.7	145.7	180.1	141.7	195.8	186.4	176.2	179.0	171.6
June.....	181.7	198.6	186.3	230.6	177.9	137.8	188.2	225.6	142.3	179.5	141.7	194.7	180.0	175.6	177.8	170.6
July.....	179.4	194.0	186.0	221.9	173.2	137.9	187.9	223.8	139.4	178.8	138.8	189.9	174.0	175.1	176.0	168.6
August.....	178.0	190.6	187.3	213.7	167.4	138.1	188.1	222.6	140.1	175.3	138.2	187.8	170.0	174.4	174.9	167.2
September.....	177.6	189.2	188.0	212.1	163.1	138.8	189.1	223.1	140.8	172.4	138.5	187.0	168.8	174.2	174.8	167.0
October.....	178.1	192.3	189.4	208.3	157.7	138.9	191.2	223.6	141.1	171.7	139.2	188.9	168.3	174.3	174.8	166.6
November.....	178.3	195.1	188.8	196.6	159.4	139.1	191.5	224.5	138.7	172.0	141.3	189.6	168.7	174.1	174.3	166.9
December.....	177.8	193.6	187.3	192.3	160.6	139.2	191.7	224.0	137.9	172.0	141.6	188.8	167.9	173.9	174.1	166.9

¹ This index (1926=100) is the official index for December 1951 and all previous dates. The revised index (1947-49=100) is the official index for January 1952 and subsequent dates—see tables D-7 and D-8. BLS whole-sale price data, for the most part, represent prices in primary markets. They are prices charged by manufacturers or producers or are prices prevailing on organized exchanges.

For a detailed description of the method of calculation for this series see November 1949 Monthly Labor Review, Compiling Monthly and Weekly Wholesale Price Indexes (p. 541).

TABLE D-8: Indexes of Wholesale Prices, by Group and Subgroup of Commodities¹

(1947-49=100)

Commodity group	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952	Commodity group	Dec. 1952	Nov. 1952
All commodities.....	109.6	110.7	Lumber and wood products.....	119.7	119.7
Farm products.....	99.6	* 103.6	Lumber.....	119.8	120.0
Fresh and dried produce.....	112.3	113.2	Millwork.....	128.3	127.3
Grains.....	96.1	96.5	Plywood.....	102.3	102.3
Livestock and poultry.....	86.8	93.0	Pulp, paper, and allied products.....	115.8	115.8
Plant and animal fibers.....	101.9	107.1	Wood pulp.....	108.8	108.8
Fluid milk.....	111.6	* 113.1	Waste paper.....	89.3	65.7
Eggs.....	98.6	117.6	Paper.....	124.8	124.9
Hay and seeds.....	98.3	98.5	Paperboard.....	124.4	124.8
Other farm products.....	134.7	132.5	Converted paper and paperboard.....	112.3	112.3
Processed foods.....	104.3	107.7	Building paper and board.....	118.2	* 118.2
Cereal and bakery products.....	106.8	107.1	Metals and metal products.....	124.0	123.9
Meats, poultry, fish.....	93.9	* 102.0	Iron and steel.....	127.0	127.0
Dairy products and ice cream.....	113.0	118.5	Nonferrous metals.....	122.3	122.5
Canned, frozen, fruits and vegetables.....	105.2	* 106.0	Metal containers.....	125.4	125.1
Sugar and confectionery.....	108.2	* 104.9	Hardware.....	125.9	123.3
Packaged beverage materials.....	161.9	161.9	Plumbing equipment.....	118.1	118.1
Animal fats and oils.....	51.0	57.0	Heating equipment.....	113.6	* 113.6
Crude vegetable oils.....	71.0	* 66.8	Structural metal products.....	113.9	114.1
Refined vegetable oils.....	66.3	67.0	Nonstructural metal products.....	126.5	125.9
Vegetable oil end products.....	81.7	81.1	Machinery and motive products.....	121.4	* 121.4
Other processed foods.....	116.9	122.1	Agricultural machinery and equipment.....	121.7	121.6
All commodities other than farm and foods.....	112.9	112.8	Construction machinery and equipment.....	126.3	126.2
Textile products and apparel.....	98.3	98.6	Metal working machinery.....	128.9	128.9
Cotton products.....	97.6	98.4	General purpose machinery and equipment.....	121.9	121.8
Wool products.....	112.6	112.6	Miscellaneous machinery.....	119.6	* 119.6
Synthetic textiles.....	88.0	* 89.0	Electrical machinery and equipment.....	119.5	* 119.5
Silk products.....	139.7	* 139.3	Motor vehicles.....	119.6	119.7
Apparel.....	98.3	98.3	Furniture and other household durables.....	112.2	112.1
Other textile products.....	84.5	85.9	Household furniture.....	113.0	112.8
Hides, skins, and leather products.....	99.0	* 97.6	Commercial furniture.....	123.2	123.2
Hides and skins.....	70.6	* 69.2	Floor covering.....	122.7	122.4
Leather.....	92.9	* 90.1	Household appliances.....	107.3	107.2
Footwear.....	112.0	111.0	Radio, TV, and phonographs.....	93.8	93.8
Other leather products.....	100.0	99.6	Other household durable goods.....	119.6	119.6
Fuel, power, and lighting materials.....	107.1	* 105.7	Nonmetallic minerals—structural.....	114.6	114.5
Coal.....	116.0	* 113.6	Flat glass.....	114.4	114.4
Coke.....	129.0	124.3	Concrete ingredients.....	113.1	112.9
Gas.....	104.9	* 104.9	Concrete products.....	112.7	112.7
Electricity.....	98.0	* 98.0	Structural clay products.....	124.0	124.0
Petroleum and products.....	107.9	108.1	Gypsum products.....	117.7	117.7
Chemicals and allied products.....	103.3	103.5	Prepared asphalt roofing.....	105.0	105.0
Industrial chemicals.....	112.3	112.7	Other nonmetallic minerals.....	115.3	* 115.1
Paint and paint materials.....	106.1	106.3	Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages.....	110.8	110.8
Drugs, pharmaceuticals, cosmetics.....	91.3	91.9	Cigarettes.....	105.7	105.7
Fats and oils, foodible.....	52.8	* 53.1	Cigars.....	102.4	102.4
Mixed fertilizer.....	111.1	* 110.9	Other tobacco products.....	118.4	118.4
Fertilizer materials.....	113.0	111.1	Alcoholic beverages.....	111.2	111.2
Other chemicals and products.....	103.1	102.9	Nonalcoholic beverages.....	119.7	119.7
Rubber and products.....	127.7	* 126.4	Miscellaneous.....	105.2	105.7
Crude rubber.....	137.3	130.3	Toys, sporting goods, small arms.....	113.1	113.2
Tires and tubes.....	126.3	125.3	Manufactured animal feeds.....	102.1	103.3
Other rubber products.....	124.3	* 124.3	Notions and accessories.....	92.9	91.1
			Jewelry, watches, photo equipment.....	101.0	101.0
			Other miscellaneous.....	120.8	120.8

¹ See footnote 1, table D-7.² Preliminary.³ Calculated from October data.⁴ Calculated from September data.⁵ Revised.

E: Work Stoppages

TABLE E-1: Work Stoppages Resulting From Labor-Management Disputes¹

Month and year	Number of stoppages		Workers involved in stoppages		Man-days idle during month or year	
	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Beginning in month or year	In effect during month	Number	Percent of estimated working time
1935-39 (average).....	2,862	.....	1,130,000	.....	16,900,000	6.27
1945.....	4,730	.....	3,470,000	.....	38,000,000	.47
1946.....	4,985	.....	4,600,000	.....	118,000,000	1.43
1947.....	3,693	.....	2,170,000	.....	34,600,000	.41
1948.....	3,419	.....	1,960,000	.....	34,100,000	.37
1949.....	3,606	.....	3,030,000	.....	50,500,000	.59
1950.....	4,843	.....	2,410,000	.....	38,800,000	.44
1951: December.....	186	357	81,500	130,000	1,020,000	.13
1952: January ²	400	600	190,000	250,000	1,280,000	.14
February ²	350	550	185,000	250,000	1,270,000	.15
March ²	400	600	240,000	320,000	1,400,000	.17
April ²	475	650	1,000,000	1,200,000	5,300,000	.61
May ²	475	675	300,000	1,200,000	7,500,000	.90
June ²	425	650	170,000	1,000,000	14,000,000	1.68
July ²	425	650	125,000	850,000	12,500,000	1.44
August ²	450	675	225,000	310,000	2,100,000	.25
September ²	475	700	230,000	360,000	3,200,000	.37
October ²	425	650	470,000	600,000	3,500,000	.37
November ²	250	475	90,000	220,000	1,500,000	.19
December ²	200	350	80,000	120,000	1,000,000	.11

¹ All known work stoppages, arising out of labor-management disputes, involving six or more workers and continuing as long as a full day or shift are included in reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures on "workers involved" and "man-days idle" cover all workers made idle for one or more shifts in establishments directly involved in a stoppage. They do not

measure the indirect or secondary effects on other establishments or industries whose employees are made idle as a result of material or service shortages.

² Preliminary.

³ Does not include memorial stoppage in coal mining industry.

F: Building and Construction

TABLE F-1: Expenditures for New Construction¹

[Value of work put in place]

Type of construction	Expenditures (in millions)													
	1952												1951 ²	1951
	Jan. ³	Dec.	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	April	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Total
Total new construction ⁴	\$2,308	\$2,613	\$2,787	\$3,011	\$3,096	\$3,095	\$3,027	\$2,945	\$2,743	\$2,516	\$2,333	\$2,088	\$2,174	\$32,329
Private construction.....	1,623	1,789	1,924	1,988	2,030	2,037	1,994	1,925	1,811	1,690	1,617	1,493	1,517	21,785
Residential building (nonfarm).....	826	953	1,033	1,048	1,049	1,047	1,023	983	922	849	799	676	719	11,101
New dwelling units.....	750	865	925	935	935	930	905	865	810	750	710	600	650	9,880
Additions and alterations.....	57	70	90	95	96	99	101	103	99	87	77	63	56	1,036
Nonhousekeeping ⁵	19	18	18	18	18	17	15	13	12	12	12	13	13	185
Nonresidential building (nonfarm) ⁶	411	421	435	434	430	418	418	404	392	388	393	406	415	4,950
Industrial.....	187	187	190	189	187	181	180	182	188	194	202	209	209	2,298
Commercial.....	105	107	109	104	101	98	97	92	82	73	74	75	83	1,095
Warehouses, office and loft buildings.....	49	49	48	45	44	43	39	36	34	33	33	36	39	479
Stores, restaurants, and garages.....	56	58	61	59	57	55	58	56	48	40	41	39	44	616
Other nonresidential building.....	119	127	136	141	142	139	134	130	122	119	122	122	123	1,557
Religious.....	35	37	38	39	38	36	33	31	29	28	29	30	31	399
Educational.....	32	33	34	33	32	31	30	29	26	26	26	27	28	355
Social and recreational.....	11	11	12	12	12	12	11	10	9	9	9	9	9	125
Hospital and institutional ⁷	25	27	29	31	33	34	35	35	34	33	33	32	32	388
Miscellaneous.....	16	19	23	26	27	26	25	25	24	23	25	24	23	290
Farm construction.....	103	103	117	139	168	183	180	171	157	136	123	113	110	1,700
Public utilities.....	275	304	331	366	376	381	371	359	333	313	292	293	267	3,950
Railroad.....	31	33	37	37	37	37	36	35	33	32	30	27	30	465
Telephone and telegraph.....	42	45	47	49	48	48	47	46	45	45	45	41	41	550
Other public utilities.....	202	220	247	274	291	296	288	276	254	236	216	195	196	2,995
All other private ⁸	8	8	8	7	7	8	9	8	7	6	5	5	6	84
Public construction.....	685	724	863	1,023	1,068	1,058	1,033	1,020	932	826	715	625	657	10,544
Residential building ⁹	45	47	49	52	53	55	53	54	54	54	55	58	63	647
Nonresidential building (other than military or naval facilities).....	308	314	332	352	369	373	375	375	350	343	311	275	286	4,061
Industrial.....	112	113	125	141	156	162	164	161	138	114	88	92	92	1,095
Educational.....	135	135	136	137	137	137	138	138	136	135	131	128	130	1,618
Hospital and institutional.....	34	37	38	40	41	42	43	42	41	42	39	36	37	478
Other nonresidential.....	27	29	33	34	35	32	32	31	28	28	27	23	27	350
Military and naval facilities ¹⁰	105	107	117	125	127	129	121	119	116	109	100	85	91	1,346
Highways.....	100	120	215	330	350	335	320	310	250	175	115	90	90	2,700
Sewer and water.....	53	55	59	62	63	65	63	62	60	56	51	45	48	690
Miscellaneous public service enterprises ¹¹	13	14	16	20	22	20	19	18	18	15	13	11	12	198
Conservation and development.....	56	62	70	77	79	75	76	72	68	65	65	62	62	838
All other public ¹²	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	5	4	5	64

¹ Joint estimates of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, and the Building Materials Division, U. S. Department of Commerce. Estimated construction expenditures represent the monetary value of the volume of work accomplished during the given period of time. These figures should be differentiated from permit valuation data reported in the tabulations for building authorized (tables F-3 and F-4) and the data on value of contract awards reported in table F-2.

² Preliminary.

³ Includes major additions and alterations.

⁴ Includes hotels, dormitories, and tourist courts and cabins.

⁵ Expenditures by privately owned public utilities for nonresidential building are included under "Public utilities."

⁶ Includes Federal contributions toward construction of private nonprofit hospital facilities under the National Hospital Program.

⁷ Covers privately owned sewer and water facilities, roads and bridges, and miscellaneous nonbuilding items such as parks and playgrounds.

⁸ Includes nonhousekeeping public residential construction as well as housekeeping units.

⁹ Covers all construction, building as well as nonbuilding (except for production facilities, which are included in public industrial building).

¹⁰ Covers primarily publicly owned airports, electric light and power systems, and local transit facilities.

¹¹ Covers public construction not elsewhere classified such as parks playgrounds, and memorials.

TABLE F-2: Value of Contracts Awarded and Force-Account Work Started on Federally Financed New Construction, by Type of Construction ¹

Type of construction	Value (in thousands)														
	1952											1951		1951	1950
	Nov.	Oct.	Sept.	Aug.	July	June*	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Total	Total
Total new construction ²	\$183, 223	\$241, 711	\$213, 536	\$227, 748	\$203, 658	\$596, 883	\$285, 047	\$358, 525	\$265, 187	\$202, 100	\$260, 887	\$208, 507	\$190, 610	\$4, 261, 939	\$2, 805, 214
Airfields ³	17, 363	11, 805	8, 496	8, 012	3, 924	17, 556	6, 020	3, 833	6, 949	3, 371	9, 315	3, 340	10, 170	278, 630	58, 183
Building	69, 330	94, 148	75, 255	107, 969	68, 418	369, 355	143, 940	144, 461	144, 054	104, 876	97, 126	115, 631	72, 316	2, 179, 280	1, 959, 017
Residential	790	1, 069	1, 149	3, 367	362	2, 067	668	830	178	280	310	306	112	8, 966	15, 445
Nonresidential	68, 540	93, 139	74, 106	104, 622	68, 056	367, 288	143, 272	143, 631	143, 876	104, 596	96, 816	115, 325	72, 204	2, 170, 314	1, 354, 172
Educational ⁴	7, 153	9, 405	8, 980	8, 941	9, 073	12, 290	870	5, 896	3, 318	6, 508	3, 384	7, 703	9, 825	60, 570	3, 123
Hospital and institutional	8, 870	11, 208	3, 572	29, 054	6, 931	20, 060	15, 171	23, 270	10, 902	10, 629	5, 745	10, 653	10, 867	305, 787	390, 086
Administrative and general ⁵	2, 088	1, 702	5, 611	1, 022	2, 514	11, 891	3, 422	615	3, 266	1, 717	2, 236	1, 570	1, 265	57, 146	58, 794
Other nonresidential building	60, 429	70, 824	56, 543	65, 605	49, 538	323, 047	123, 800	114, 150	126, 390	85, 742	85, 451	95, 399	50, 247	1, 748, 811	896, 169
Airfield buildings ⁶	7, 134	7, 652	1, 780	7, 701	4, 131	7, 773	2, 702	5, 210	6, 461	2, 041	905	1, 787	309	91, 011	32, 450
Industrial ⁷	3, 970	18, 104	8, 263	19, 119	9, 974	166, 522	48, 511	31, 161	43, 645	6, 764	11, 703	32, 274	27, 975	892, 384	745, 037
Troop housing	17, 545	6, 271	11, 736	18, 095	20, 305	58, 360	23, 178	36, 534	28, 492	23, 962	25, 020	47, 293	656	225, 909	2, 589
Warehouses	14, 453	20, 102	11, 991	10, 551	4, 165	38, 013	35, 968	28, 256	29, 765	32, 427	28, 133	6, 734	12, 547	75, 824	45, 437
Miscellaneous ⁸	7, 327	18, 695	22, 773	10, 139	10, 963	52, 379	13, 411	12, 889	18, 027	20, 548	19, 690	7, 311	8, 762	490, 783	70, 686
Conservation and development	20, 969	31, 632	27, 581	7, 912	3, 727	44, 720	8, 820	50, 433	15, 246	24, 382	26, 389	13, 852	28, 449	396, 841	321, 458
Reclamation	3, 456	6, 900	13, 970	2, 894	659	10, 923	2, 191	34, 637	5, 401	5, 470	527	2, 423	2, 017	86, 928	81, 768
River, harbor, and flood control	17, 513	24, 732	13, 611	5, 018	3, 068	33, 797	6, 635	15, 796	9, 785	18, 912	25, 862	11, 429	25, 432	309, 913	239, 690
Highways	48, 663	76, 838	78, 198	93, 360	105, 449	124, 689	105, 228	101, 566	79, 605	60, 971	66, 430	53, 373	69, 554	850, 948	836, 015
Electrification	10, 920	2, 585	9, 144	895	14, 464	9, 039	10, 896	49, 681	12, 738	2, 960	49, 523	6, 464	2, 711	281, 251	150, 981
All other ⁹	15, 978	24, 703	14, 862	9, 580	7, 676	31, 524	10, 137	8, 551	6, 595	5, 540	12, 104	15, 847	7, 410	214, 991	62, 980

¹ Excludes classified military projects, but includes projects for the Atomic Energy Commission. Data for Federal-aid programs cover amounts contributed by both owner and the Federal Government. Force-account work is done not through a contractor, but directly by a Government agency, using a separate work force to perform nonmaintenance construction on the agency's own properties.

² Includes major additions and alterations.

³ Excludes hangars and other buildings, which are included under "Other nonresidential" building construction.

⁴ Includes projects under the Federal School Construction Program, which provides aid for areas affected by Federal Government activities.

⁵ Includes post offices, armories, offices, and customhouses.

⁶ Includes all buildings on civilian airports and military airfields and air bases with the exception of barracks and other troop housing, which are included under "Troop housing."

⁷ Covers all industrial plants under Federal Government ownership, including those which are privately operated. Excludes estimated costs for additional expansion of Atomic Energy Commission facilities, as announced in July and August 1952, for which final notification of awards and contract amounts have not been received.

⁸ Includes types of buildings not elsewhere classified.

⁹ Includes sewer and water projects, railroad construction, and other types of projects not elsewhere classified.

¹⁰ During June, the last month in the fiscal year, volume is relatively high because of the large number of contracts customarily awarded.

TABLE F-3: Urban Building Authorized, by Principal Class of Construction and by Type of Building ¹

Period	Valuation (in thousands)										Number of new dwelling units—House-keeping only					
	Total all classes ²	New residential building								New non-residential building	Additions, alterations, and repairs	Privately financed				Publicly financed
		Housekeeping				Publicly financed dwelling units	Non-house-keeping ³	Total	1-family			2-family ⁴	Multi-family ⁵			
		Privately financed dwelling units														
		Total	1-family	2-family ⁶	Multi-family ⁷											
1942.....	\$2,707,573	\$598,570	\$478,658	\$42,629	\$77,283	\$296,933	\$22,910	\$1,510,688	\$278,472	184,892	138,908	15,747	20,237	95,946		
1946.....	4,745,414	2,114,833	1,830,290	103,042	181,531	355,587	43,369	1,458,602	771,023	430,195	358,151	24,326	47,718	98,310		
1947.....	5,563,348	2,885,374	2,361,752	151,036	372,586	42,249	29,831	1,713,489	892,404	502,312	393,606	33,423	75,283	5,833		
1948.....	6,972,784	3,422,927	2,745,219	181,493	496,215	139,334	38,034	2,367,940	1,004,549	516,179	392,532	36,306	87,341	15,114		
1949.....	7,358,141	3,724,924	2,845,399	132,365	747,160	285,627	39,785	2,410,315	937,493	575,280	413,543	26,431	135,312	32,194		
1950.....	10,480,350	5,819,390	4,850,763	178,985	798,612	327,553	84,504	3,156,475	1,092,458	798,499	624,377	33,310	140,812	38,953		
1951.....	8,895,430	4,375,520	3,814,922	170,392	390,206	579,634	37,467	2,807,359	1,095,451	533,942	434,893	29,743	60,306	96,044		
1951: November.....	541,096	264,060	235,464	10,324	18,301	21,192	2,369	186,187	67,258	32,682	27,782	1,766	3,134	2,308		
December.....	429,830	210,328	178,004	9,572	22,752	10,669	1,014	148,031	59,788	26,805	21,238	1,700	3,867	1,234		
1952: January.....	508,470	266,719	234,184	12,206	20,329	25,731	1,247	145,675	69,098	34,374	28,376	2,386	3,612	3,185		
February.....	595,214	345,009	300,701	17,293	27,045	25,181	1,607	146,739	76,678	43,191	34,978	3,017	5,196	2,975		
March.....	778,867	407,925	352,857	18,794	36,274	76,903	4,570	198,888	90,611	49,942	40,136	3,469	6,337	9,588		
April.....	843,466	465,375	409,724	20,380	35,271	73,066	3,307	208,317	93,401	56,269	45,936	3,558	6,775	8,941		
May.....	813,836	443,641	398,300	20,599	34,742	55,150	5,561	204,635	104,871	53,728	43,572	3,532	6,124	8,960		
June.....	869,290	410,751	367,746	17,384	25,621	62,070	3,605	275,250	117,614	48,841	41,075	3,060	4,706	6,868		
July.....	806,071	419,706	368,487	17,282	33,936	22,554	2,395	252,209	109,208	50,570	41,790	2,930	5,850	2,483		
August.....	740,684	392,831	345,001	18,961	28,869	12,119	5,781	231,825	98,128	47,823	38,867	3,283	5,673	1,663		
September ⁸	792,435	435,221	380,901	18,146	36,174	14,896	7,247	230,435	104,636	51,966	42,378	3,092	6,496	1,615		
October ⁹	818,380	449,449	398,175	17,465	43,809	21,281	4,243	239,581	103,826	52,718	42,651	3,053	7,014	2,128		
November ⁹	617,295	319,145	278,039	13,991	27,115	15,555	7,452	196,781	78,363	37,975	30,745	2,447	4,783	1,941		

¹ Building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits.

The data cover federally and nonfederally financed building construction combined. Estimates of non-Federal (private and State and local government) urban building construction are based primarily on building-permit reports received from places containing about 85 percent of the urban population of the country; estimates of federally financed projects are compiled from notifications of construction contracts awarded, which are obtained from other Federal agencies. Data from building permits are not adjusted to allow for lapsed permits or for lag between permit issuance and the start of construction. Thus, the estimates do not represent construction actually started during the month.

Urban is defined according to the 1940 Census, and includes all incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more in 1940 and a small number of places, usually minor civil divisions, classified as urban under special rule.

Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

² Covers additions, alterations, and repairs, as well as new residential and nonresidential building.

³ Includes units in 1-family and 2-family structures with stores.

⁴ Includes units in multifamily structures with stores.

⁵ Covers hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential buildings.

⁶ Revised.

⁷ Preliminary.

TABLE F-4: New Nonresidential Building Authorized in All Urban Places,¹ by General Type and by Geographic Division²

Geographic division and type of new nonresidential building	Valuation (in thousands)														
	1952														
	Nov. ³	Oct. ⁴	Sept.	Aug.	July	June	May	Apr.	Mar.	Feb.	Jan.	Dec.	Nov.	Total	Total
All types	\$196,781	\$239,581	\$230,435	\$231,825	\$252,209	\$275,250	\$204,635	\$208,317	\$198,888	\$146,739	\$145,675	\$145,031	\$166,187	\$2,807,559	\$3,156,475
New England	13,218	20,554	16,337	17,527	14,399	12,650	8,914	13,812	19,440	7,522	10,847	7,566	14,651	197,358	198,447
Middle Atlantic	40,189	30,471	40,830	37,732	31,872	44,928	34,294	29,773	41,738	26,096	25,511	28,958	29,088	422,549	320,955
East North Central	45,328	53,719	55,960	54,116	50,024	56,541	66,073	45,827	40,238	34,879	28,136	33,710	63,408	744,183	679,809
West North Central	10,427	25,010	24,945	24,510	22,203	18,057	18,356	20,367	10,941	10,136	9,732	8,946	11,181	204,788	261,776
South Atlantic	19,312	20,597	23,613	21,587	24,905	30,632	19,557	20,569	22,784	21,615	17,060	16,687	18,222	301,283	379,801
East South Central	6,347	7,390	9,681	10,525	13,980	19,429	6,199	5,040	8,455	6,556	6,735	2,939	5,603	112,622	144,084
West South Central	16,283	21,929	22,120	14,453	33,384	24,000	18,994	25,224	17,503	15,736	18,142	12,635	15,673	287,388	399,586
Mountain	6,170	12,950	6,938	6,422	8,445	15,275	7,763	5,477	6,411	4,125	5,639	5,229	5,279	101,245	112,773
Pacific	32,967	46,962	30,113	44,952	42,998	53,738	24,484	42,208	31,378	20,074	24,073	32,361	22,183	435,953	459,184
Industrial buildings ⁵	27,743	22,755	40,234	22,803	36,877	41,193	33,613	33,067	22,517	17,391	23,222	17,828	58,295	506,193	297,343
New England	1,923	1,514	3,423	1,679	3,226	1,908	1,600	1,570	1,010	2,259	5,939	617	4,362	31,916	14,009
Middle Atlantic	3,779	4,285	7,428	3,967	3,649	8,552	5,200	6,068	4,227	2,074	3,940	1,509	10,100	97,144	56,013
East North Central	11,320	5,059	13,460	7,136	8,941	13,707	17,457	6,683	7,665	5,859	4,731	9,236	36,652	205,815	110,829
West North Central	1,582	3,954	2,911	3,154	3,515	1,267	1,412	1,332	643	1,800	1,484	1,131	1,156	25,306	23,369
South Atlantic	1,142	1,936	5,444	551	2,044	2,944	656	3,108	1,728	939	1,570	699	1,530	22,038	17,019
East South Central	1,938	399	899	2,069	2,382	2,270	2,460	354	2,712	340	662	118	118	23,914	13,355
West South Central	640	812	1,177	1,133	1,505	2,306	888	4,421	536	1,541	1,586	1,185	975	18,328	17,997
Mountain	1,208	361	1,066	611	774	288	445	246	216	132	279	293	749	6,103	5,469
Pacific	4,214	4,215	4,437	2,571	10,840	9,461	3,406	9,285	4,080	2,907	3,031	3,021	2,654	75,629	39,284
Commercial buildings ⁶	53,302	84,275	75,293	59,826	56,611	65,846	50,848	54,040	54,976	34,434	33,184	43,594	41,348	739,908	1,124,268
New England	2,219	2,557	2,765	4,254	2,804	2,394	1,908	2,256	2,751	1,227	1,983	1,174	1,314	36,506	53,947
Middle Atlantic	12,508	12,504	15,082	9,050	10,064	10,714	6,426	8,489	10,129	5,398	5,263	6,625	8,904	111,765	213,034
East North Central	9,364	25,865	11,778	13,414	10,003	13,203	12,508	10,904	8,133	6,953	3,853	6,797	6,746	155,535	201,314
West North Central	4,282	6,048	7,518	8,730	3,806	4,738	4,583	4,897	2,715	1,724	1,527	1,458	3,776	43,206	94,146
South Atlantic	6,612	9,247	8,102	6,887	7,427	8,159	7,347	8,457	6,369	5,957	5,015	6,714	4,853	99,315	139,960
East South Central	1,466	2,547	2,106	2,030	3,474	2,405	1,251	1,948	3,528	1,146	2,163	744	1,738	36,535	46,076
West South Central	6,437	8,038	11,800	5,356	7,999	11,469	6,961	7,552	6,560	4,823	4,965	4,707	4,132	93,170	110,829
Mountain	2,132	6,441	1,908	1,567	2,243	4,267	2,775	2,384	1,500	1,092	2,807	1,835	1,479	26,185	47,481
Pacific	8,269	11,029	14,144	8,538	7,888	8,497	7,060	7,183	6,300	6,114	5,598	13,539	8,674	137,730	152,169
Community buildings ⁷	88,887	79,226	79,379	109,900	106,694	88,866	81,338	79,851	96,367	71,769	64,084	54,910	59,611	1,147,356	1,283,010
New England	7,370	6,750	8,396	9,210	6,311	5,640	3,487	8,277	14,330	3,406	2,481	4,799	6,784	105,739	111,758
Middle Atlantic	26,690	10,435	13,811	19,973	12,692	12,035	10,085	11,696	18,950	17,030	13,121	19,595	8,815	167,319	171,153
East North Central	13,689	14,965	20,169	22,181	26,889	16,779	22,751	17,036	18,843	19,032	12,447	6,503	10,995	263,047	279,767
West North Central	2,937	12,210	10,105	9,713	11,732	8,508	8,252	11,825	4,569	5,857	6,137	5,382	4,593	105,792	104,543
South Atlantic	8,731	7,624	4,913	10,173	10,199	14,493	7,918	5,708	13,081	7,608	8,559	5,361	7,356	139,562	183,511
East South Central	2,370	3,518	5,601	3,963	6,659	5,885	1,992	2,057	2,224	4,528	2,639	1,270	1,963	43,328	62,529
West South Central	7,901	7,737	6,625	5,106	11,275	5,189	9,146	10,054	8,681	6,658	7,321	5,310	4,814	130,150	155,698
Mountain	1,807	3,356	2,099	2,883	3,680	2,703	2,101	1,082	1,636	2,005	1,140	1,331	2,038	51,210	43,296
Pacific	17,395	12,612	7,842	26,698	17,256	10,680	10,656	12,116	14,053	5,645	10,339	3,364	7,133	141,269	170,721
Public buildings ⁸	5,251	21,547	6,043	7,882	10,251	43,027	10,107	12,216	4,725	6,690	4,045	11,093	6,053	108,196	128,165
New England	0	6,421	350	1,488	1,022	2,413	559	0	10	339	86	263	780	4,354	3,052
Middle Atlantic	731	165	837	273	1,955	8,554	3,950	461	19	107	1,122	48	98	10,236	32,784
East North Central	2,281	396	607	394	779	2,717	2,150	1,303	490	256	1,522	7,504	337	25,332	9,513
West North Central	0	461	603	677	341	632	12	31	554	0	0	345	8	2,084	4,809
South Atlantic	1,212	440	2,499	438	2,583	1,745	1,623	246	172	2,351	52	2,063	195	17,419	15,130
East South Central	90	60	270	730	113	8,148	34	0	0	0	1,090	0	0	271	9,280
West South Central	349	1,023	71	301	361	2,007	44	714	120	131	60	305	3,948	18,669	8,368
Mountain	184	451	520	95	434	6,842	1,650	716	927	90	18	0	8	4,135	3,240
Pacific	405	11,240	286	3,486	2,663	12,269	84	8,649	2,473	422	185	604	148	22,466	41,928
Public works and utility buildings ⁹	8,694	9,890	7,919	7,780	23,454	14,284	8,321	8,568	5,779	8,163	12,753	11,674	7,507	115,707	116,154
New England	924	1,200	359	78	122	1,647	102	275	1,008	28	149	205	106	8,801	6,478
Middle Atlantic	494	791	1,413	1,954	1,749	5,724	1,383	803	268	644	1,163	187	647	11,161	25,781
East North Central	4,973	661	1,826	1,824	6,225	2,961	3,904	3,188	1,620	816	3,963	1,424	707	35,028	26,585
West North Central	226	330	700	195	1,186	395	2,102	169	479	238	134	6	834	9,672	9,314
South Atlantic	939	420	986	950	1,378	557	291	1,673	247	3,517	999	359	3,555	9,629	7,657
East South Central	154	410	407	988	649	346	36	240	112	66	0	368	8	1,988	3,316
West South Central	312	784	1,002	807	10,645	1,499	0	728	272	763	2,862	472	845	11,058	14,647
Mountain	257	128	444	397	559	104	7	30	0	4	1,085	70	440	2,094	2,749
Pacific	416	5,105	782	588	942	1,031	496	1,472	2,373	2,087	2,769	5,553	664	26,279	19,626
All other buildings ¹⁰	12,902	21,888	21,566	23,544	18,321	22,013	20,408	20,576	14,524	11,286	8,387	8,433	13,364	189,996	207,535
New Eng and	781	2,052	1,135	817	914	858	1,168	1,429	322	223	206	506	1,305	10,044	9,168
Middle Atlantic	1,988	2,071	2,238	2,516	1,763	2,051	2,290	2,256	1,955	842	762	914	1,485	18,925	22,188
East North Central	3,704	6,753	8,020	9,166	6,286	7,155	7,304	6,623	4,126	1,963	1,680	1,817	2,540	59,426	51,415
West North Central	1,369	2,907	3,108	2,041	1,620	2,515	1,995	2,143	981	1,017	441	623	1,113	18,727	25,535
South Atlantic	673	931	1,669	2,588	1,275	3,335	1,723	1,398	1,186	1,243	1,144	632	732	13,320	16,493
East South Central	330	467	429	725	704	405	426	440	379	476	271	308	1,776	6,587	9,529
West South Central	1,185	2,635	1,446	1,751	1,599	1,532	1,956	1,755	1,334	1,821	1,318	957	958	18,821	26,767
Mountain	583	2,213	879	869	755	1,070	785	1,019	2,131	802	310	1,700	565	11,507	10,985
Pacific	2,299	2,621	2,622	3,071	3,407	2,793	2,752	3,513	2,100	2,899	2,252	1,276	2,591	32,640	35,456

¹ Building for which permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places, including an estimate of building undertaken in some smaller urban places that do not issue permits. Sums of components do not always equal totals exactly because of rounding.

² For scope and source of urban estimates, see table F-3, footnote 1.

³ Preliminary.

⁴ Revised.

⁵ Includes factories, navy yards, army ordnance plants, bakeries, ice plants, industrial warehouses, and other buildings at the site of these and similar production plants.

⁶ Includes amusement and recreation buildings, stores and other mercantile buildings, commercial garages, gasoline and service stations, etc.

TABLE F-5: Number and Construction Cost of New Permanent Nonfarm Dwelling Units Started, by Urban or Rural Location, and by Source of Funds¹

Period	Number of new dwelling units started									Estimated construction cost (in thousands) ²		
	All units			Privately financed			Publicly financed			Total	Privately financed	Publicly financed
	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm	Total non-farm	Urban	Rural non-farm			
1925	937,000	752,000	185,000	937,000	752,000	185,000	0	0	0	\$4,475,000	\$4,475,000	0
1926	93,000	45,000	48,000	93,000	45,000	48,000	0	0	0	285,446	285,446	0
1927	706,100	434,300	271,800	619,500	369,500	250,000	86,600	64,800	21,800	2,825,805	2,530,765	\$295,130
1928	141,800	96,200	45,600	138,700	93,200	45,500	3,100	3,000	100	495,054	453,231	11,823
1929	670,500	403,700	266,800	662,500	395,700	266,800	8,000	8,000	0	3,709,767	3,713,776	55,991
1930	849,000	479,800	369,200	845,600	476,400	369,200	3,400	3,400	0	5,642,708	5,617,425	25,283
1931	531,900	324,200	207,700	513,500	310,000	203,500	18,100	14,500	3,600	7,293,119	7,028,980	174,139
1932	1,025,100	588,500	436,600	988,800	556,600	432,200	36,300	32,200	4,100	7,702,971	7,374,259	328,712
1933	1,396,000	827,900	568,200	1,352,200	785,600	566,600	43,800	42,200	1,600	11,788,595	11,418,371	370,224
1934	1,091,300	595,300	496,000	1,020,100	531,300	488,800	71,200	64,600	6,600	9,800,538	9,186,123	614,415
1935: First quarter	278,900	167,800	111,100	276,100	165,600	110,500	2,800	2,200	600	2,162,425	2,138,565	23,860
January	78,700	48,200	30,500	77,800	47,300	30,500	900	900	0	589,997	581,497	8,500
February	82,900	51,000	31,900	82,300	50,800	31,500	600	200	400	637,753	632,690	5,063
March	117,300	68,600	48,700	116,000	67,500	48,500	1,300	1,100	200	934,675	924,378	10,297
Second quarter	426,800	247,000	179,800	420,400	241,200	179,200	6,400	5,800	600	3,564,856	3,511,204	53,652
April	133,800	78,800	55,000	131,300	77,600	54,300	2,100	1,800	300	1,050,726	1,075,544	18,082
May	149,100	85,500	63,600	145,700	82,200	63,600	3,400	3,300	100	1,232,976	1,204,978	27,998
June	144,300	82,700	61,600	143,400	82,000	61,400	900	700	200	1,238,154	1,230,582	7,572
Third quarter	406,900	238,200	168,700	393,600	225,200	168,400	13,300	13,000	300	3,564,953	3,446,722	118,231
July	144,400	81,200	60,200	139,700	79,500	60,200	4,700	4,700	(?)	1,253,340	1,210,745	42,595
August	141,500	83,600	58,900	137,800	79,600	58,200	4,100	4,000	100	1,266,198	1,230,238	35,960
September	120,600	70,400	50,200	116,100	66,100	50,000	4,500	4,300	200	1,045,415	1,005,739	39,676
Fourth quarter	283,400	174,800	108,600	267,100	153,600	108,500	21,300	21,200	100	2,496,361	2,321,880	174,481
October	102,500	59,400	43,100	100,800	57,700	43,100	1,700	1,700	(?)	915,895	902,190	13,705
November	87,300	53,100	34,200	82,700	48,500	34,200	4,600	4,600	(?)	762,625	724,876	37,749
December	93,600	62,300	31,300	78,600	47,400	31,200	15,000	14,900	100	817,841	694,814	123,027
1936: First quarter	269,300	147,800	112,500	248,900	137,200	111,700	11,400	10,600	800	2,293,974	2,191,489	102,485
January	85,900	49,000	36,900	82,200	46,400	35,800	3,700	3,200	500	755,600	721,014	34,586
February	80,500	47,000	33,600	78,500	43,200	33,300	4,100	3,800	300	716,629	681,407	35,222
March	93,900	51,200	42,600	90,200	47,600	42,600	3,600	3,600	(?)	821,745	788,868	32,877
Second quarter	329,700	192,600	137,700	280,200	148,500	131,700	40,500	43,500	6,000	2,964,456	2,549,238	415,218
April	96,200	51,900	44,300	92,300	48,300	44,000	3,900	3,600	300	866,298	828,339	37,959
May	101,000	55,400	45,600	97,600	52,300	45,300	3,400	3,100	300	922,661	895,309	27,352
June	132,500	84,700	47,800	90,300	47,900	42,400	42,200	36,800	5,400	1,175,497	825,590	349,907
Third quarter	276,000	141,200	134,800	270,400	135,700	134,700	5,600	5,500	100	2,527,053	2,472,196	54,857
July	90,500	45,900	44,600	86,800	42,300	44,500	3,700	3,600	100	827,173	791,783	35,390
August	89,100	45,900	43,200	88,300	45,100	43,200	800	800	(?)	804,317	765,624	38,693
September	96,400	49,400	47,000	95,300	48,300	47,000	1,100	1,100	(?)	895,543	884,780	10,763
Fourth quarter	225,300	114,300	111,000	220,600	109,900	110,700	4,700	4,400	300	2,015,075	1,973,200	41,875
October	90,000	44,400	45,600	88,900	43,400	45,500	1,100	1,000	100	806,955	796,682	10,273
November	74,500	38,500	36,000	72,200	36,200	36,000	2,300	2,300	(?)	672,078	650,660	21,418
December	60,800	31,400	29,400	59,500	30,300	29,200	1,300	1,100	200	536,042	525,858	10,184
1937: First quarter	246,500	137,400	109,100	228,900	119,200	107,700	19,600	18,200	1,400	2,167,387	2,007,833	159,554
January	64,900	36,100	28,800	61,500	32,900	28,600	3,400	3,200	200	566,625	538,612	28,013
February	77,700	42,800	34,900	74,300	39,700	34,600	3,400	3,100	300	682,895	654,631	28,264
March	103,900	58,500	45,400	91,100	46,600	44,500	12,800	11,900	900	917,867	814,500	103,367
Second quarter	319,300	175,800	143,500	294,800	152,700	142,100	24,500	23,100	1,400	2,895,715	2,681,333	214,382
April	106,200	59,000	47,200	97,000	50,400	46,600	9,200	8,600	600	948,850	874,524	74,326
May	109,600	60,700	48,900	100,900	52,400	48,500	8,700	8,300	400	982,232	902,483	79,749
June	103,500	56,100	47,400	96,900	49,900	47,000	6,600	6,200	400	964,633	904,326	60,307
Third quarter	302,500	156,000	146,500	297,800	151,700	146,100	4,700	4,300	400	2,777,095	2,735,215	41,880
July	102,600	52,400	50,200	101,100	50,600	50,200	1,500	1,500	(?)	945,587	931,214	14,373
August	99,100	50,800	48,300	97,400	49,400	48,000	1,700	1,600	100	911,551	898,322	13,229
September	100,800	52,800	48,000	99,300	51,400	47,900	1,800	1,400	400	919,957	905,679	14,278
Fourth quarter	101,000	(?)	(?)	100,000	(?)	(?)	1,000	(?)	(?)	910,448	925,883	23,565
October	86,000	(?)	(?)	82,800	(?)	(?)	3,200	(?)	(?)	776,062	747,384	28,678

¹ The estimates shown here do not include temporary units, conversions, dormitory accommodations, trailers, or military barracks. They do include prefabricated housing units.

These estimates are based on building-permit records, which, beginning with 1945, have been adjusted for lagged permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and beginning in 1946 on field surveys in non-permit-issuing places. The data in this table refer to nonfarm dwelling units started, and not to urban dwelling units authorized, as shown in table F-3.

All of these estimates contain some error. For example, if the estimate of nonfarm starts is 50,000, the chances are about 19 out of 20 that an actual enumeration would produce a figure between 48,000 and 52,000.

² Private construction costs are based on permit valuation, adjusted for understatement of costs shown on permit applications. Public construction costs are based on contract values or estimated construction costs for individual projects.

³ Depression, low year.

⁴ Recovery peak year prior to wartime limitations.

⁵ Last full year under wartime control.

⁶ Housing peak year.

⁷ Less than 50 units.

⁸ Revised.

⁹ Not available.

¹⁰ Preliminary.

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